

# WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 40: 30 September to 6 October 2024  
Data as reported by: 17:00; 6 October 2024

**4**

New events

**150**

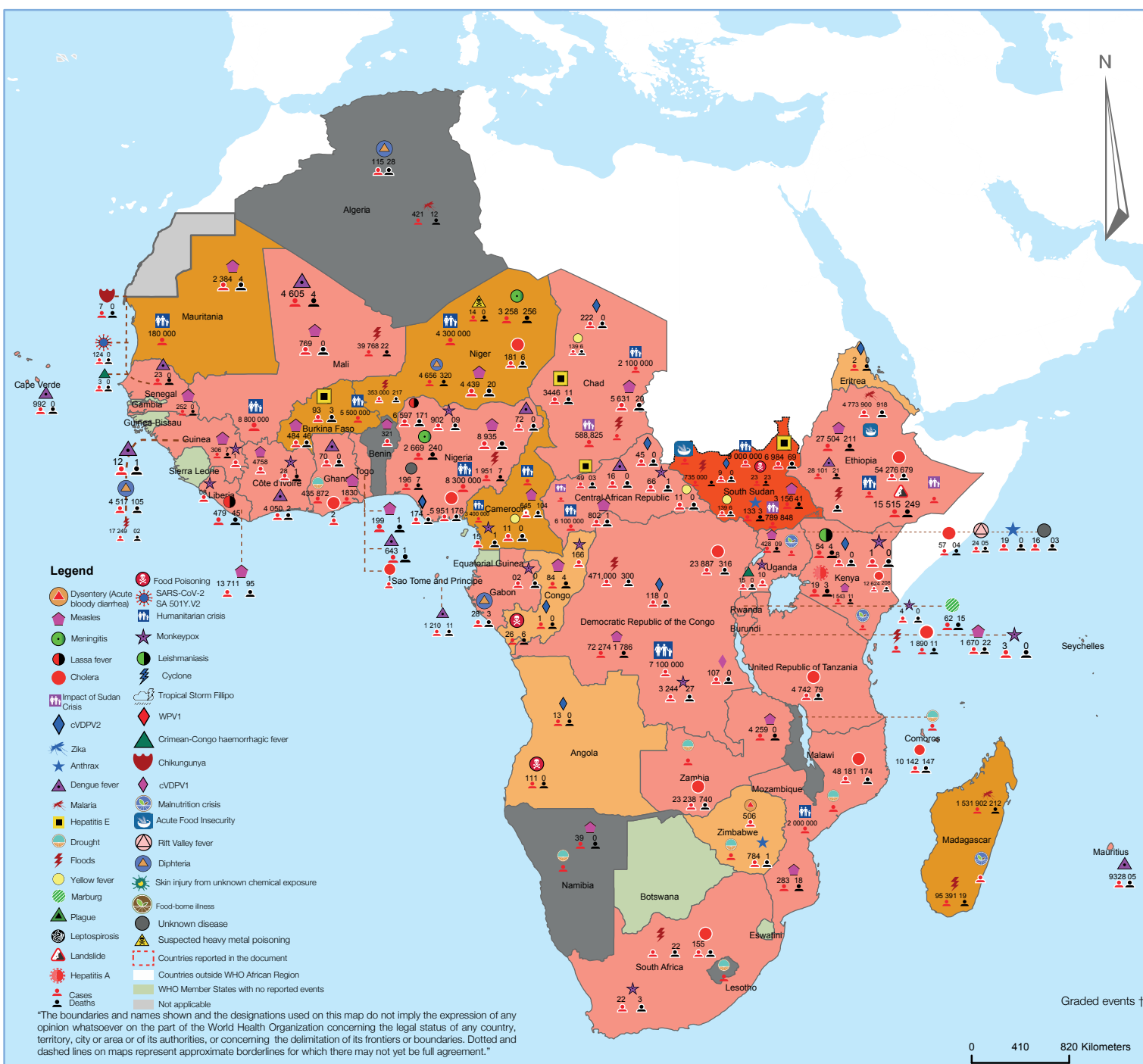
Ongoing events

**112**

Outbreaks

**42**

Humanitarian crises



**8**

Grade 3 events

**5**

Grade 2 events

**0**

Grade 1 events

**1**

Protracted 3 events

**6**

Protracted 2 events

**0**

Protracted 1 events

**69**

Ungraded events

# Overview

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

➤ [Drought in Botswana](#)

➤ [Diphtheria in Guinea](#)

➤ [Malaria in Ethiopia](#)

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

➤ Nearly 23 million people face severe food insecurity in Southern African countries, including Botswana. Three consecutive years of severe drought have been linked to the 2023/2024 El Niño, which has significantly impacted food production, with cereal yields at only 23.0% of national needs in Botswana. Approximately 37 000 people are facing acute food shortages, with over several displaced. Malnutrition is a major concern, especially among children, with 1 in 3 under 5 experiencing stunting. Government responses include food distribution and nutritional supplements, but more support is needed to address the ongoing crisis and its long-term effects on health and food security.

# Botswana

## Ungraded

### Drought

#### EVENT DESCRIPTION

Nearly 23 million people are facing high levels of food insecurity, with Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique most affected. FEWS NET estimates that between 14.0 and 14.9 million people will need urgent humanitarian assistance from October to December 2024 during the lean season. Thus far, national drought disasters have been declared in six countries in the region, including Botswana.

Botswana has been experiencing severe drought for three consecutive years due to the 2023/2024 El Niño phenomenon, a climate-change-related event affecting various Southern African countries. On 24 May 2024, the rural development secretariat under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development issued a report urging support due to the devastating impact of drought on food security drivers, nutrition, water supplies, and food production.

Botswana experienced insufficient and erratic rainfall in 2022 and 2023, resulting in low cereal production in 2022/23, reaching only 23.0% of the national requirement. This has led to chronic food insecurity, with approximately 37 000 people facing acute food shortages, while 1 043 people have been displaced as of September 2024. The drought has particularly impacted rural communities because over 70.0% of the rural population relies heavily on rain-fed agriculture, thus worsening water scarcity and malnutrition. As of 2024, 37 000 people are facing food insecurity, a figure comparable to previous years: 38 300 in 2019/20, 36 145 in 2020/21, and 36 977 in 2021/22.

