

WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 24: 10 - 16 June 2024

Data as reported by: 17:00; 16 June 2024



African Region

Emergency Preparedness and Response

4

New events

117

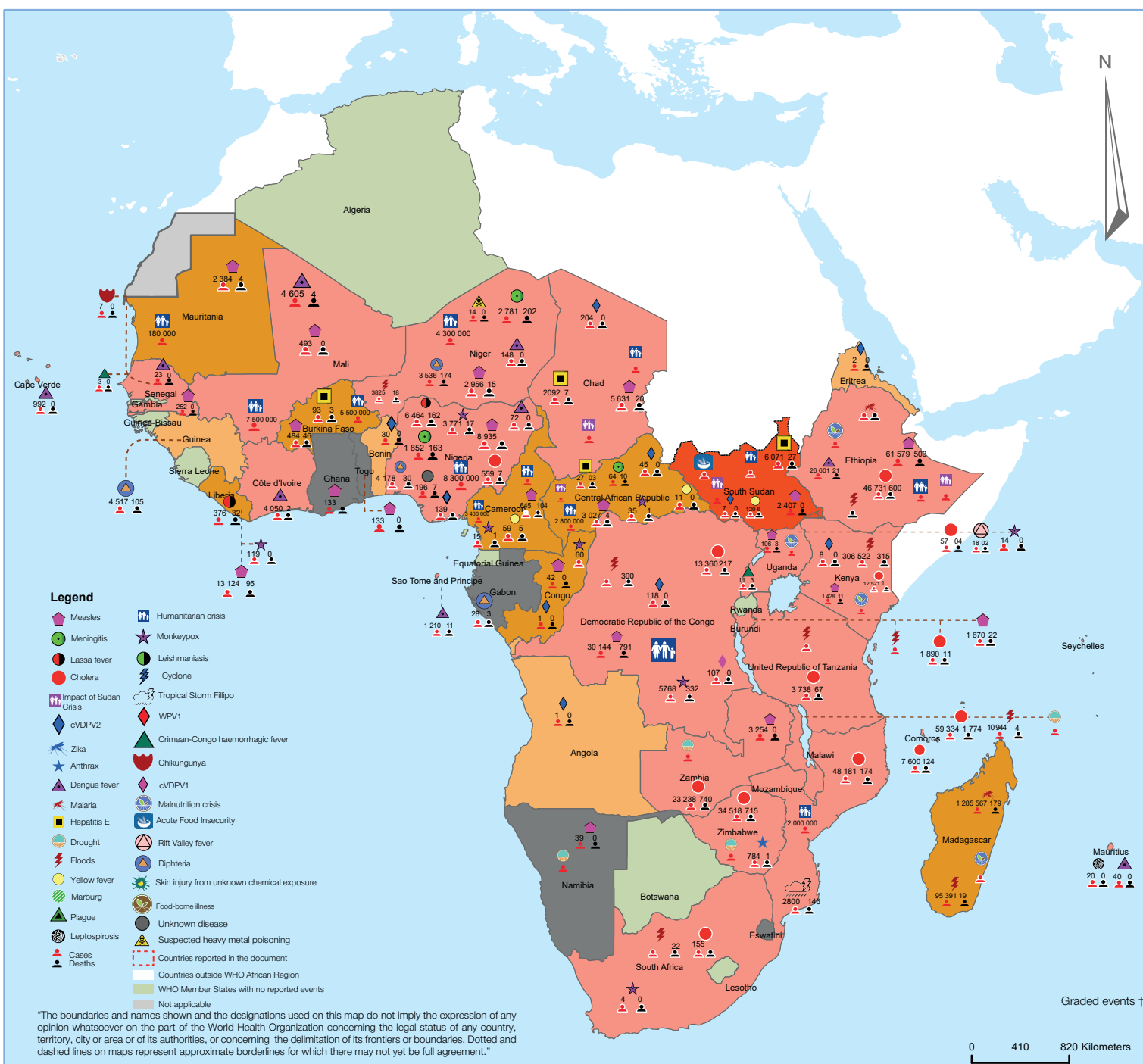
Ongoing events

85

Outbreaks

36

Humanitarian crises



6

Grade 3 events

5

Grade 2 events

0

Grade 1 events

54

Ungraded events

1

Protracted 3 events

6

Protracted 2 events

0

Protracted 1 events

Overview

Contents

1 Overview

2 - 7 Ongoing events

8 IDSR Report

9 All events currently being monitored

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

- [Mpox in South Africa](#)
- [Measles in Namibia](#)
- [Dengue in Cape Verde](#)

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

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

Major issues include

- The recent resurgence of mpox in South Africa has been reported among cases without an associated international travel history. To that effect, investigations are underway to determine the likely source of infection and limit onward spread. While sporadic imported cases are expected among travellers from endemic areas or newly affected regions, the current situation suggests ongoing, undetected local transmission within South Africa. With the widespread and ongoing undetected transmission of mpox in South Africa, there is an imminent risk of further international spread to neighbouring countries and other locations. Efforts are underway to determine the source of the infection and prevent wider dissemination.
- Sporadic cases of measles have been reported in Namibia since March 2024. Health education initiatives have been launched in schools and communities alongside plans for supplementary immunization activities in the affected districts. The response to the measles outbreak in Namibia has been hindered by insufficient funding for the vaccination campaign and inadequate transportation to support outreach services.

South Africa

12
Cases

2
Deaths

16.6%
CFR

Mpox

EVENT DESCRIPTION

On 13 May 2024, the Government of South Africa declared an outbreak of Mpox after confirming a case from Gauteng province. Between 1 January and 16 June 2024, South Africa reported 12 confirmed cases of Mpox, with two related deaths, a case fatality rate (CFR) of 16.6%. These cases were reported in three out of nine provinces, Gauteng (5 cases, 1 death), KwaZulu Natal (6 cases and 1 death) and Western Cape (1 case, zero deaths).

The cases are all male, aged between 23 and 39. The affected cases had existing comorbidities. All cases were symptomatic, with extensive skin lesions; one had rectal bleeding and all required hospitalisation. None of the confirmed cases reported travel history to countries with an active mpox outbreak or endemic countries.

Genomic sequencing, available for six of the confirmed cases, has identified a clade IIb variant similar to the circulating strain linked to the multi-country mpox outbreak.

Not all viral genomes from these cases have been sequenced, and there is extensive commercial and professional exchange between South Africa and Central Africa. Therefore, it is also critical to remain vigilant regarding the possibility of importing clade I strains to South Africa.

Since January 2024, seven African countries have reported Mpox, with a total of 8 479 cases and 401 deaths as of 14 June, 2024. Notably, 97% of these cases are from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

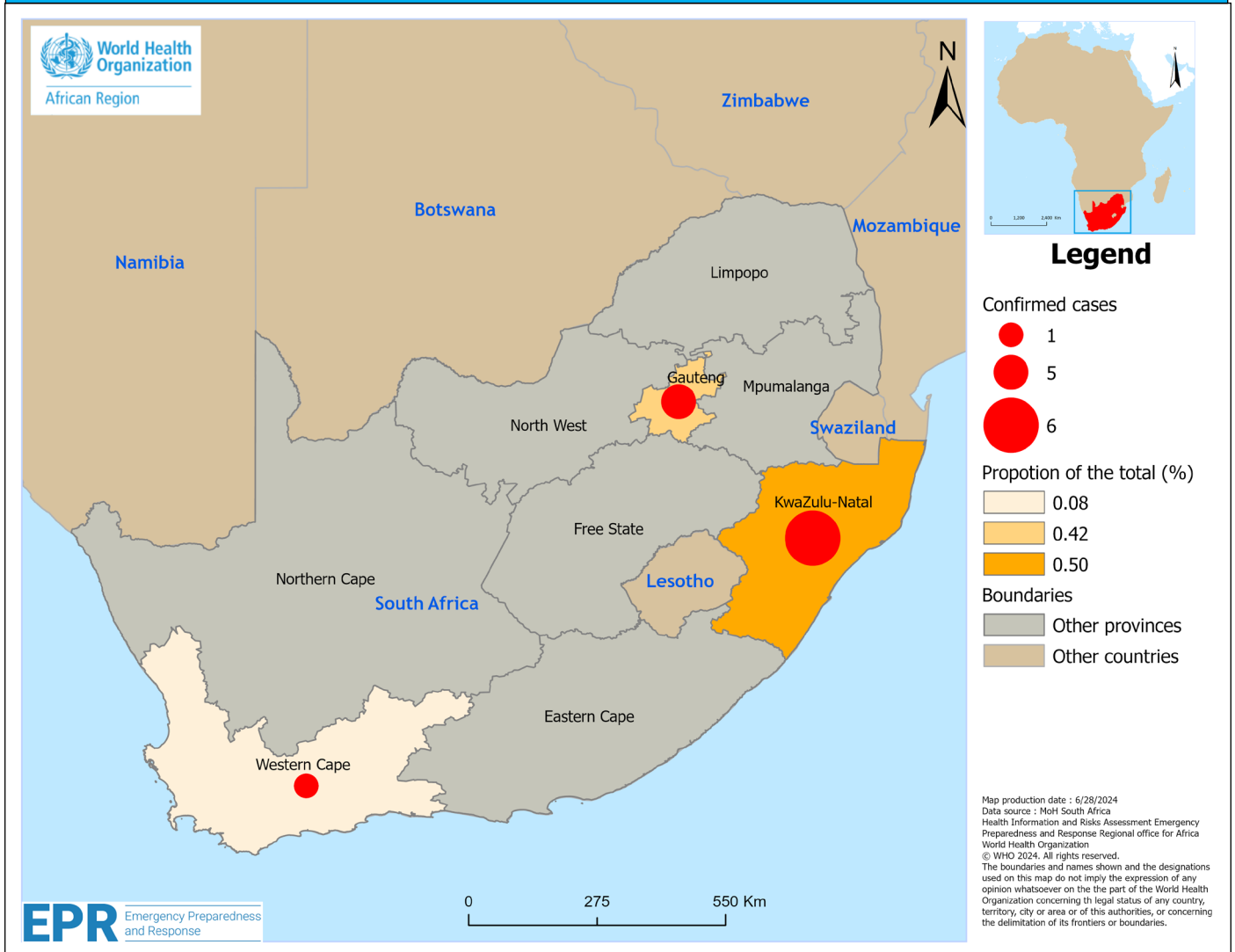
- Implementing partners and non-governmental organisations have been mapped at national, provincial, district, and sub-district levels to coordinate response activities. Multisectoral coordination meetings are held biweekly.
- The WHO Country Office in South Africa supports the production of weekly situation reports and provides epidemiological surveillance materials and technical assistance to national authorities. Contact tracing and active case search are ongoing.

- As part of the response, all samples are shipped to the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, which is the national reference testing laboratory. Additionally, testing capacity is being expanded by decentralising testing to include private laboratories.
- There is ongoing capacity building for health and care workers. A clinical management webinar was held and attended by over 500 health professionals. Fast-tracking approval of Clinical Guidelines and circulation to all public and private healthcare facilities.
- Meetings have been organized with all the Infection Prevention and Control staff for refresher training and distribution of standard operating procedures.
- The department, working with provinces and other stakeholders in the sector, has embarked on health education with funeral parlours on handling the human remains of suspected and confirmed cases. Sensitisation has been initiated in affected communities in KwaZulu Natal and Gauteng provinces. The risk communication messages have also been translated into local languages and aligned with context.
- The National Advisory Group on Immunization Technical Group is being established to guide vaccine use. There are ongoing discussions on the possibility of using the mpox vaccine for targeted population groups in South Africa.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The recent resurgence of mpox in the Republic of South Africa is among cases that do not have an associated international travel history. All reported cases have presented with extensive mpox lesions, and all were hospitalized. As not all viral genomes from these cases have yet been sequenced, and there is extensive commercial and professional exchange between South Africa and central Africa, it is paramount to remain vigilant regarding the possibility of importing clade I strains to South Africa. Therefore, this event has the potential for serious health impact, and additional chains of disease transmission cannot be ruled out.

Geographical distribution of confirmed cases of mpox in South Africa, as of 16 June 2024



Namibia

105
Cases

0
Deaths

0 %
CFR

Measles

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The ongoing measles outbreak in Erongo Region in Namibia began in March 2024 when primary school learners at a private hostel presented with a skin rash at Okongue Clinic. Initially diagnosed as chickenpox, measles was later suspected, and the first positive result was confirmed on 1 April 2024. Subsequent contact tracing and active case finding confirmed additional cases on 22 May 2024.

As of 7 June 2024, 105 suspected cases were reported across four health districts in the Erongo Region, including 10 confirmed cases and no deaths. The highest number of cases has been reported in Omaruru district, accounting for (72.4%), 76 suspected cases. Other affected districts include Walvis Bay, with 17 suspected cases; Usakos, with seven suspected cases; and Swakopmund, with five suspected cases. The majority of suspected cases in Omaruru are primarily from Okongue village.

Omaruru district has reported nine out of the 10 confirmed cases, including five females ranging from six to 13. The 5-9 age group accounts for seven of these cases. The remaining confirmed case was recorded in Walvis Bay district. The vaccination status of the confirmed cases remains largely unknown.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The Ministry and rapid response structures have been established, including coordination, Surveillance and Laboratory, Infection Prevention and Control, Case Management, Risk Communication and Community Engagement, and Psychosocial Support.
- Rapid response teams, consisting of medical officers, field epidemiology residents, environmental health officers, and nurses, have been deployed to Okongue for investigation, contact tracing, and active case finding.
- On 5 and 6 June, a vaccination drive was conducted for children in the Okongue hostel, excluding those who were unwell or had tested positive. A targeted vaccination campaign to cover the entire region is planned for 8-12 July 2024.
- Risk Communication and Community Engagement activities include community sensitization during a funeral gathering, and ongoing community education efforts have been conducted.

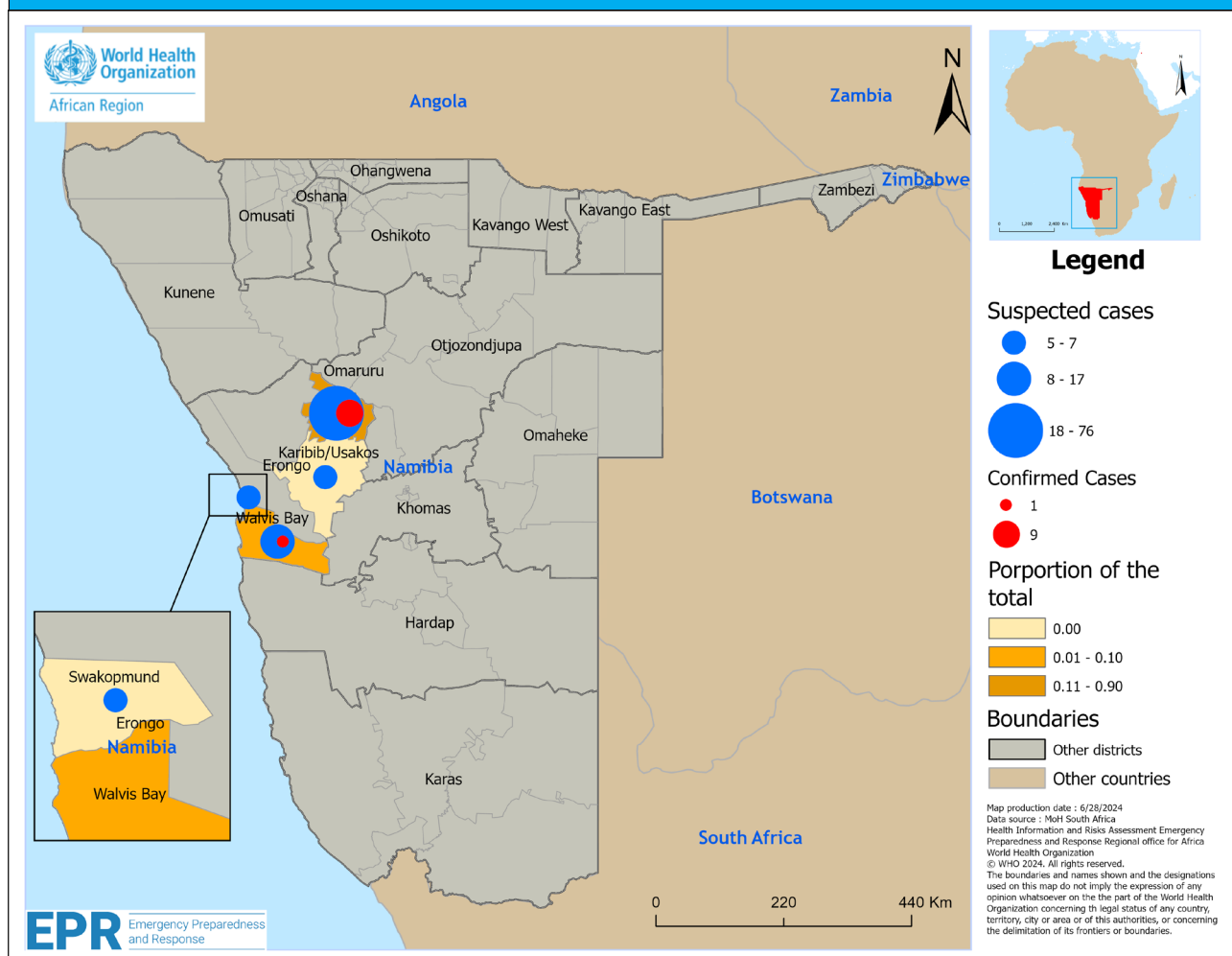
SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Despite the zero case-fatality rate and no hospitalizations, the current measles outbreak in the Erongo Region underscores significant public health challenges. The outbreak has highlighted gaps in vaccination coverage, particularly in isolated communities like the Okongue hostel. The age distribution of confirmed cases suggests a potentially susceptible population that missed routine immunizations.



Source: UNICEF-NAMIBIA

Distribution of suspected and confirmed cases of measles in affected Districts in Namibia, as of 16 June 2024



Cape Verde

755	0	0 %
Cases	Deaths	CFR

Dengue

EVENT DESCRIPTION

Cape Verde has been experiencing a dengue epidemic since epidemiological week 24 in 2023 (week ending on 17 June 2023). After six weeks of plateauing in the number of new suspected cases and confirmed cases, there was a sharp increase in the incidence of suspected cases and confirmed cases in epidemiological week 22 in 2024 (week ending 1 June 2024). In epidemiological week 22 of 2024, 55 new suspected cases and 31 new confirmed cases were reported.

Since the onset of the dengue outbreak in Cape Verde, there have been 1 422 suspected cases and 755 confirmed cases. To date, no deaths from Dengue have been confirmed in Cape Verde.

Females have had a slight predominance in the cases, at 52.0%. The most affected age group is the 10 to 19-year-old age group, with 22.0% of cases. The suspected and confirmed dengue cases in Cape Verde are distributed within six islands and 15 counties in the country. The most affected island is Fire Island, with 67.0% of suspected cases and 69.0% of confirmed cases.

Laboratory surveillance of the dengue virus shows that among confirmed cases, serotyping identified DENV-3 as the predominant circulating serotype, accounting for approximately 95%, while the others were DENV-1.