Botswana has a well-developed healthcare system, but malnutrition among children remains a significant issue, with nearly 1 in 3 children under 5 experiencing stunting. A key factor is low birth weight, affecting 13.1% of births. Food insecurity contributes to inadequate feeding practices, which exacerbates the problem. Only 20.0% of infants are exclusively breastfed for the first six months, and just 46.0% receive complementary foods while continuing breastfeeding at 6-9 months, as recommended. Additionally, pneumonia and diarrhoea are the major causes of death and are linked to stunting.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The government initiated food distribution programs and provided emergency food relief to affected communities.

- Surveillance for diarrheal diseases has been intensified, particularly in vulnerable districts such as Boteti and Greater Francistown, where outbreaks of waterborne diseases have previously occurred.
- Nutrition supplements are provided to vulnerable groups, including children and pregnant women, to combat malnutrition in affected regions.

#### SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The recurrent droughts have significantly strained Botswana's rural population, causing severe food shortages and water scarcity. The ongoing crisis is expected to worsen as the country moves into its lean season. While some public health interventions have been implemented, including food distribution and disease surveillance, additional support is needed to reduce the drought's long-term impact on food security and health.



Impact of heat and dry spells on the crops in Mabutsane area.  
Source: IFRC





The impact of drought on the crops in Hukuntsi published by *sundaystandard* newspaper in April 2024. Source: IFRC

# Guinea

**6 524**

**Cases**

**175**

**Deaths**

**2.7%**

**CFR**

## Diphtheria

### EVENT DESCRIPTION

WHO continues to closely monitor the diphtheria outbreak in Guinea. Since our last report as of 25 August 2024 (Weekly Bulletin 34,2024), 115 new suspected cases, including 14 new deaths, have been reported. A fluctuating case trend has been observed between week 34 and week 39 of 2024, with an average of 26 suspected cases reported per week. During epidemiological week 39 of 2024 (ending 29 September 2024), 23 clinically compatible cases and three deaths were reported from four health districts of Kankan (22 cases; 3 deaths) and Kindia (1 case) regions.

From week 11, 2023 to week 39, 2024, a total of 6 524 suspected cases were reported from seven regions, namely Kankan (6 230 cases; 95.5%), Mamou (136 cases; 2.2%), Conakry (69 cases; 1.1%), Faranah (37 cases; 0.5%), Kindia (36 cases;0.6%), Labé (13 cases; 0.1%), and Nzérékoré (3 cases;0.1%). Among the 6 524 suspected cases, 5 902 (90.5%) were clinically compatible, 109 (1.7%) were detected by epidemiological link, 86 (1.3%) were laboratory-confirmed and 427 (6.5%) were classified as non-cases. A total of 175 cumulative deaths were recorded in Kankan (161), Faranah (5), Kindia (3), Conakry (2), Mamou (2), and Nzérékoré (2) regions.

Siguiri health district in Kankan region remains the epicenter, with 6 020 (92.3%) cumulative cases and 141 (80.6%) cumulative deaths reported since the beginning of the outbreak. Overall, the most affected age groups are 6-10 years (23%), 11-15 years (20%) and 16-20 years (19.0%), with females accounting for 59.0% of the cases.

- Risk communication activities are ongoing including community sensitization on the prevention of diphtheria through routine immunization and sensitization of contacts of confirmed cases on the importance of vaccination.

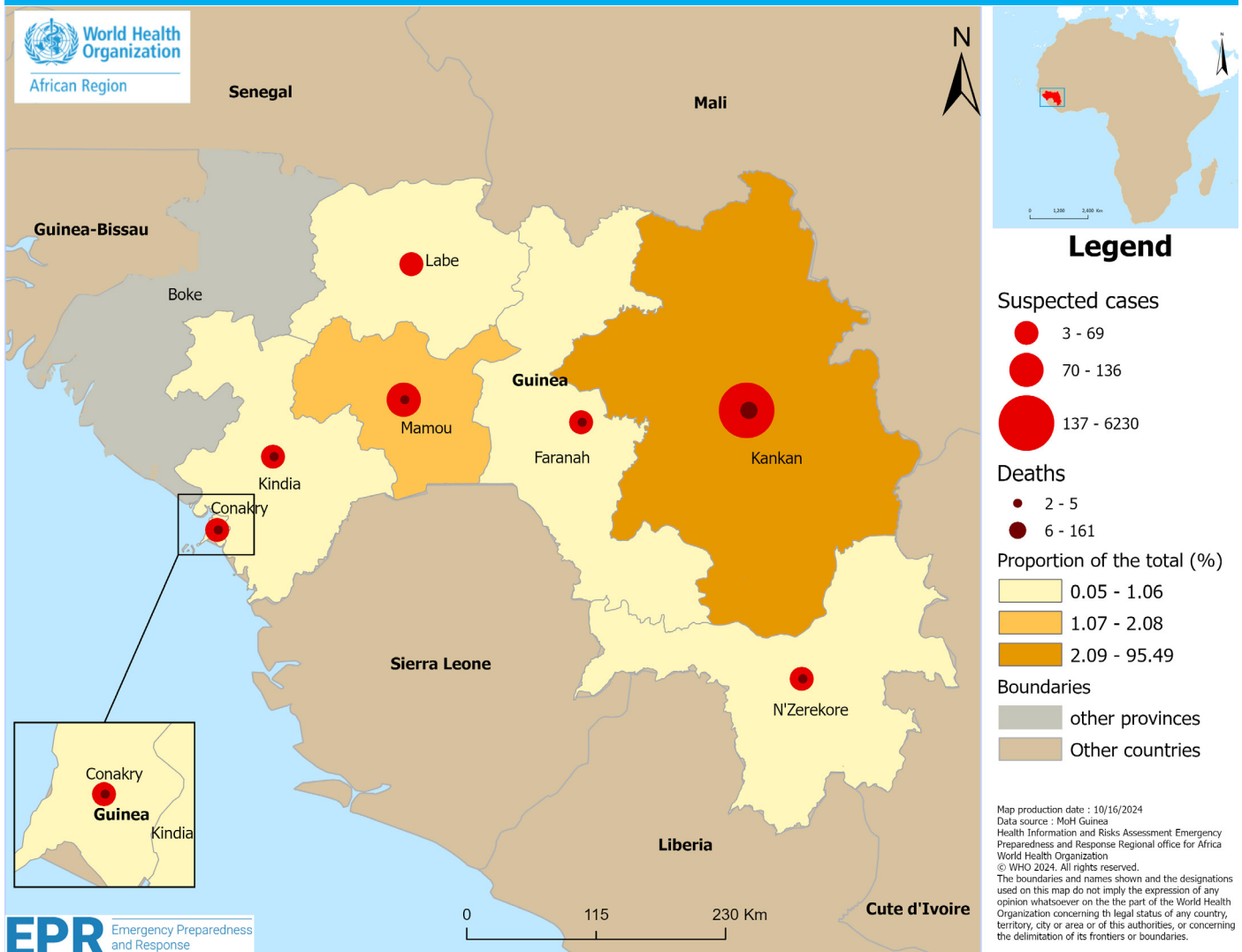
### SITUATION INTERPRETATION

After more than a year of public health response to the protracted diphtheria outbreak in Guinea, some positive efforts have been noted in the management of cases and contacts, including high vaccination coverage among contacts (reaching up to 100% weekly) and a significant reduction in ambulatory management of cases with all diphtheria cases now being treated at the treatment centre in Siguiri. Nonetheless, vaccination remains challenging as only a few communes in Siguiri health district were covered during the two vaccination campaign rounds. Therefore, WHO and other partners are encouraged to scale up their technical and financial support for mass vaccination campaigns in all the affected districts and regions.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Coordination meetings of the national technical committee and technical working groups for diphtheria continue to be held under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, with the support and active participation of WHO and other partners.
- Case investigation, active case search, contact tracing and case data entry into DHIS2 are ongoing.
- Sample collection and transportation to the reference laboratory in Conakry continues with the support of the UN Humanitarian Air Service.
- Antibiotic prophylaxis (Amoxicillin, Azithromycin) is provided to contacts of diphtheria cases, and clinical management of cases is ongoing in the affected areas.
- The two vaccination campaign rounds were completed in Siguiri by July 2024.

Geographic distribution of cases and deaths of diphtheria in Guinea by Region, as of 29 September 2024



# Ethiopia

**5 723 754**

**Cases**

**999**

**Deaths**

## Malaria

### EVENT DESCRIPTION

Ethiopia is facing a significant malaria crisis, reporting a total of 5 723 754 cases from 1 January to 15 September 2024. Malaria, predominantly caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* and *P. vivax*, remains endemic and seasonal in the country. Four regions of Oromia, Amhara, Southwest, and South Ethiopia Regional State comprise 80.0% of all cases. The resurgence of Malaria in Ethiopia is exacerbated by the suspension of malaria control programs, especially in conflict-affected regions, which has created vulnerable living conditions due to displacement, among others. There have been 999 malaria-related deaths reported in health facilities, representing a case fatality rate (CFR) of 0.02%, with over 95.0% of these cases confirmed through laboratory testing.

In Epidemiological Week 36 alone, there were 227 675 malaria cases and 18 deaths, with a CFR of 0.01%. A significant proportion of the cases (over 81.0%) came from four regions: Oromia (44.0%), Amhara (18.0%), Southwest (12.0%), and South Ethiopia Regional State (7.0%). Of the cases in week 36, 98.0% were confirmed through laboratory testing, and *Plasmodium falciparum* accounted for 62.0%.

Malaria transmission in Ethiopia is seasonal, with two peaks following the rainy seasons. In the previous year, one season was from September to December 2023, after the primary rainy season from June to September. Another malaria peak came from April to May, following the secondary rainy season from February to May 2024.

The risk for malaria transmission in Ethiopia remains high. As such, there is an urgent need for strengthened vector control, better diagnostics, enhanced malaria surveillance, and the mobilization of resources to contain the outbreak and prevent further deaths. Despite earlier gains in malaria control, challenges such as conflicts, flooding, logistical gaps in drug supplies, and increasing insecticide resistance have undermined efforts, leading to a resurgence in malaria since 2022. These challenges, combined with supply chain disruptions and the emergence of drug-resistant malaria strains, continue to threaten the country's ability to control the outbreak effectively. The healthcare system is stretched thin, managing other diseases and humanitarian crises, while funding shortages hamper the response.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Ethiopia's Ministry of Health, with support from WHO and partners, activated the incident management system to coordinate response efforts. National and regional emergency operations centers were established to manage malaria outbreaks. Health authorities led

regular coordination meetings, including weekly updates from regional health offices.