Poor vector control has been identified as one of the major enablers of dengue outbreaks. Cape Verde, in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF, is implementing vector control strategies to curb the mosquito burden, hence the improvement that has been seen in previous weeks.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- All health officials at the national level met to discuss case definitions and epidemiological, entomological and laboratory surveillance. Subsequently, a Dengue Response Coordination team was established, holding regular meetings to coordinate and harmonize outbreak management activities. Anti-vector and anti-larval control activities intensified, and breeding sites were eliminated through cleaning campaigns.
- Mosquito capture using sentinel traps and genomic sequencing of dengue-infected mosquitoes have also been conducted. Entomological senior experts from WHO have also provided technical assistance

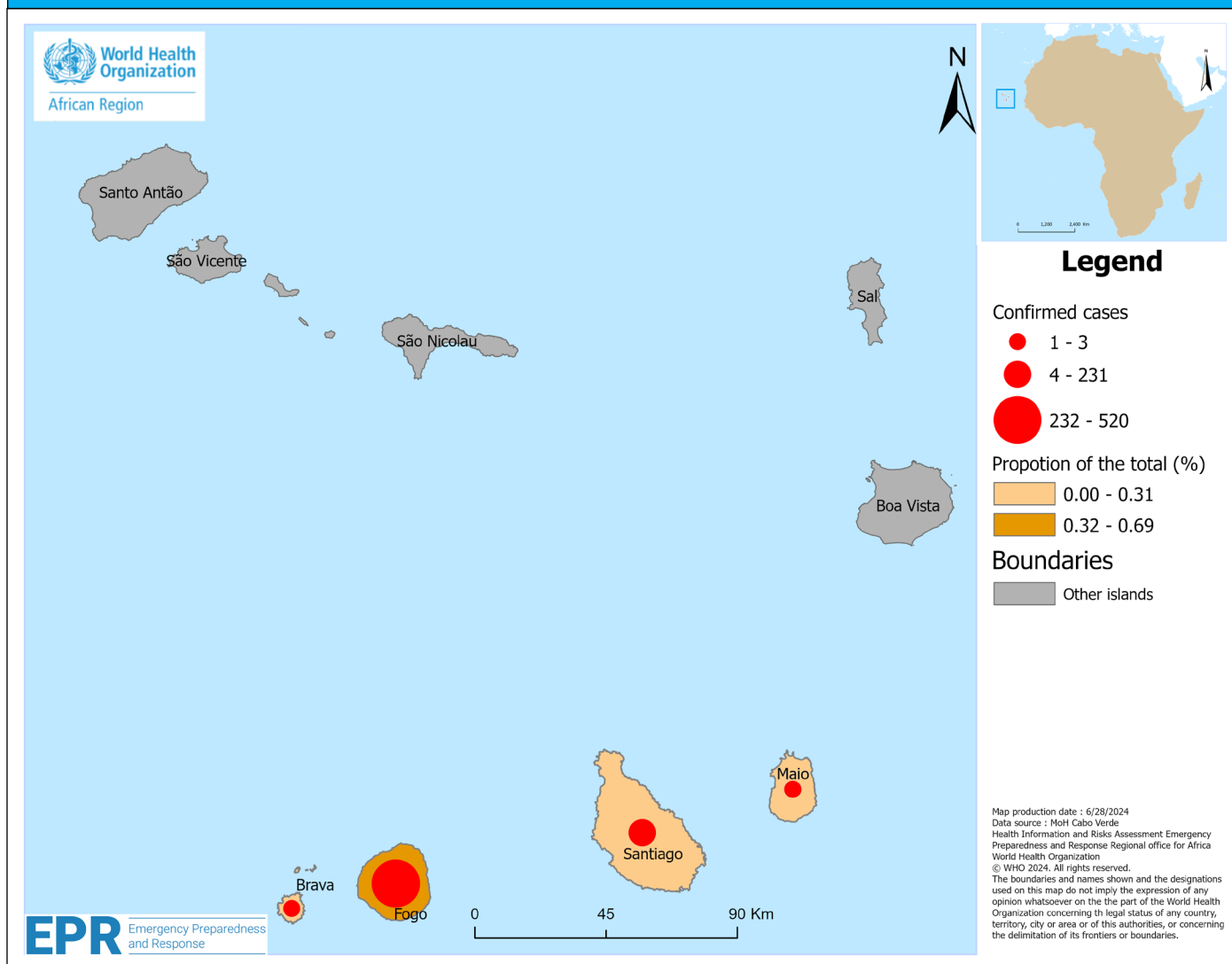
surveys and investigations on larvae, nymphs, and *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes to understand the mosquito's resting behaviour, vector control, and larvicide effectiveness and to develop standard operating procedures and dengue emergency risk estimation tools.

- There has been prompt case identification using guidelines and investigation of case clusters to determine the source of infections and understand the pattern of spread.
- Hospitalized cases are being treated using the recommended clinical guidelines, while patients not meeting admission criteria are advised to use mosquito nets at home.
- Information education and communication on dengue using various media sources such as posters, press releases, Television and radio stations have been ongoing in partnership with the Red Cross to sensitize on disease prevention measures and elimination of mosquito breeding sites.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Cabo Verde still faces some challenges in response to the dengue outbreak, for instance the need for improved testing and surveillance to avoid an exponential increase in cases, the need to distribute rapid testing kits to health structures, the maintenance of the laboratory's research and serotyping capacity, and the need to strengthen community mobilization for the implementation of the Dengue prevention and control measure. To improve effectiveness and sustainability of the response, public health and social control measures must be tailored to the current epidemiological, social, and economic situation in Cape Verde.

Distribution of confirmed cases of dengue in Cabo Verde, as of 9 June 2024





Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response Weekly data submission report

Health Emergency Information Management & Risk Assessment Programme



39 Countries
out of 47,
reported for
week 24

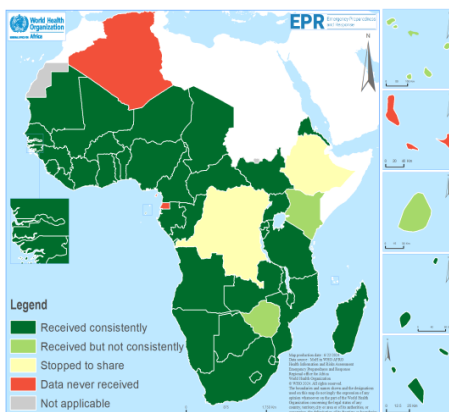
64 %
Timeliness
for weekly
reporting

83 %
Completeness
for weekly
reporting

All the correspondences related to this document should be directed to/ Toutes les correspondances relatives à ce document doivent être adressées à:

Dr Etien Luc Koua, HIR Programme Area Manager (kouae@who.int)
Emergency Preparedness and Response, WHO Regional Office for Africa

2024 Summary of Reporting - Frequency of weekly reports received at AFRO

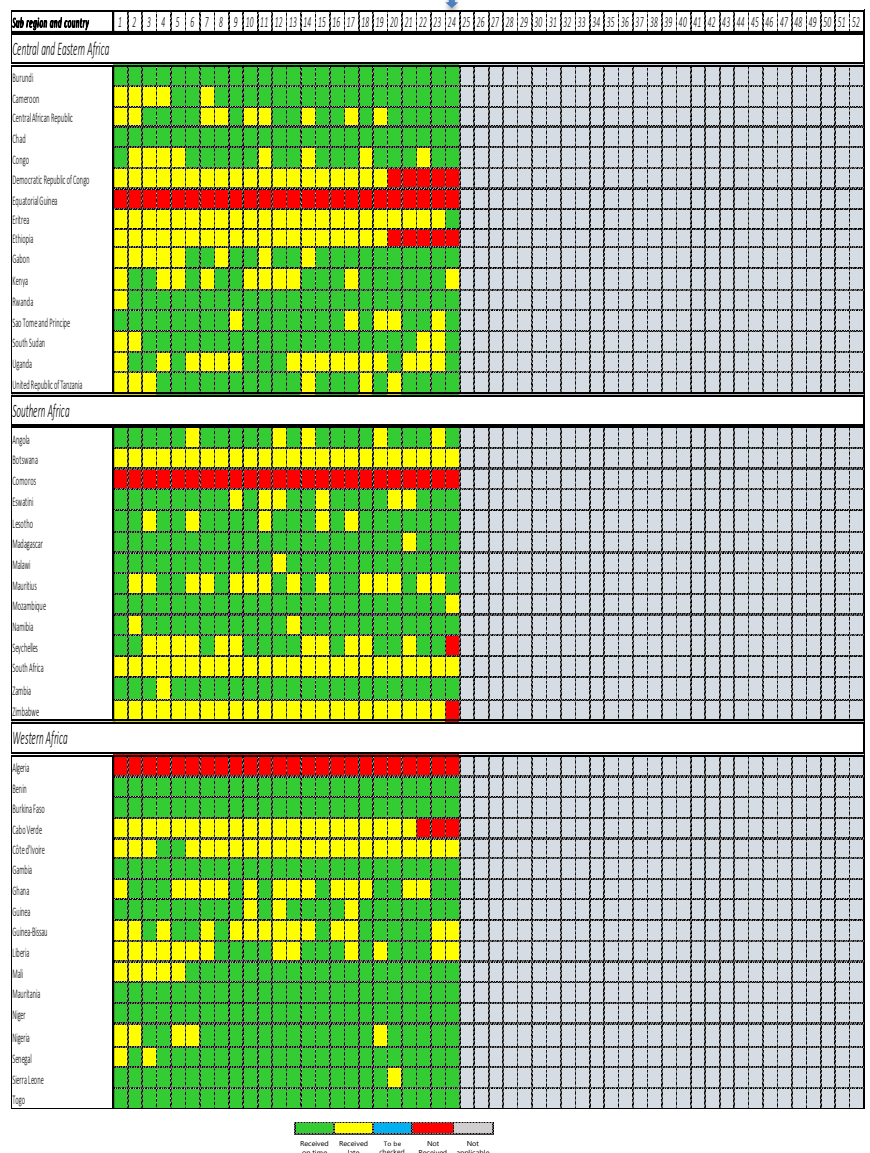


Please, refer to the calendar below to submit your IDSR data on a weekly basis :

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

afrooutbreak@who.int
afrgoeprhir@who.int

2024



Reminder : Upcoming deadlines for weekly data submission
Rappel : Dates limites prochaines de soumission des données hebdomadaires

	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24
Start date	20-May. -2024	27-May. -2024	03-Jun. -2024	10-Jun. -2024
End date	26-May -2024	02-Jun. -2024	09-Jun. -2024	16-Jun -2024
Deadline / Date limite	29-May -2024	05-Jun. -2024	12-Jun. -2024	19-Jun -2024