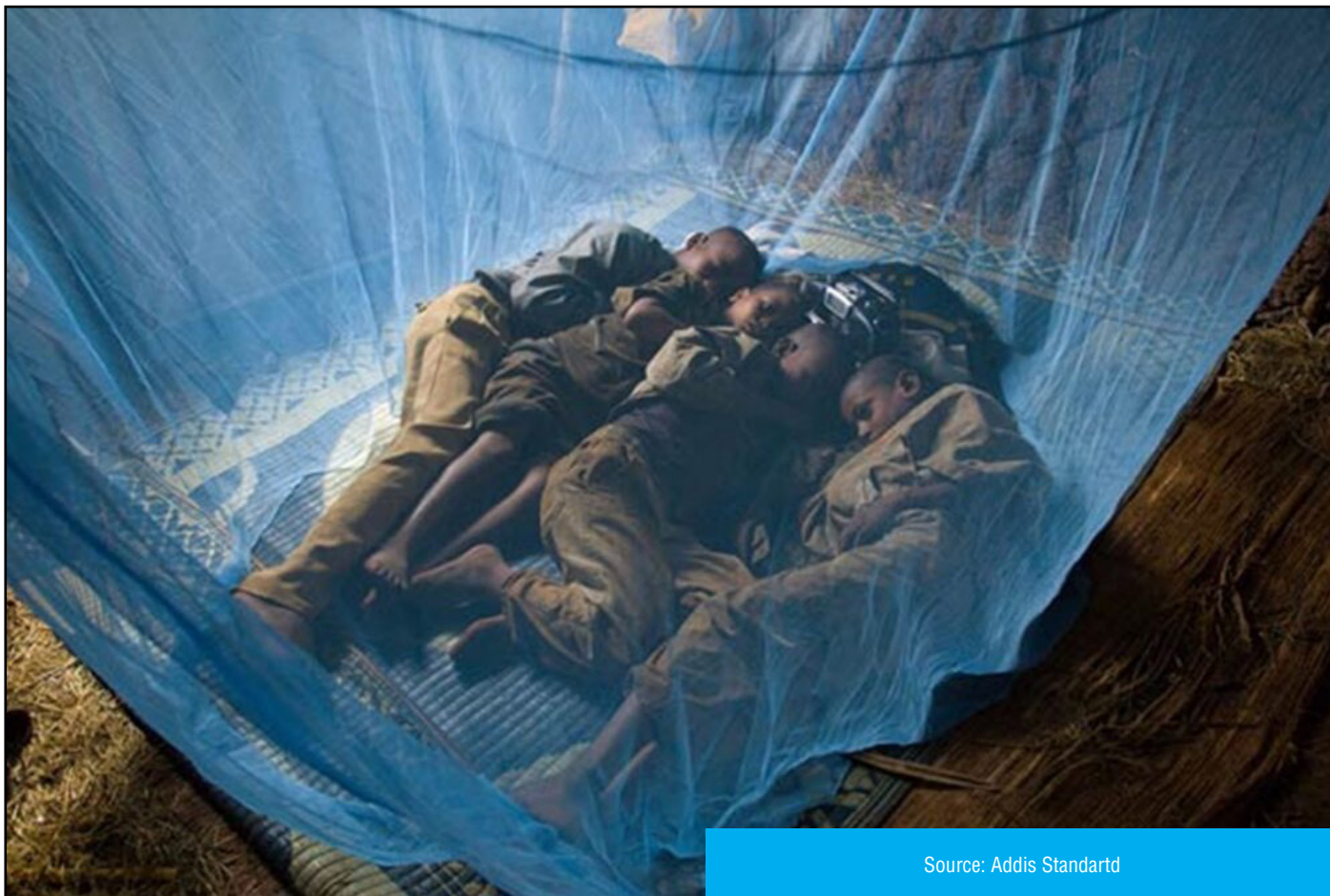
- As the Health Cluster lead, WHO collaborated with partners to ensure the timely delivery of supplies to affected regions. This included engaging with international partners to address logistical and resource challenges. WHO has supplied malaria medicines, rapid diagnostic kits, and medical supplies. In 2024 alone, 256 metric tons of emergency health kits worth \$1.4 million have been dispatched to address frequent stockouts of crucial anti-malarial drugs.
- Eight technical staff were deployed, and over 10 rental vehicles were made available to support the malaria response in the affected regions of Oromia, Amhara, and Southwest Ethiopia.
- Efforts to raise awareness among international agencies to secure additional funding are ongoing despite a significant funding gap limiting the ability to scale up the response effectively.
- Preventative measures such as using long-lasting insecticidal nets and indoor residual spraying were promoted to address mosquitoes' increasing resistance to insecticides, which poses a challenge to effective vector control.
- Strengthening of malaria surveillance was initiated to monitor disease patterns in high-risk areas, which helped target interventions and mobilize resources to the most affected regions.
- Public health messaging to raise awareness about malaria prevention is ongoing. Diagnosis and treatment were conducted to reduce the disease burden.

### SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Ethiopia has experienced a severe malaria resurgence from January to mid-September 2024. The disease remains endemic, with over 80% of cases concentrated in four key regions of Oromia, Amhara, Southwest, and South Ethiopia Regional State. The resurgence of malaria cases is attributed to disruptions in malaria control programs, particularly in conflict-affected areas, leading to increased vulnerability. Malaria transmission in Ethiopia peaks seasonally and has been aggravated by logistical gaps, supply shortages, and insecticide resistance. The healthcare system, already strained by



multiple emergencies, struggles to contain the outbreak. Therefore, strengthened malaria surveillance, vector control, and international support are urgently needed to prevent the further spread of the outbreak.



Source: Addis Standard



	Week 40	Week 41	Week 42	Week 43
Start date	30-Sep.-2024	07-Oct.-2024	14-Oct.-2024	21-Oct.-2024
End date	06-Oct.-2024	13-Oct.-2024	20-Oct.-2024	27-Oct.-2024
Deadline / Date limite	09-Oct.-2024	16-Oct.-2024	23-Oct.-2024	30-Oct.-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
<b>New Events</b>									
Algeria	Diphtheria	Ungraded	28-Aug-24	1-Oct-24	4-Oct-24	115	115	28	24.3%
An outbreak of diphtheria has been recorded in Tinzaouatine, In Guezam, Timiaouine, Bordj Badji Mokhtar which started in 28 August 2024. As at 30 September, 115 cases with 28 deaths have been recorded. 27 (96.4%) of the deaths were reported from Tinzaouatine only									
Algeria	Malaria	Ungraded	28-Aug-24	1-Oct-24	4-Oct-24	421	421	12	2.9%
Dozens of deaths have been reported in southern Algeria due to outbreaks of malaria with cases imported from endemic countries. The spread is linked to the region's proximity to African countries with high migration and recent floods that worsened the situation									
Ghana	Mpox	Grade 3	1-Oct-24	23-Sep-24	1-Oct-24	1	1		0.0%
On 1 October 2024, WHO was notified of a confirmed mpox case in a 15-year-old boy in the Bia West district of the Western North region. The case-patient presented to a health facility on 26 September 2024 with fever, general body pains, sore throat and maculopapular rash with symptom onset on 23 September 2024. The patient had a History of bush meat consumption 03 weeks before symptom onset, with no travel history. Samples sent on 26 September 2024 to the National Public Health Reference Laboratory for PCR testing returned positive for mpox on 27 September 2024. Ghana recorded its first mpox case in May 2022. A total of 128 mpox confirmed cases including 4 deaths (CFR 3.1%) were recorded between May 2022 and October 2023.									
Guinea	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	3-Oct-24	19-Sep-24	3-Oct-24	1	1	1	100.0%
On 03 October 2024, WHO was notified of a confirmed Lassa fever case in a 63-year-old man, resident of the Guéckédou prefecture in southern Guinea. The case-patient presented with fever, headache, asthenia, and anorexia at the Guéckédou health center on 19 September 2024 where he was hospitalized in the general medicine ward. He was transferred to the Guéckédou epidemic treatment center on 22 September 2024. Samples tested for Viral haemorrhagic fevers (VHF) at the Guéckédou VHF Laboratory returned positive for Lassa fever on 22 September 2024. The case-patient died on 23 September 2024 at the Guéckédou epidemic treatment center and a safe and dignified burial was conducted.									
<b>Ongoing Events</b>									
Angola	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	1-May-24	1-May-24	9-Sep-24				-
Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in Angola's drought-affected southern and eastern provinces (Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, and Huila). Households in these areas have low food stocks and reduced agricultural labor opportunities which have led to a significant decrease in purchasing power among poor households at a time when they are increasingly reliant on markets to meet their food needs. An estimated 1.0 to 1.5 million people in Angola will likely need humanitarian food assistance by January 2025, primarily in south and east Angola, which have experienced repeated droughts, particularly in the provinces of Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, and parts of Namibe and Huila. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in these.									
Angola	Food Poisoning	Ungraded	11-Sep-24	12-Sep-24	12-Sep-24	111	48	0	0.0%
The incident occurred earlier this week, when dozens of residents of Camena village sought care at Doctor Walter Strang Hospital. The suspicion is that the contamination occurred through the consumption of corn (protected with pesticide) used in the preparation of food for a funeral event. A total of 111 people, between 2 and 80 years, sought medical attention. Of these, 48 were discharged, 36 were transferred to other health units and the others are still under observation. There were no fatalities.									
Angola	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	15-May-24	15-May-24	4-Sep-24	13	13	0	0.0%
On 3 May, 2024, Angolan health authorities announced the detection of polio in Chitato Municipality, Lunda Norte province, which borders the Democratic Republic of Congo. Currently a total of 10 laboratory confirmed poliovirus were notified in the provinces of Luanda, Huambo, Lunda Norte and Moxico. Of these, four were detected in children under five and six in the environment.									
Benin	Measles	Ungraded	3-Jul-24	1-Jan-24	23-Jun-24	728	321	0	0.0%
A measles outbreak has been ongoing in Benin, from week 1 through week 25, 2024 (ending 23 June), with a total of 728 suspected cases of measles, including 288 confirmed IgM+ cases, 33 clinically compatible cases are reported with the incidence rate of 24.9 per 1 million population									
Botswana	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	24-May-24	20-Aug-24	9-Sep-24				-
2023 marked the third consecutive year of severe drought in Botswana, with conditions showing no signs of improvement in 2024 because of El Niño. On 24 May 2024, the Rural Development Secretariat under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development issued a report urging support due to the devastating impact of drought on food security drivers, nutrition, water supplies, and food production.									
Burkina Faso	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Protracted 2	1-Jan-19	1-Jan-19	18-Apr-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 2.1 million IDPs registered, and 5 478 schools closed.									
Burkina Faso	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	6-Jun-24	4-Jan-24	1-Jun-24	93	8	3	3.2%
From 4 January to 1 June 2024, a total of 93 suspected cases of hepatitis E were reported from Kaya health district of the North central region. Eight out of 63 samples tested positive for hepatitis E by PCR. The median age of the cases is 22 and women represent 47.4% of the cases. Forty-six (48.5%) of the 93 suspected cases are internally displaced persons.									
Burkina Faso	Measles	Ungraded	6-Feb-24	14-Jan-24	28-May-24	9904	484	46	0.5%
Burkina Faso is experiencing a decrease in measles cases. Between week 1 and week 21 of 2024, a total of 9 904 suspected measles cases, resulting in 46 deaths, were recorded. This downward trend is observed in all nine health districts that conducted the anticipated reactive campaign. Currently only four health districts have active outbreaks of measles.									