All events currently being monitored by WHO AFRO

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
New Events									
Central African Republic	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	13-Jun-2024	14-Apr-2024	2-Jun-2024	27	6	3	11.10%
Hepatitis E outbreak has been confirmed in the Vakaga prefecture, in the East of CAR. The hotspot is in Sikikédé health area located at 200 km from Birao city. From week 15 to week 22, a total of 27 suspected cases, six confirmed were reported, including three deaths. Out of the six laboratory-confirmed cases, one dead and was a Sudanese refugee. Four health areas reported cases: Sikikédé (21), Birao (2), Am Dafock (2) and Zinzir (2). The Birao health area hosts around 25 000 Sudanese refugees.									
Niger	Floods	Ungraded	12-Jun-2024	10-Jun-2024	13-Jun-2024	3825	-	18	
As of 10 June 2024, the heavy rains that have hit Niger since the beginning of the season (in May) across the entire national territory have resulted in the following: Four out of the eight regions in the country are affected, encompassing 18 departments, with the Maradi region being the most affected. A total of 499 households are affected, comprising 3,825 displaced persons. There have been 18 deaths, including 11 due to house collapses (a total of 329 households have collapsed). and 23 injuries have been recorded, including 12 in Maradi (52.2%).									
Niger	Suspected heavy metal poisoning	Ungraded	12-Jun-2024	27-May-2024	12-Jun-2024	14			
A mysterious illness has been reported in Niger as of 27 May 2024, cases present with symptoms like ascites, abdominal pain, weight loss, and vomiting. The index case began experiencing symptoms on 15 May. The patient's family of six has also been affected. All are suspected to have contracted the illness from an unknown source, potentially linked to drinking water from boreholes. Cases have been reported in four regions: Tahoua (2), Dosso (5), Maradi (6), and Tillaberry (1). No laboratory results are available. A multidisciplinary team has been deployed. Samples have been sent to CERMES, with results pending. Insecurity and population mobility are hindering the response. A lack of laboratory facilities for heavy metal testing is also a challenge.									
Uganda	Anthrax	Grade 2	13-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2024	4	4	0	0.00%
There is an ongoing anthrax outbreak reported through epidemiological weekly bulletin for Uganda affecting Amudat district since 4 June 2024 with four confirmed cases and zero death as of 13 June 2024									
Ongoing Events									
Angola	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	15-May-2024	15-May-2024	15-May-2024	1	1	0	0.00%
On 3 May, 2024, Angolan health authorities announced that polio had been detected in Chitato Municipality, Lunda Norte province, which borders the Democratic Republic of Congo. A person infected with 'circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 was confirmed. According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, this is the only case reported this year in the country as of 15 May 2024.									
Burkina Faso	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Protracted 2	1-Jan-2019	1-Jan-2019	18-Apr-2024	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	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	6-Jun-2024	4-Jan-2024	1-Jun-2024	93	8	3	3.20%
From 4 January to 1 June 2024, a total of 93 suspected cases of hepatitis E were reported from the Kaya health district of the North central region. Eight out of 63 samples tested positive for hepatitis E by PCR. The median age of the cases is 22 and women represent 47.39% of the cases. Forty-six (48.46%) of the 93 suspected cases are internally displaced persons. No case reported among pregnant women.									
Burkina Faso	Measles	Ungraded	6-Feb-2024	14-Jan-2024	28-May-2024	9904	484	46	0.50%
Burkina Faso is experiencing a decrease change in measles cases. Between week 1 and week 21 of 2024, a total of 9904 suspected measles cases, resulting in 46 deaths, have been recorded. This downward trend is observed in all 9 health districts which conducted the anticipated reactive campaign. Currently only 4 health districts have active outbreaks of measles.									
Burundi	Flood	Grade 2		1-Sep-2023	26-Apr-2024	-	-	-	
Since the beginning of the rainy season in September 2023, Burundi has been affected by heavy rains, floods and landslides, exacerbated by the El niño phenomenon. As of 26 April 2024, more than 237 000 people have been affected and more than 42 000 are internally displaced. A total of 175 people have been injured and 29 deaths have been recorded. From January to mid-April 2024, more than 179, 200 people have been affected and more than 31 200 have been displaced. The most affected health districts are located in the western part of the country, including Cibitoke, Bubanza, Rumonge, Makamba and Bujumbura.									
Burundi	Cholera	Grade 3	1-Jan-2023	14-Dec-2022	1-Jun-2024	1,890		11	0.60%
Burundi faces cholera outbreaks almost every year in some areas. The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. As of 1 June 2024, a total of 1 890 cases, 11 deaths (CFR 0.6%) , have already been reported since the start of the outbreak .									
Burundi	Measles	Ungraded	15-Feb-2024	1-Jan-2023	12-Feb-2024	1670	1 670	22	1.30%
On 14 February 2024, Burundi's Ministry of Health reported a measles outbreak, with 20 of the country's 49 health districts experiencing active outbreaks. These districts were identified as having unvaccinated children in the 2022 National Vaccination Coverage Survey. The epidemic curve indicates a steady increase in cases since May 2023. In 2023, there were 1670 confirmed cases resulting in 22 deaths, representing a case fatality rate of 1.3%. Among the confirmed cases, 55% were aged 6-59 months, and 82% were under 15 years old. From 1 January to 12 February 2024, 34 deaths were reported in five health districts.									

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

Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (North-West & South-West)	Protracted 2	1-Oct-2016	27-Jun-2018	7-May-2024	3,400,000	-	-	-
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 neighboring villages and communities. By May 2024, the following observations were made: 3.4M people in need, 2.3M people targeted, 1M IDPs, 658k Returnees and 489K Refugees and Asylum Seekers.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Protracted 2	31-Dec-2013	27-Jun-2017	13-Feb-2024	-	-	-	-
The Far North region of Cameroon is still facing humanitarian crisis. The region situated at the border area with Nigeria and Chad, as well as the Lake Chad area, remain the most affected by the armed conflict. Between August and September this year, nearly 6 000 newly displaced people were registered in the Mokolo district following repeated attacks by non-state armed groups. More than 2 200 new asylum seekers/refugees were registered for the same period at the Gourenghel transit site, in Mokolo district of Mayo-Tsanaga department.									
Cameroon	Measles	Ungraded	2-Apr-2019	1-Jan-2024	31-Mar-2024	645	232	104	16.10%
From Week 1 to Week 13 (ending 31 March 2024), 645 suspected measles cases including 104 deaths (CFR 16%) were reported in Cameroon. A cumulative number of 232 cases were confirmed, including 129 IgM positive, 88 epidemiologically linked and 15 clinically compatible. In 2023, 6088 confirmed measles cases and at least 75 related deaths have been reported in Cameroon.									
Cameroon	Mpox	Protracted 2	24-Feb-2022	1-Jan-2024	4-Apr-2024	15	2	1	6.70%
From 1 January to 4 April 2024, 15 suspected cases of Mpox including 2 laboratory-confirmed and 1 death have been reported. From 1 January to 28 December 2023, 113 suspected cases of Mpox, including 27 laboratory-confirmed and no death were reported. In 2022, 18 confirmed cases and three deaths were reported in the country.									
Cameroon	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	20-Nov-2023	23-Jan-2023	10-Mar-2024	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-2023	6-Nov-2023	24-Mar-2024	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 2024, a total of 992 suspected cases, including 543 confirmed cases and no deaths, were reported.									
Central African Republic	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 2	11-Dec-2013	11-Dec-2013	5-Jun-2024	6,100,000	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, 2.8 million need humanitarian assistance in 2024. More than 522 000 people are currently internally displaced, 2.5 million suffer from food insecurity, and 756 000 are CAR refugees.									
Central African Republic	Impact of Sudan crisis in CAR	Grade 3	1-May-2023	1-May-2023	10-May-2024	-	-	-	-
For CAR, the country is the least affected among the four AFRO countries regarding the ongoing Sudan conflict with 29 444 forcibly displaced people from Sudan who arrived in CAR since 15 April 2023, of which 6 158 are returnees and 23 286 Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers.									
Central African Republic	Measles	Ungraded	13-Mar-2022	1-Jan-2023	26-Nov-2023	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	Meningitis	Ungraded	27-Mar-2024	22-Mar-2024	26-Apr-2024	64	5	10	15.60%
On 22 March 2024, health authorities declared a meningitis outbreak in Batangafo-Kabo district. From week 7 to week 16 (ending 21 April 2024), a total of 64 suspected meningitis cases including 10 deaths (CFR: 16%) were reported from three communes of Batangafo-Kabo health district, namely Kabo, Sido and Ouaki communes. A total of 52 cerebrospinal fluid samples were collected from the suspected cases and analyzed at Institut Pasteur of Bangui. Bacterial pathogens were identified in 5 (9.6%) samples by PCR test. Neisseria meningitidis serotype W135 and Streptococcus pneumoniae were identified in 3 and 2 samples respectively.									
Central African Republic	Mpox	Protracted 2	3-Mar-2022	4-Mar-2022	26-Nov-2023	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-2019	24-May-2019	13-Dec-2023	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-2023	1-Jan-2023	21-Apr-2024	11	5	-	0.00%
Chad has recorded one new probable yellow fever case, which tested positive using the plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) in week 15, in the Vakaga health district, bringing the total number of probable cases in 2024 to six. Other probable cases for the year have been reported in the Mbaïki and Kémo health districts. In 2023, five confirmed cases of yellow fever were recorded for the following districts : Sangha-Mbaéré (1), Berbérati (1), Bambari (2), and Bossembélé (1). The number of the confirmed cases this year has been reviewed.									