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

Burundi	Floods	Grade 2	1-Jan-24	1-Sep-23	3-Jun-24	-	-	-	
Since the beginning of the rainy season in September 2023, Burundi has been affected by heavy rains, floods and landslides, exacerbated by the El niño phenomenon. The most affected health districts are located in the western part of the country, including Cibitoke, Bubanza, Rumonge, Makamba and Bujumbura.									
Burundi	Cholera	Grade 3	1-Jan-23	14-Dec-22	1-Jun-24	1890		11	0.6%
Burundi faces cholera outbreaks almost every year in some areas. The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. As of 1 June 2024, a total of 1 890 cases, 11 deaths (CFR 0.6%), have been reported since the start of the outbreak.									
Burundi	Measles	Ungraded	15-Feb-24	1-Jan-23	12-Feb-24	1670	1,67	22	1.3%
On 14 February 2024, Burundi's Ministry of Health reported a measles outbreak, with 20 of the country's 49 health districts experiencing active outbreaks. These districts were identified as having unvaccinated children in the 2022 National Vaccination Coverage Survey. In 2023, there were 1 670 confirmed cases resulting in 22 deaths, representing a case fatality rate of 1.3%. Among the confirmed cases, 55% were aged 6-59 months, and 82% were under 15 years old. From 1 January to 12 February 2024, 34 deaths were reported in five health districts.									
Burundi	Mpox	Grade 3	25-Jul-24	25-Jul-24	25-Jul-24	3	3	0	0.0%
On 25 July 2024, the Ministry of Health of Burundi declared an outbreak of Mpox following confirmation of three cases by the National Reference Laboratory. These cases were identified on 22 July at Kamenge University Hospital, Kamenge Military Hospital, and Isare Health District. They presented with symptoms including fever, joint pain, and a widespread rash. Samples collected during a multidisciplinary investigation tested positive for mpox on 25 July.									
Cameroon	Floods	Grade 2				120			
Heavy rainfall in Cameroon's Far North Region since mid-August has affected 120 000 people, caused 3700 houses to collapse, and destroyed 2000 hectares of crops. With continued severe weather expected, 350 000 people are at risk from flooding, according to UNOSAT.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (North-West & South-West )	Protracted 2	1-Oct-16	27-Jun-18	7-May-24	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 neighbouring 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-13	27-Jun-17	13-Feb-24	-	-	-	-
The Far North region of Cameroon is still facing humanitarian crisis. The region bordering Nigeria and Chad and Lake Chad remains the most affected. Between August and September 2023, nearly 6 000 newly displaced people were registered in Mokolo district following repeated attacks by non-state armed groups. More than 2 200 new asylum seekers/refugees were registered for the same period at Gourenouel transit site, in Mokolo district of Mayo-Tsanaga department.									
Cameroon	Measles	Ungraded	2-Apr-19	1-Jan-24	5-Aug-24	1	232	49	3.6%
From Week 1 to Week 13 (ending 31 March 2024), 645 suspected measles cases, including 104 deaths (CFR 16%), were reported in Cameroon. A cumulative total of 232 cases were confirmed, including 129 IgM positive, 88 epidemiologically linked, and 15 clinically compatible. In 2023, 6 088 confirmed measles cases and at least 75 related deaths were reported in Cameroon.									
Cameroon	Mpox	Grade 3	24-Feb-22	1-Jan-24	4-Apr-24	15	2	1	6.7%
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-23	23-Jan-23	14-Jul-24	11	5	0	0.0%
From week 1 to week 28 of 2024, Cameroon reported 11 plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) positive yellow fever cases across seven regions. Among these PRNT positive cases, five have been classified as confirmed cases in four regions: Adamawa, Centre, Littoral, and Nord Regions. Additionally, 11 cases are currently awaiting PRNT results.									
Cape Verde	Dengue	Grade 3	6-Nov-23	6-Nov-23	24-Mar-24	992	543	0	0.0%
On 6 November 2023, the Ministry of Health Surveillance Service reported two confirmed cases of Dengue through Polymerase Chain Reaction testing and one borderline case in Praia City, Santiago Island, Cabo Verde. The same day three more suspected cases were reported from the Central Hospital. As of 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-13	11-Dec-13	5-Jun-24	6,100,000		-	-
The Central African Republic has been facing a humanitarian crisis for more than a decade following military-political conflicts. Of the country's 6.1 million inhabitants, 2.8 million will need humanitarian assistance in 2024. More than 522 000 people are currently internally displaced, 2.5 million suffer from food insecurity, and 756 000 are CAR refugees.									
Central African Republic	Impact of Sudan crisis in CAR	Grade 3	1-May-23	1-May-23	31-Jul-24	-	-	-	
CAR is the least affected among the four AFRO countries regarding the ongoing Sudan conflict As of 06 May 2024, there were 71, 000 forcibly displaced people from Sudan who arrived in CAR since 15 April 2023. Out of this number, 6 158 are returnees and 23 286 Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers.									
Central African Republic	Dengue	Grade 3	10-Sep-24	13-Jul-24	7-Sep-24	16	16	0	0.0%
On 10 September 2024, WHO was informed of a confirmed dengue outbreak in Central African Republic. The first case was confirmed on 13 July 2024 in a 29-year-old woman from SICA I commune of Bangui. From 13 July to 7 September 2024, a total of 13 cases (7 females and 6 males) were laboratory-confirmed for dengue serotype 2 (DEN 2) at Institut Pasteur of Bangui. The 13 confirmed cases were from Bangui 1, Bangui 2 and Bimbo health districts. Three cases were evacuated and diagnosed out of the country. Investigations are ongoing.									
Central African Republic	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	13-Jun-24	14-Apr-24	6-Jul-24	49	6	3	12.2%

As of July 6, 2024, 49 suspected cases were recorded including six confirmed cases and three deaths (CFR 6.0%). Of nine samples analyzed at the viral hepatitis laboratory of the Pasteur Institute in Bangui, six were positive for acute hepatitis E virus infection. Seven (7) new samples are being analyzed at the Pasteur Institute in Bangui.									
Central African Republic	Measles	Ungraded	13-Mar-22	1-Jan-23	26-Aug-24	802		1	0.1%
At the end of epi-week 24, 2024, the country recorded 802 suspected cases and one death. Since the start of 2024 in January to June 23, CAR has been responding to measles outbreak.									
Central African Republic	Mpox	Grade 3	3-Mar-22	4-Mar-22	26-Aug-24	66	66	1	1.5%
In the Central African Republic (CAR), there were 19 reported laboratory-confirmed cases of mpox from January to April 2024. However, no deaths were recorded. Since 2022, CAR has reported 66 laboratory-confirmed cases and 1 death (CFR = 1.5%).									
Central African Republic	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	24-May-19	24-May-19	1-Sep-24	45	45	0	0.0%
A total of 14 AFP cases were reported in the country in 2023. Six AFP cases were reported in 2022. There were no new case reported in the country as of week 35 of 2024. last date of detection is 07 October 2023.									
Central African Republic	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	12-Jun-23	1-Jan-23	21-Apr-24	11	5	0	0.0%
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 confirmed cases this year has been reviewed.									
Chad	Floods	Grade 2	26-Aug-24	15-Jul-24	1-Sep-24				
Since late July, floods have impacted all 23 provinces of Chad, affecting 964 068 people, causing 145 deaths, and destroying 70 000 homes, with 58 804 people affected in N'Djaména alone. Over 5 000 displaced people are sheltering in schools, and 749 households still need relocation. The Government, with support from humanitarian agencies, launched a USD 64 million response plan, but only USD 7 million has been secured, leaving a USD 57 million funding gap. The risk of a cholera outbreak remains high due to limited access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services.									
Chad	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	11-Feb-22	1-Mar-16	28-Jun-24	2,065,739	-	-	-
Since the beginning of the conflict in Sudan on 15 April 2023 and as of 28 June 2024, Chad have registered 617,013 Sudanese refugees and 128,726 Chadian returnees from Sudan. 63 per cent of the refugees and 66 per cent of the returnees are children under 18. The refugees are arriving in the provinces of Ouaddaï, Sila, Wadi Fira, and Ennedi Est. According to the Chadian Government, 910,000 refugees and returnees could arrive in Chad by the end of 2024. Chad is already hosting approximately 410,000 Sudanese refugees from the previous Darfur crisis in the same provinces									
Chad	Impact of Sudan crisis in Chad	Grade 3	15-Apr-23	15-Apr-23	10-May-24	-	-	-	-
Chad is the AFRO country most affected by the armed conflict in Sudan, hosting about 1 million refugees. These Sudanese refugees are mainly hosted in the refugee's camps across Ennedi Est, Wadi Fira, Ouaddaï and Sila provinces. From 15 April 2023 to 3 May 2024, about 588 825 Sudanese refugees have been listed including 96 181 that have crossed the border since January 2024. Most new arrivals are women and children (88%), and 14% are persons with special needs,									
Chad	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	17-Feb-24	2-Jan-24	25-Aug-24	3446	177	11	0.4%
As of 25 August 2024, a total of 3 446 suspected cases including 11 deaths (CFR 0.4%) were reported from 11 refugee camps and sites in eight health districts of four provinces (Ouaddaï, Sila, Wadi-fira and Ennedi-Est provinces). A total of 177 cases were laboratory-confirmed by RT-PCR. Fifty-eight cases were recorded among pregnant women including 5 deaths (CFR 8.6%).									
Chad	Measles	Ungraded	24-May-18	1-Jan-24	5-May-24	5631		20	0.4%
From 1 January to 5 May 2024, 5 631 suspected measles cases, including 20 deaths, were recorded in the health districts of Moissala, Guelo, Dono Manga, Kouloudia, Arada, N'Djamena Centre, N'Djamena East, Gagai, Gore, N'Djamena North, Amtiman, Pala, Kouno, Massakory, and Koukou Angarana. Between Week 1 and Week 18 of 2024, 182 suspected cases were recorded in the crisis-affected provinces of the East, with no deaths reported.									
Chad	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	9-Sep-19	28-Aug-24	222	222	0	0.0%
Eight cases were reported in 2024. In 2023, a total of 55 cVDPV2 cases were reported. In 2022, 44 cVDPV2 cases were reported. In 2020, 106 cVDPV2 cases were reported from three different outbreaks. Nine cases were reported in 2019. The last date of detection was 13 July 2024.									
Comoros	Cholera	Grade 3	2-Feb-24	2-Feb-24	25-Jun-24	10142		147	1.4%
The cholera outbreak has been ongoing in Comoros since the first case was reported on 2 February 2024. As of 30 June 2024, a cumulative total of 10 142 cases had been reported, with the majority of cases reported from Ndzuwani (8 942 cases), followed by Ngazidja (625 cases) and Mwali (575 cases); 147 deaths (CFR 1.4%) were also reported.									
Congo	Food Poisoning	Ungraded	17-Sep-24	17-Sep-24	24-Sep-24	26	26	6	23.1%
On September 7, 2024, a case of suspected food poisoning was reported in the Nsah area of the Plateaux Department, Congo. After consuming yams gathered from the forest, 26 individuals from 14 households developed symptoms of vomiting and abdominal pain. Six people, including two women and four male children, have died. The presence of dead chickens that consumed leftover yams suggests the food was toxic. Authorities, alongside WHO consultants, are continuing the investigation.									
Congo	Measles	Ungraded	15-May-24	1-Jan-24	18-Aug-24	372	84	4	1.1%
From week 1 to week 33 (ending 18 August 2024), 372 suspected cases were reported including 4 deaths (CFR 1.1%). A total of 272 samples were tested at the National Public Health Laboratory of which 84 returned positive for measles.									