Chad	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	11-Feb-2022	1-Mar-2016	11-Feb-2024	-	-	-	-
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-2023	15-Apr-2023	10-May-2024	-	-	-	-
Chad is the AFRO country most affected by the armed conflict in Sudan. The country hosts about 1 million refugees impacted by the conflict in Sudan. These Sudanese refugees are mainly hosted in the refugee's camps across Ennedi Est, Wadi Fira, Ouaddai and Sila provinces. Regarding the ongoing Sudan Conflict, from 15 April 2023 to 3 May 2024, about 588 825 Sudanese refugees have been welcomed in the country including 96 181 that have crossed the border since January 2024. Most new arrivals are women and children (88%), and 14% are persons with specific needs									
Chad	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	17-Feb-2024	2-Jan-2024	28-Apr-2024	2092	36	7	0.30%
From 2 January to 28 April 2024, a total of 2 092 suspected cases including 7 deaths (CFR 0.3%) were reported from two health districts of the Ouaddai province (Adré and Hadjer-Hadid). Thirty-six (36) cases were laboratory-confirmed by RT-PCR at Institut Pasteur de Dakar between 1 and 19 March 2024. The most affected age-groups are 6-17 years (1 113 cases) and 18-59 years (500 cases), representing 53.2% and 23.9% of the suspected cases respectively. Males (1 160 cases; 55.4%) are the most affected.									
Chad	Measles	Ungraded	24-May-2018	1-Jan-2024	5-May-2024	5,631		20	0.40%
From 1 January to 5 May 2024, 5 631 suspected measles cases, including 20 deaths, have been recorded in the health districts of Moissala, Guelo, Dono Manga, Kouloudia, Arada, N'Djamena Centre, N'Djamena East, Gagai, Gore, N'Djamena North, Amtiman, Pala, Kouno, Massakory, and Koukou Angarana. Between Week 1 and Week 18 of 2024, 182 suspected cases were recorded in the crisis-affected provinces of the East, with no deaths reported.									
Chad	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-2019	9-Sep-2019	13-Dec-2023	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-2024	2-Feb-2024	29-May-2024	7600		124	1.60%
Cholera outbreak is ongoing in Comoros since the first case was reported on 2 February 2024. As of 29 May 2024, a cumulative total of 7 600 cases were reported, with the majority of cases reported from Ndzuwani (6 525 cases, 85.8%), followed by Ngazidja (571 cases, 7.5%), and Mwali (504 cases, 6.5%); 124 deaths (CFR 1.6%) are also reported.									
Congo	Measles	Ungraded	15-May-2024	2-Apr-2024	21-Apr-2024	42	42	0	0.00%
Since the beginning of this year, there is an ongoing measles outbreak for Congo affecting three districts of Etoumbi (25 confirmed cases : 10 laboratory confirmed and 15 epi-link), Poto-poto (five confirmed cases : one through laboratory and four cases by epidemiological link) and Impfondo (12 confirmed cases : seven through laboratory and five by epidemiological link)									
Congo	Mpox	Protracted 2	23-May-2022	1-Jan-2024	23-Apr-2024	60	19		0.00%
From 9 January to 23 April 2024, a total of 60 suspected cases were reported from nine health districts in five departments: Cuvette, Likouala, Plateaux, Pointe-Noire and Brazzaville. From 22 August to 27 November 2023, 60 suspected cases including 21 confirmed and 5 deaths (CFR 8.3%) were reported from four health districts in three departments: Brazzaville, Cuvette and Likouala.									
Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	21-Mar-2023	1-Mar-2023	13-Dec-2023	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-2023	19-Jun-2023	11-May-2024	4,050	332	2	0.00%
An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in Ivory Coast. A total of 4 050 cases have been reported from 1 January 2023 to 11 May 2024, with 325 confirmed cases and 2 deaths (CFR: 0.0 %).									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Flood	Ungraded	9-Jan-2024	9-Jan-2024	3-Jun-2024			300	
Heavy rainfall between January and April triggered significant flooding in the South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces, placing approximately 471,000 people at risk of heightened humanitarian needs. The floods inundated around 1.1 million acres of land, including nearly 52,000 acres of cropland, in areas surrounding Lake Tanganyika and upstream from the Congo River basin. This flooding has severely impacted farmers, damaging their harvests and essential agricultural inputs such as seeds and tools necessary for the next planting cycle, potentially exacerbating food insecurity in the coming months. The ongoing El Niño season is expected to bring heavy rainfall, particularly to the central and northern regions, with forecasts indicating that the water level in Lake Tanganyika will continue to rise, peaking in late June.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Humanitarian crisis	Grade 3	20-Dec-2016	17-Apr-2017	11-May-2024	-	-	-	-
The humanitarian crisis in Democratic Republic of Congo has affected about 6 provinces namely, North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tshopo and Tanganyika provinces. Currently, 7,100,000 people have been displaced since onset. There are currently 522,410 new refugees. There have been various levels of security threats, widespread instability, and gang violence. The IDPs live in precarious conditions (poor hygiene, inadequate water supply, promiscuity, lack of proper sewage disposal predisposing to various health challenges). At present, there are multiple outbreaks like, Cholera affecting 16,554 people so far with 250 deaths, measles affecting 45, 647 people and mortality in 1,062 people and Mpox infecting about 6,872 people and killing 363 persons.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cholera	Grade 3	16-Jan-2015	1-Jan-2024	14-Apr-2024	13,360	1,571	217	1.60%
From week 1 to week 15, 2024 (week ending 14 April), 13 360 suspected cholera cases including 217 deaths (CFR 1.6%) were reported from 13/26 provinces. North Kivu, Haut Katanga, South Kivu, and Haut Lomami are the most affected provinces, accounting for 58.5% (n=7 815), 17.1% (n=2 287), 10.2% (n=1 365), and 9.2% (n=1 230) of cases respectively. The majority of deaths (59%) have been reported from the Haut Katanga province. In 2023, more than 62 000 cases and more than 700 deaths were reported.									

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Measles	Ungraded	12-Oct-2021	1-Jan-2024	17-Mar-2024	30,144	1,178	791	2.60%
In 2023, a total of 311 500 suspected measles cases and 5 799 deaths were reported. This year, from week 1 through week 11 (ending 17 March), a total of 30 144 cases, 1 178 confirmed and 791 deaths are reported so far; 18 out of 26 provinces have reported confirmed measles outbreak since the beginning of this year.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mpox	Protracted 2	30-Mar-2019	1-Jan-2024	21-Apr-2024	5,768	632	332	5.80%
In 2024, cumulatively from week 1 through week 16 (ending 21 April 2024), a total of 5 768 cases, 632 confirmed and 332 deaths (CFR 5.8%) have been reported in DRC; 19 out of 26 Provinces (73%) and 143 out of 519 health zones (28%) 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	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	27-Aug-2022	1-Jan-2023	15-May-2024	107	107		0.00%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV1 case was reported this week. There is one case reported this year and 106 cases in 2023.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-2021	1-Jan-2023	15-May-2024	118	118		0.00%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. The number of 2023 cases remains 118.									
Ethiopia	Flood	Grade 2	15-May-2024	1-May-2024	24-May-2024	-	-	-	
According to the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, more than 560 000 people have been affected by the heavy rains and flooding experienced in April and early May in several districts, including Afar, Amhara, Central Ethiopia, Oromia, Sidama, Somali, South Ethiopia, Southwest Ethiopia People's, Tigray regions and Dire Dawa City Administration									
Ethiopia	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-2022	1-Jan-2022	10-May-2024	-	-	-	-
In Tigray and northeastern Amhara, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes are expected to remain widespread. In the pastoral south and southeast of the country, food security conditions are expected to improve by June. In northern pastoral areas, rainfall is expected to improve pasture availability and support improvements in livestock body conditions and milk availability. In northern Ethiopia, levels of acute malnutrition remain high and of concern, with a recent SMART survey in Wag Himra Zone of Amhara Region indicating concerning levels of acute malnutrition in the Alert to Critical range.									
Ethiopia	Humanitarian crisis (Northern Ethiopia)	Grade 3	4-Nov-2020	4-Nov-2020	9-May-2024	-	-	-	-
As of 9 May 2024, armed clashes continue to drive displacement in Amhara, Afar, and Tigray regions and impede humanitarian relief operations. In Amhara region, battles between the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) and Fano militias continues, with clashes reported in North Shewa and North Wello zones. Tensions between Tigray and Amhara regions continued to rise in contested territories along the Amhara and Tigray regional borders. In Afar region, since February 2024 renewed clashes between Afar and Somali-Issa communities in Garani and Madane sites have resulted in heavy casualties and displacement of several thousand people.									
Ethiopia	Impact of Sudan crisis in Ethiopia	Grade 3	1-May-2023	1-May-2023	10-May-2024	-	-	-	
For Ethiopia, since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in mid-April 2023 through 5 May 2024, a total of 53 923 individuals in need of international protection crossed the border from Sudan to Ethiopia including 33 852 Sudanese refugees, 10 491 other nationalities refugees/asylum seekers and 9 580 returnees.									
Ethiopia	Cholera	Grade 3	17-Sep-2022	1-Aug-2022	17-May-2024	46,731		600	1.30%
The ongoing cholera outbreak in Ethiopia started since 27 August 2022. As of 17 May 2024, a total of 46 731 cases, 600 deaths (CFR 1.3%) are reported. %).									
Ethiopia	Dengue	Grade 3	16-May-2023	10-May-2023	30-May-2024	26 601	26 601	21	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. From 4 April 2023 to 27 May 2024, a cumulative total of 26,601 dengue fever cases and 21 deaths (CFR 0.08%) have been reported across five affected regions. As of 27 May 2024, 824 of these cumulative cases have been reported in 2024. The outbreak is currently active in the Sabian and Melka Jebdu woredas of the Dire Dawa region.									
Ethiopia	Malaria	Ungraded	31-Jan-2023	1-Jan-2023	19-May-2024	-	-	-	
Ethiopia is still experiencing malaria outbreak. From 1 January to 19 May 2024 (epi-week 20), 2024, a total of 1 858 835 cases and 314 deaths were reported. A total of 125 641 malaria cases were reported in epi-week 20, which reveals 13% increment compared to epi-week 19, 2024 and 26 new deaths were reported in the epi-week 20. About 1 399 Woredas reported at least one malaria case.									
Ethiopia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Apr-2017	1-Jan-2023	18-Apr-2024	61 579	61 579	503	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 101 Woredas across the country out of the 359 Woredas affected. As of 24 March 2024, a total of 61 579 cases with 503 deaths have been reported, a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 0.82%. 15 536 of the cumulative cases and 112 deaths were reported in 2024 only. 4 new Cases and zero deaths were reported in the last seven days of the reporting period.									
Gabon	Diphtheria	Ungraded	23-Jan-2024	1-Dec-2023	19-Mar-2024	28	2	3	10.70%
On 23 January 2024, Cameroon reported a confirmed case of Diphtheria. The affected individual is a 9-year-old male from Bitam Health District in Gabon. The onset of symptoms occurred on 1 December 2023, and he sought medical consultation on 3 December 2023 in the Enongal health area, Ebolowa health district in Cameroon. The person died on 7 December 2023. The sample tested positive for Diphtheria on 23 January 2024. As of 19 March 2024, a total of 28 suspected cases, including 2 laboratory confirmed cases, 8 clinically compatible cases and three deaths (CFR: 10 %) were notified.									
Ghana	Measles	Ungraded	1-Apr-2024	1-Jan-2024	25-Feb-2024	1398	644		0.00%
From Week 1 to Week 8 of 2024, Ghana reported 1 398 suspected cases of measles, including 619 confirmed IgM positive cases and 25 compatible cases. Over the past four weeks, 30 health districts experienced a measles epidemic, yielding an incidence rate of 20 cases per one million inhabitants. In response to this outbreak, a measles reactive campaign is scheduled for late 2024.									