Congo	Mpox	Grade 3	23-May-22	1-Jan-24	10-Sep-24	166	21	0	0.0%
For the week ending 11 August 2024, the country reported six suspected cases, including two new confirmed cases. During the period from 26 August to 1 September 2024, 10 additional suspected cases were reported across several districts: Bacongo (1), Abala (1), Lumumba (3), Mvou-Mvou (1), Itoumbi (2), and Talangai (2). This brings the total number of suspected cases to 166, along with 13 probable cases. Out of 114 samples collected, 91 have been tested, with 21 cases confirmed between epidemiological weeks 2 and 35.									
Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	21-Mar-23	1-Mar-23	28-Aug-24	1	1	-	0.0%
The last circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) case was detected on 15 October 2022. As of 28 August 2024, only one case was reported.									
Côte d'Ivoire	Dengue	Grade 3	10-Jul-23	19-Jun-23	11-May-24	4050	332	2	0.0%
An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in Ivory Coast. A total of 4 050 cases have been reported from 1 January 2023 to 11 May 2024, with 325 confirmed cases and 2 deaths (CFR 0.0%).									
Côte d'Ivoire	Measles	Ungraded	3-Jul-24	1-Jan-24	23-Jun-24	5617	4,758	0	0.0%
The measles outbreak has been ongoing in Cote d'Ivoire; from week 1 through week 25, 2024 (ending 23 June), a total of 5 617 suspected cases of measles were reported, including 678 confirmed IgM+ cases and 4 080 clinically compatible cases. The incidence rate is 146 per 1 million population.									
Côte d'Ivoire	Mpox	Grade 3	5-Jul-24	5-Jul-24	5-Jul-24	36	28	1	4.0%
A case of Mpox was confirmed on 4 July 2024 in Côte d'Ivoire, in the San Pedro region (Tabou). The patient is a male in his 40s. As of 18 August, Cote d'Ivoire has reported a total of 24 confirmed cases, including one death (CFR: 4%)									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Floods	Grade 2	9-Jan-24	9-Jan-24	3-Jun-24	471		300	
Heavy rainfall between January and April triggered significant flooding in South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces, placing approximately 471 000 people at risk of increased humanitarian needs. The floods inundated around 1.1 million acres of land, including nearly 52,000 acres of cropland, in areas surrounding Lake Tanganyika and upstream from the Congo River basin. The ongoing El Niño season is expected to bring heavy rainfall, particularly to the central and northern regions, with forecasts indicating that the water level in Lake Tanganyika will continue to rise, peaking in late June.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Humanitarian crisis	Grade 3	20-Dec-16	17-Apr-17	11-May-24	7,100,000	-	-	-
The humanitarian crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo has affected about six provinces, namely, North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tshopo and Tanganyika provinces. Currently, 7 100 000 people have been displaced since its onset. There are currently 522 410 new refugees. There have been various levels of security threats, widespread instability, and gang violence. At present, there are multiple outbreaks like, cholera, measles and Mpox.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cholera	Grade 3	16-Jan-15	1-Jan-24	1-Sep-24	23887	2,754	316	1.3%
From week 1 to week 35, 2024 (ending 1 September 2024), 23 887 suspected cholera cases, including 316 deaths (CFR 1.3%), were reported from 109 health zones in 16/26 affected provinces compared to 35 935 cases and 303 deaths (CFR 0.7%) reported during the same period in 2023. North Kivu, Haut Katanga, South Kivu, and Haut Lomami are the most affected provinces, accounting for more than 80% of the cases. The majority of deaths (n=152, 48%) have been reported from the Haut Katanga province. In 2023, more than 62 000 cases and more than 700 deaths were reported.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Measles	Ungraded	12-Oct-21	1-Jan-24	11-Aug-24	72274	1,178	1786	2.5%
In 2023, over 311 000 suspected measles cases and over 5 700 deaths were reported. In 2024, from week 1 through week 32 (ending 11 August 2024), a total of 72 274 cases and 1 786 deaths were reported from 470 of the 519 health zones across the country.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mpox	Grade 3	30-Mar-19	1-Jan-24	18-Aug-24	3244	3,244	25	0.8%
From 1 January 2022 to 18 August 2024, a total of 4 489 cases and 27 deaths (CFR 0.6%) were reported. From 1 January to 18 August 2024, a total of 3 244 confirmed cases and 25 deaths (CFR 0.8%) were reported. Clades Ia and Ib have been detected in country.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	27-Aug-22	1-Jan-23	15-May-24	107	107	0	0.0%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV1 case was reported this week. There is one case reported this year and 106 cases in 2023.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-21	1-Jan-23	15-May-24	118	118	0	0.0%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. The number of 2023 cases remains 118.									
Ethiopia	Floods	Grade 2	15-May-24	1-May-24	22-Sep-24	-	-	-	0.0%
Many parts of the country are affected by flooding as a result of heavy rains. In Gambella, the Baro and Gilo rivers overflowed, displacing over 21 000 people in Anywaa and Nuer zones, and damaging two health centres, 10 health posts and two water schemes. Health partners are continuing to deliver life-saving health services to flood- and landslide- affected populations throughout the country									
Ethiopia	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	10-Oct-24	-	-	-	0.0%
According to the Famine Early Warning Network (FEWNET), in September/October, households that rely on the meher harvest will begin to access food from own-production as the green harvests become available for consumption. Rainfall has been favorable across most of the country since early 2024, but heavy and prolonged rainfall in some areas has led to negative impacts in multiple regions since July. Gambella, Afar, Amhara, Somali, Oromia, and South Ethiopia regions have all experienced flooding, which has caused deaths and casualties, displaced households, and destroyed and/or damaged cropland									