Guinea	Diphtheria	Grade 2	21-Aug-2023	4-Jul-2023	9-Apr-2024	4,517	4,307	105	2.30%
An outbreak of diphtheria has been reported in the Kankan region of Guinea since 4 July 2023. As of 9 April 2024, 4 517 suspected cases were reported from the Kankan, Faranah, Labé, Mamou, Conakry and N'Zérékoré regions, including 4 307 confirmed cases and 105 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, 29 were laboratory-confirmed, 4 173 were clinically compatible and 105 were epidemiologically linked. The Siguiri health district in the Kankan region is the epicenter of the outbreak, with 98.4% of suspected cases reported.									
Kenya	Flood	Grade 2	24-Apr-2024	24-Apr-2024	2-Jun-2024	306522		315	0.10%
Kenya is experiencing heavy rains and flash floods since mid April 2024 resulting in loss of lives, property and disruption of services. A total of 41 Counties have been affected, with major flooding occurring in Nairobi, Kiambu and Machakos Counties. More than 314 people died, 188 were injured, 21 were missing, 58 641 people were displaced, and nearly 306 522 were affected across the country. Humanitarian partners are supporting the Government-led response to scale up relief efforts for the affected population.									
Kenya	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-2022	1-Jan-2022	10-May-2024	-	-	-	-
The key drivers of food insecurity in Kenya are high prices of staple foods, the impacts of El Niño and floods – resulting in the loss of livestock, damage to infrastructure, property, and farmland, - as well as localized resource-based and human-wildlife conflicts. During the projection period (April to June 2024), the forecasted MAM (March, April, and May) rains are expected to further improve the seasonal performance and thus improve the food security situation. Approximately, 1.2 million people (7 % of the population analyzed) are classified in IPC Phase 3 or above, including about 26 000 people classified in Phase 4 and 1.2 million in Phase 3.									
Kenya	Cholera	Grade 3	19-Oct-2022	5-Oct-2022	2-Jun-2024	12,521	68	1	0.00%
This is the second wave since the beginning of 2024. The outbreak affected three counties: Tana River (60), Siaya (1), and Lamu (7). A total of 68 cases with one (1) death have been reported. Eight (8) cases have been confirmed by culture, and 65 RDT positive. Tana River County attack rate is 18.0 per 100,000, and the Garsen sub-county attack rate is 40.7 per 100,000.									
Kenya	Measles	Ungraded	29-Jun-2022	1-Jan-2023	2-Jun-2024	1,428	195	11	0.80%
The measles outbreak has been continuous since January 2023. Nine counties are actively reporting measles cases; Garissa, Kilifi, Mombasa, Turkana, Samburu, Wajir, Meru, Kwale, and Mandera, since early 2024. A total of 1 428 cases with 11 deaths (CFR 1.8%) have been reported.									
Kenya	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	6-Jul-2023	26-May-2023	29-May-2024	8	8		0.00%
According to Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There have been eight cases reported in 2023.									
Liberia	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	3-Mar-2022	6-Jan-2022	13-Feb-2024	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-2022	13-Dec-2021	13-Feb-2024	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-2022	23-Jul-2022	13-Feb-2024	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.									
Madagascar	Cyclone Gamane/Flood	Grade 2	26-Feb-2024	5-Feb-2024	19-May-2024	95391	-	19	0.00%
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. Seven regions have been affected.									
Madagascar	Malnutrition crisis	Protracted 2	1-Jul-2021	1-Jan-2021	17-Apr-2024			-	-
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-2024	1-Jan-2024	28-Apr-2024	1285567		179	0.00%
Madagascar has been experiencing a malaria outbreak since last year and the same trend continues in 2024. From week 1 to week 7, 2024, a total of 1 285 567 cases and 178 deaths are reported, 72 districts are in outbreak and 26 in alert									
Malawi	Drought	Ungraded	26-Mar-2024	28-Mar-2024	28-Mar-2024	-	-	-	-
Malawi has formally declared on 23 March 2024 a state of disaster due to drought in 23 out of its 28 districts. Preliminary assessments conducted by the Malawian government suggest that approximately 44% of the country's corn crop has either failed or suffered significant damage, directly impacting 2 million households.									
Malawi	Flood	Ungraded	28-Feb-2024	27-Feb-2024	3-Mar-2024	10944		4	0.00%
Malawi experienced torrential rains since the night of 27 February to March 2024 leading to Flooding emergencies in Nkhhotakota and Karonga, affecting more than 15,000 people, 7 reported deaths and 2 missing people. Nkhhotakota district, Dwangwa town is the most affected.									
Malawi	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Mar-2022	3-Mar-2022	7-Apr-2024	59,334	59,334	1,774	3.00%
Twenty-nine districts have reported Cholera cases since March 2022 in the Machinga district. As of 7 April 2024, a cumulative total of 59 334 cases and 1 774 deaths (CFR 3.0%) have been reported since the onset of the outbreak.									
Mali	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	11-Sep-2017	11-Sep-2017	24-Mar-2024	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-2023	1-Jan-2024	26-May-2024	4,605	614	4	0.10%
From 1 January to 26 May 2024, Mali reported 4 605 suspected cases of dengue including 614 confirmed cases and four deaths.									
Mali	Measles	Ungraded	20-Feb-2018	1-Jan-2024	26-May-2024	493	277		0.00%
Between 1 January and 26 May 2024, 493 suspected cases of measles were reported, with 277 confirmed cases. During the same period in 2023, there were 288 confirmed cases, representing a 4% decrease in 2024 compared to the previous year.									
Mauritania	Influx of refugees from Mali (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	11-Mar-2024	14-Mar-2024	19-Mar-2024	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.									
Mauritania	Measles	Ungraded	7-Mar-2023	1-Jan-2024	12-May-2024	2,384	280	4	0.20%
Between 1 January and 12 May 2024, Mauritania reported 2 384 suspected measles cases across 49 districts, with 280 confirmed cases — 81 through epidemiological links and 199 via laboratory tests. In response, a vaccination campaign is scheduled from 28 May to 6 June 2024, targeting 1 943 636 children aged nine months to 14 years. This campaign will also incorporate the administration of vitamin A and mebendazole.									
Mauritius	Dengue	Grade 3	17-Dec-2023	17-Dec-2023	14-Jan-2024	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.									
Mauritius	Leptospirosis	Ungraded	10-May-2024	1-Jan-2024	30-Apr-2024	20	20	0	
On 4 May 2024, the Ministry of Health and wellness of Mauritius notified the public of a rising incidence of leptospirosis cases in Mauritius with a total of 20 cases reported since the beginning of 2024. In April 2024, five cases were reported. Prevention and response activities are ongoing.									
Mozambique	Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado	Protracted 2	1-Jan-2020	12-Oct-2023	15-May-2024	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. As of 15 May 2024, eight out of eleven provinces and at least 22 districts have reported cholera cases, with a cumulative total of 15,386 cases. The highest number of cases were reported from the provinces of Nampula, Tete, Cabo Delgado, and Zambezia. Additionally, there was a conjunctivitis outbreak affecting 1,225 people, with schools disrupted.									
Mozambique	Tropical Storm Filipo	Ungraded	11-Mar-2024	14-Mar-2024	4-Apr-2024	2800	197 903	146	
As of 15 March 2024, the low-pressure system named Filipo delivered abundant, intense rain and strong gusts as it hit multiple countries, with Mozambique being the worst affected. As of 04 April 2024, a total of 197,903 people (39,581 families) have been affected, with 146 deaths and 202 wounded. About 5,620 houses were partially damaged and 1,773 totally destroyed, while 31,375 were flooded. Additionally, public infrastructures, including 1,041 classrooms in 468 schools, affecting 111,785 students and 2,297 teachers, 155 power poles, and 89 health centers were also affected. Authorities forecast moderate to heavy rains, with potential impacts on Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane provinces in the coming days. Exceeding eight 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 cyclone.									
Mozambique	Cholera	Grade 3	18-Apr-2024	12-Oct-2023	6-May-2024	48 181	48 181	174	0.00%
The current cholera outbreak in the country began in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. As of 28 April 2024, the country has reported a cumulative total of 7,294 cases, with 12 deaths (CFR 0.2%) for the year 2024. To date, eight provinces have been affected, with 24 districts with active cases. Cases have been declining over the last three weeks of April. Since the onset of the outbreak in September 2022 until 28 April 2024, a cumulative total of 48,181 cases and 174 deaths (CFR 0.4%) have been reported.									
Namibia	Drought	Ungraded	31-May-2024	22-May-2024	22-May-2024	-	-	-	
On 22 May 2024, the Government of Namibia declared a State of Emergency following the worst drought the country has experienced in 100 years. One in five Namibians is considered food insecure, with over 331 000 households already enrolled in the government-funded drought relief program to support affected communities. This situation, driven by the El Niño-induced drought and concurrent floods in Southern Africa, despite current efforts, necessitates more focused attention and proactive measures from governments and partners. It is crucial to mobilize funds to enhance prevention programs aimed at mitigating climate risks. Furthermore, targeted and effective interventions are required to alleviate the hardships and suffering of the populations, particularly in light of the exacerbating presence of disease outbreaks.									
Namibia	Measles	Ungraded	7-Jun-2024	1-Jan-2024	5-Jun-2024	39	6	0	0.00%
The Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) has reported a confirmed outbreak of Measles in Omaruru health district of Erongo Region,. Between 1 January and 5 June 2024, 39 suspected cases, including six confirmed cases, have been reported from the same health facility. All six confirmed cases have been reported among learners attending the same primary school									
Niger	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	1-Feb-2015	1-Feb-2015	18-Apr-2024	4,300,000	4,300,000		0.00%
Niger is contending with a severe humanitarian crisis due to regional instability in the Tillaberi, Maradi, Diffa, and Tahoua regions. The instability stems from conflicts spilling over from Mali, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria, compounded by the country's internal political turmoil following a military coup on 28 July 2023 — the third such coup in the Sahel in under three years. International sanctions, environmental challenges, deep-seated poverty, and frail social support have further strained the relief efforts. Despite these adversities, there has been a slight decrease in refugee and asylum seeker figures, although new arrivals from Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria persist post-21 March 2024. Concurrently, Niger has seen the internally displaced population escalate dramatically, from 1.9 million in 2017 to 4.3 million individuals, which is 15% of the population in 2024, significantly amplifying the demand for humanitarian aid. Acute food insecurity currently afflicts 3.3 million residents, with an alarming 7.3 million more at risk of deteriorating conditions amid the ongoing turmoil.									
Niger	Dengue	Grade 3	3-Nov-2023	1-Jan-2023	24-Mar-2024	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-2023	4-Jul-2023	25-Feb-2024	3,536	3,536	174	4.90%
An outbreak of diphtheria has been confirmed in Matameye health district, Zinder region. The first case was reported on 17 July 2023. As of 25 February 2024, 3536 suspected cases, including 174 deaths (CFR 4.9 %) were reported. Public health response activities are ongoing in affected districts.									
Niger	Measles	Ungraded	5-Apr-2022	1-Jan-2024	11-May-2024	2,956	467	15	0.50%
As of epidemiological week 19, a total of 2,956 suspected cases of measles were reported, including 467 confirmed cases and 15 deaths (case fatality rate: 0.51%), across 23 health districts in epidemic areas									
Niger	Meningitis	Ungraded	7-Dec-2022	1-Jan-2024	18-May-2024	2,781	1,076	202	7.30%
Niger continues to notify meningitis cases. From epidemiological week 1 to week 20, 2024, a total of 2781 suspected cases including 1076 confirmed cases and 202 deaths (CFR 7.3%) were notified in eight regions, namely Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Tilaberi and Zinder. Agadez and Niamey regions are the most affected.									
Nigeria	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	10-Oct-2016	10-Oct-2016	21-Mar-2024	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-2024	24-Mar-2024	559		7	1.30%
From 1 January to 24 March 2024, there were 559 suspected cholera cases reported in Nigeria, including seven deaths (CFR: 1.3%). Reports came from 18 states, with Bayelsa State registering 356 cases (64% of all suspected cases). Other affected states include Cross River (42 cases), Bauchi (38), Abia (24), Delta (24), Nasarawa (19), Ondo (11), Katsina (9), and Osun (8), accounting for 31% of the cases this year. Suspected cholera cases and deaths have decreased by 71% and 87%, respectively, compared to the same period in 2023. The most affected age groups are children under five years, followed by those aged 5-14 years.									
Nigeria	Dengue	Grade 3	1-Nov-2023	1-Jan-2023	24-Mar-2024	72	14		0.00%
Nigeria is responding to Dengue outbreak that started in 2023. As of 3 March 2024, there has been 72 suspected cases reported with 14 confirmed and zero deaths since 19 December 2023.									
Nigeria	Diphtheria	Ungraded	1-Dec-2022	1-Jan-2024	10-Mar-2024	4,178	2,009	30	0.70%
Between weeks 1 and 10 of 2024, a total of 4 178 diphtheria cases have been reported in Nigeria, including 2 009 confirmed cases and 30 deaths.									
Nigeria	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	8-Jan-2023	1-Jan-2024	26-May-2024	6,464	897	162	2.50%
As of week 21, of 2024, 6464 suspected cases, including 897 laboratory-confirmed cases, were reported, with 162 reported deaths among confirmed cases, resulting in a CFR of 18.1 %. Confirmed cases were reported from 28 states and 125 LGAs. three out of 36 states (Edo, Ondo, and Bauchi) account for 65% of confirmed cases.									
Nigeria	Measles	Ungraded	1-Apr-2024	1-Jan-2024	12-May-2024	8935	4 633		0.00%
Between 1 January and 12 May 2024, in Nigeria, 8 935 suspected measles cases were reported, with 1 141 confirmed cases, 3 373 confirmed through epidemiological link, and 119 classified as compatible. Additionally, there were 280 IgM positive rubella cases. The measles incidence rate is 18.4 per 1 000 000 population. Notably, 302 out of 774 districts (39%) have reached the epidemic threshold, indicating a significant outbreak.									
Nigeria	Meningitis	Ungraded	29-Jan-2024	8-Oct-2023	10-Mar-2024	1852	135	163	8.80%
Between 1 October 2023 and 10 March 2024, a total of 1852 suspected cases including 1135 confirmed cases and 163 deaths (CFR: 8.8%) were reported from 22 out of 33 states. Of the 135 confirmed cases, 119 (82%) were caused by Neisseria meningitidis serogroup C (NmC) while 5 cases (3.7%) were caused by streptococcus pneumoniae, 10 cases (7.4 %) by Haemophilus influenzae and 1 (0.7%) by Neisseria meningitidis serogroup X (NmX). As of 10 March 2024, the outbreak remains active in six states, namely Yobe, Jigawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Katsina, and Zamfara.									
Nigeria	Mpox	Protracted 2	31-Jan-2022	1-Jan-2022	31-Dec-2023	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	6/1/2018	1-Jan-2022	20-Mar-2024	139	139	-	-
No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There were four cases reported in 2024, 87 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2023 and 48 cases in 2022.									
Nigeria	Unknown disease	Ungraded	20-Mar-2024	20-Mar-2024	22-Apr-2024	196	0	7	3.60%
On 20 March 2024, NCDC notified of the outbreak of an unknown illness through IDSR by the Sokoto State Ministry of Health. The index case presented is a 6-year-old girl from Isa LGA, who presented with symptoms including abdominal pain and distension, and vomiting on 6 February 2024. Cumulatively, from weeks 6 to week 15, a total of 196 cases with 7 deaths (CFR 3.6%) were reported. 70% are aged 0 – 10 years, followed by 11 – 20 years (20%), >30 years (6%), and 21 – 30 years (4%). 55.1% of the cases are female. Cases initially reported from Isa LGA, Sokoto State, with reports extending to Sabon Birni LGA (7 cases) in Sokoto State									
Senegal	Chikungunya	Ungraded	8-Jun-2023	1-Jan-2024	26-May-2024	7	7		0.00%
Between 1 January and 26 May 2024, Senegal reported seven new Chikungunya cases. The cases ranged from eight to 30 years old, with a median age of 21 years. Matam had the highest number of cases with three, followed by Tambacounda with two, and Dakar and Kolda each with one. The last reported case had an onset of symptoms on 26 April 2024.									
Senegal	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)	Ungraded	26-Mar-2024	22-Mar-2024	26-Apr-2024	3	3	0	0.00%
On 22 March 2024, the Institut Pasteur in Dakar (IPD) confirmed a case of Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) in a 25-year-old male farmer. The patient, originally from the Guinguinéo district, probably contracted the disease while working in the Ndofofane district. Investigations are ongoing in all the areas visited by the patient. So far 11 samples collected from contacts at the Dakar hospital have tested negative. On 26 April 2024, WHO was informed of the confirmation of two additional CCHF cases in a 40-year-old male and a 25-year-old male from Pikine and Yeumbeul districts of Dakar respectively. Blood samples collected from the two male cases on 17 and 19 April 2024 respectively returned positive for CCHF on PCR on 25 April 2024. PCR testing returned negative for yellow fever, dengue, RVF, west nile, chikungunya, and zika. Both cases are alive. In-depth investigations are ongoing.									

Senegal	Dengue	Grade 3	14-Nov-2022	31-Jan-2023	12-May-2024	23	23		0.00%
As of 12 May 2024, Senegal has reported a total of 23 confirmed dengue cases. The cases, ranging in age from 15 to 62 years with a median age of 32 years, include nine females and 14 males. The majority of cases have been reported in the Dakar region (15 cases, 65%), followed by Louga (4 cases, 17%), Saint-Louis (2 cases, 9%), Matam (1 case, 4%), and Thies (1 case, 4%). The first case was recorded on 1 January 2024, in Guediawaye, and the most recent case was on 4 March 2024, in Dakar-Ouest.									
Senegal	Measles	Ungraded	4-Jul-2022	1-Jan-2024	26-May-2024	252	252		0.00%
Between 1 January and 26 May 2024, Senegal reported 252 confirmed measles cases, with the highest numbers in Louga (56), Matam (41), and Kaffrine (33). The cases were evenly split between females (125) and males (127), ranging from 0.4 to 42 years old, with a median age of 6 years. Most cases (70%) were among children aged nine months to five years. Among these cases, 69% were unvaccinated. Twenty-three districts have reached the epidemic threshold in 2024, with the onset of symptoms of the last case on 29 April 2024 in Saint Louis.									
South Africa	Flood	Ungraded	4-Jun-2024	10-Jun-2024	11-Jun-2024	-	-	22	
From 1 to 3 June 2024, heavy rainfall, strong winds, and snowfall affected the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces in eastern South Africa, causing floods and resulting in significant material damage and fatalities. As of 6 June, 22 people have died, including 11 in the Eastern Cape province and 11 in Durban city in KwaZulu-Natal province. Additionally, 55 people have been injured, 120 people have been displaced to three temporary shelters, and more than 2,000 people have been evacuated in Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. Several houses and schools have also been damaged. Over the next 48 hours, more rainfall is forecasted for western and southern South Africa, while drier conditions are expected in the eastern provinces. Ongoing efforts are underway to provide humanitarian relief to those affected, and further interventions are being implemented.									
South Africa	Cholera	Grade 3	20-Jan-2024	20-Jan-2024	10-Jun-2024	155	12	0	0.00%
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 17 May 2024, 12 confirmed cases with no deaths have been reported. Limpopo province is most affected with 10 of the cases. Three of the cases were imported from Zimbabwe.									
South Africa	Mpox	Protracted 2	15-May-2024	15-May-2024	4-Jun-2024	4	4	0	0.00%
Through IHR notification from South Africa, WHO has received a report of one laboratory confirmed mpox case from Johannesburg. This case was confirmed after initial testing by Lancet Laboratory on 9 May 2024. A second case with no history of travel was reported from Durban on 25 May. As of 4 June 2024, four mpox cases have been reported in South Africa.									
South Sudan	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	18-Dec-2020	5-Apr-2021	10-May-2024	-	-	-	-
According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, about 7.1 million people (56 % of the total population) are estimated to face IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season between April and July 2024. The highest prevalence of severe acute food insecurity, ranging between 65 and 75 %, is reported in the states of Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei, in Pibor Administrative Area and among returnees from the conflict-affected Sudan. The main drivers of the dire food security situation are protracted macroeconomic challenges resulting in high inflation, insufficient food supplies, the lingering impact of consecutive years with widespread floods and episodes of intercommunal violence									
South Sudan	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 3	15-Aug-2016	15-Aug-2016	10-May-2024	-	-	-	-
The humanitarian situation in South Sudan remains concerning with increasing needs and number of people requiring assistance. The influx of refugees and returnees due to Sudan crisis still ongoing with about 658 021 arrivals from Sudan since April 2023, mostly returnees. In April 2024, humanitarian partners called on the Government for the urgent removal of recently imposed taxes and charges as more than 60 000 people have already been affected after the United Nations was forced to pause life-saving airdrops of food assistance as fuel runs low. This number will increase to 145 000 by the end of May, should the measures remain in place.									
South Sudan	Impact of Sudan crisis in South Sudan	Grade 3	15-Apr-2023	1-May-2023	10-May-2024	-	-	-	-
In South Sudan, as of 5 May 2024, a total of 658 021 individuals have arrived from Sudan due to the ongoing conflict, of which 518 348 are returnees, 136 356 Sudanese refugees and 3 317 other nationalities refugees. These individuals have entered South Sudan via Abyei Administrative area, Northern Bahr al Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Western Bahr al Ghazal									
South Sudan	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	3-Jan-2018	1-Jan-2019	12-May-2024	6,071		27	0.40%
Hepatitis E outbreak is still ongoing in South Sudan in Bentiu IDP camp, Rubkona county since December 2018 and in Fangak county since 2023. In Bentiu IDP camp, a total of 5 451 cases, including 27 deaths reported since the outbreak began in 2018; 43% of the cases were reported among age group 15 – 44 years; Male account for 52% (2 853 cases) while female accounted 48% (2 598 cases). Overall, 47% of all cases are from outside the Camp. In Fangak , a total of 617 cases including 253 laboratory confirmed are reported as of 12 May 2024.									
South Sudan	Measles	Ungraded	23-Feb-2022	1-Jan-2024	12-May-2024	2,407	2,271	-	-
The measles outbreak has been ongoing since 23 February 2022 in South Sudan with a total of 14 507 cases including 1 154 confirmed, a total of 69 counties have been affected. In 2024, as of epi-week 19 (ending 12 May) , a cumulative total of 2 407 suspected measles cases have been reported, 164 (6.8%) were lab confirmed, 772 (32.1%) epi-linked, 1 335 (56.1%) clinically compatible . About 66% (1 604 out of 2 407) of all cases were children under five years old.									
South Sudan	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-2024	1-Jan-2023	29-May-2024	7	7	0	0.00%
According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There are four cases reported this year and three cases reported last year.									
South Sudan	Yellow fever	Ungraded	24-Dec-2023	24-Dec-2023	12-May-2024	120	3	6	5.00%
Yellow fever outbreak is still ongoing in South Sudan since it was officially declared by the health authorities on 6 January 2024. As of 12 May 2024, a total of 120 yellow fever cases (117 suspected and 3 confirmed) were reported from seven counties in Western Equatoria state: Yambio (64), Tambura (26), Nzara (11), Ezo (11), Ibba (3), Maridi (3) and Mvolo (2) Counties. About six suspected deaths have been also reported.									
Tanzania, United Republic of	Flood	Grade 2	24-Apr-2024	24-Apr-2024	9-May-2024	-	-	-	-
Since November 2023, Tanzania has been experiencing heavy rains caused by an intense El Niño and Indian Ocean dipole system. The rains have continued into 2024, subsequently, severe floods and mudslides have occurred in several regions in April, including the devastating Rufiji and Kibiti floods in Pwani region. Other affected regions include Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Katavi, Kigoma, and Mara. On 25 April, the Prime Minister announced that the rains and floods since January had left 155 dead and 236 injured and affected 200 000 people and 51000 households.									

Tanzania, United Republic of	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Oct-2023	5-Sep-2023	28-May-2024	3,738		67	1.80%
Since 5 September 2023 cholera outbreaks have been reported in 20 regions (Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Kagera, Singida, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Tabora, Ruvuma, Mwanza, Geita, Rukwa, Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Katavi, Pwani, Tanga and Dar es Salaam) in Tanzania Mainland, where a total of 3 738 cases and 67 deaths (CFR 1.8%) were reported. Out of 20 regions, a Cholera outbreak was declared over in 12 regions (Manyara, Kigoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Dodoma, Geita, Mwanza, Katavi, Rukwa, Dar es Salaam and Tabora). Currently, the outbreak is active in eight regions with a cumulative total of 1 265 cases and 23 deaths (CFR 1.8%) as of 28 May 2024									
Togo	Measles	Ungraded	14-Mar-2024	14-Mar-2024	14-Mar-2024	133		0	0.00%
The Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene in Togo 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.									
Uganda	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-2022	1-Jan-2022	10-May-2024	-	-	-	-
In Uganda, erratic first season rains likely to delay harvests, threaten crop production prospects. In bimodal areas, rainfall in April has been spatially and temporally erratic, with periodic heavy rains resulting in localized flooding interspersed with short dry spells. Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes will be sustained by seasonal access to income and carryover stocks from 2023, followed by first season harvests beginning in June. In unimodal Karamoja, above-average rainfall in April is generally supporting a normal start to seasonal cultivation activities. While the sustained impacts of the multi-season drought, including low coping capacity and limited household assets, continue to result in widespread area-level Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes, an increasing number of households will improve to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through September.									
Uganda	Cholera	Grade 3	13-May-2024	11-May-2024	19-May-2024	57	15	4	7.00%
The cholera outbreak in Kyotera district is still ongoing since 5 May 2024. As of 19 May 2024, a total of 57 cases, 15 confirmed, and four deaths are reported.									
Uganda	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)	Ungraded	12-Feb-2024	24-Apr-2024	19-May-2024	11	4	3	27.30%
As of 19 May 2024, the Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) outbreak is still active in Kiruhura district with 11 cases, four confirmed and three deaths reported. The outbreak started on 24 April 2024.									
Uganda	Measles	Ungraded	10/4/2023	5-Mar-2024	19-May-2024	106	12	3	2.80%
As of 19 May 2024 (week 20), the measles outbreak is ongoing in the following districts : Kukumiro (76 cases, six confirmed and two deaths); Kiboga (25 cases, three confirmed and one death); Kagadi (five cases , three confirmed). Cumulatively , 106 cases, 12 confirmed and three deaths are reported since the outbreak started in Kakumiro district on 5 March 2024.									
Uganda	Rift Valley Fever (RVF)	Ungraded	24-May-2024	23-Feb-2024	19-May-2024	18	12	2	11.10%
Three districts are currently experiencing Rift Valley Fever outbreak (RVF). Ntungamo (five cases, four confirmed and one death) since 23 February 2024, Mbarara (11 cases, six confirmed and one death) since 1 March 2024 and Sheema (two confirmed cases) since 27 March 2024. Cumulatively, 18 cases, 12 confirmed and two deaths (CFR 11.1 %) are reported as of 19 May 2024									
Zambia	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	8-Mar-2024	15-Jan-2024	27-May-2024	-	-	-	-
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. As of 27 May 2024, 84 out of the 116 districts in Zambia are affected by the drought. According to a recent rapid assessment and the President's Drought Response Appeal on 16 April 2024, nearly 6.6 million people are now in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Moreover, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report released in November 2023 projected that Zambia would have more than 2 million people at IPC Phase 3 or above by March 2024. 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, as more than 80% of Zambia's electricity generation comes from hydropower.									
Zambia	Cholera	Grade 3	24-Jan-2023	20-Jan-2023	12-May-2024	23,238	23,238	740	3.20%
The current cholera outbreak started with Lusaka Province confirming cases in the cholera-prone areas (peri-urban). From October 2023 to 6 May, 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 23 221 with 740 deaths (CFR 3.2%).									
Zambia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Jun-2022	13-Jun-2022	21-May-2024	3,254	121		0.00%
As of week 19, in 2024, Zambia has recorded 53 new suspected measles cases, a cumulative total of 3,254. Most cases are concentrated in Luapula (1241), Northern (1057), Central (374), and Northwestern (265) Provinces, with Western (8) and Southern (9) Provinces reporting the least.									
Zimbabwe	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	5-Apr-2024	5-Apr-2024	20-May-2024	-	-	-	-
On 3 April 2024, Zimbabwe authorities declared state of disaster over a devastating drought that's sweeping across much of southern Africa due to El Nino phenomenon. it needs \$ two billion for humanitarian assistance. Due to the El Niño-induced drought more than 80% of country received below normal rainfall.									
Zimbabwe	Anthrax	Grade 2	13-Nov-2023	14-Nov-2023	5-May-2024	784		1	0.10%
As of 5 May 2024, there have been a total of 784 cases reported in Zimbabwe. Ten districts have reported cases since beginning of 2023 with the majority of cases coming from Gokwe North (63.5%) and Gokwe South (32.6%). The confirmed death was reported in 2023, from Gokwe South.									
Zimbabwe	Cholera	Grade 3	12-Feb-2023	12-Feb-2023	9-Jun-2024	34,518	4,217	715	2.10%
The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on the 12 February 2023. Cumulatively there were 34 518 cholera cases with 715 deaths (CFR 2.0%) as of 9 June 2024. The outbreak has now spread to more than the 17 traditional cholera hotspot districts.									

†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/ert/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.

© WHO Regional Office for Africa

This is not an official publication of the World Health Organization.

Correspondence on this publication may be directed to:

Dr Etien Luc Koua

Programme Area Manager, Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment Programme.

WHO Emergency Preparedness and Response

WHO Regional Office for Africa

P O Box. 06 Cité du Djoué, Brazzaville, Congo

Email: afrooutbreak@who.int

Requests for permission to reproduce or translate this publication – whether for sale or for non-commercial distribution – should be sent to the same address.

WCO Contributors

- KOSMAS, Petrus (Namibia)
- GABRIEL, Joseph (Namibia)
- WAMALA, Joseph (South Africa)
- NDEKAZO Fabian (South Africa)
- OTSHUDIEMA John (AFRO Dengue IMST)
- SEMEDO Flavia (Carbo Verde)

AFRO Contributors

G. Sie Williams
J. Nguna
T. Nagbe
E. Kibangou
J. Agbla
K. Freddy Kavoga
K. Jean-Paul
R. Mangosa Zaza
G. Akpan
C. Okot

Editorial Advisory Group

Dr Salam Gueye, *Regional Emergency Director*
E. Koua
D. Chamla
F. Braka

Data sources

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