Ethiopia	Humanitarian crisis (Northern Ethiopia)	Grade 3	4-Nov-20	4-Nov-20	1-Oct-24	-	-	-	
In Oromia region, violence continued during the week in Oromia region, with violence targeting civilians in several locations reported. In Amhara region, fighting between Fano militias and the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) was reported last week in East Gojam, North Wello, North Shewa, West Gojam, and North Gondar zones									
Ethiopia	Impact of Sudan crisis in Ethiopia	Grade 3	1-May-23	1-May-23	10-Oct-24	-	-	-	
Following the outbreak of armed conflict in Sudan on 15 April 2023, Ethiopia is receiving thousands of forcibly displaced people at two main points of entry (Metema and Kurmuk) along the land border between Sudan and Ethiopia. As of 30 September 2024, over 176 927 refugees and returnees crossed the border from Sudan to Ethiopia									
Ethiopia	Cholera	Grade 3	17-Sep-22	1-Aug-22	22-Sep-24	55		703	1.3%
The ongoing cholera outbreak in Ethiopia started on 27 August 2022. As of 22 September 2024, a total of 55 985 cases, 687 deaths (CFR 1.3%) are reported. In 2024, from January a total of 24 903 cases and 234 deaths are reported									
Ethiopia	Dengue	Grade 3	16-May-23	10-May-23	31-Jul-24	28101	28,101	21	0.0%
The dengue outbreak that started in April 2023 in two districts (Logia and Mille) is still ongoing. As of 31 July 2024, a total of 28 101 cases with 21 deaths are reported. In 2024, 2 443 cases and zero death are reported. The number of cases reported this year has been revised.									
Ethiopia	Malaria	Ungraded	20-Jun-24	1-Jan-24	22-Sep-24	5917946		1023	0.0%
Malaria outbreak is still active in Ethiopia. Between 1 January and 22 September 2024, a total of 5 917 946 new malaria cases including 1,023 deaths were reported, far exceeding the total number of malaria cases in 2023 alone. Since 2018, the number of malaria cases reported on a yearly basis has been continuously increasing									
Ethiopia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Apr-17	1-Jan-24	30-Sep-24	28636	26,706	216	0.8%
Measles outbreak is still ongoing in Ethiopia. In 2024, from 1 January through 29 September, a total of 28 636 cases including 1 445 lab-confirmed, 25 233 epi-linked and 28 measles compatible cases with 216 deaths were reported									
Gabon	Diphtheria	Ungraded	23-Jan-24	1-Dec-23	19-Mar-24	28	2	3	10.7%
On 23 January 2024, Cameroon reported a confirmed case of Diphtheria. The affected individual is a 9-year-old male from Bitam Health District in Gabon. The onset of symptoms occurred on 1 December 2023, and he sought medical consultation on 3 December 2023 in the Enongal health area, Ebolowa health district in Cameroon. The person died on 7 December 2023. The sample tested positive for Diphtheria on 23 January 2024. As of 19 March 2024, a total of 28 suspected cases, including 2 laboratory confirmed cases, 8 clinically compatible cases and three deaths (CFR: 10%) were notified.									
Gabon	Mpox	Grade 3	23-Aug-24	22-Aug-24	23-Sep-24	2	2	0	0.0%
On 22 August 2024, the Government of Gabon reported its first confirmed Mpox case. As of 1 September 2024, 15 suspected cases have been recorded, including two confirmed cases in the Libreville-Owendo health district — one male and one female.									
Ghana	Drought	Ungraded	27-Aug-24	27-Aug-24	1-Sep-24	435,872	435,872	0	0.0%
Severe drought has significantly impacted eight regions in Ghana, particularly in the northern and transitional areas, affecting key crops like maize, rice, groundnut, soybean, sorghum, millet, and yam. This situation threatens 928 523 farmers and could result in losses of GHS 22.2 billion, equivalent to 10% of the agriculture GDP. To prevent a food security crisis and potential socio-economic instability, the Ghanaian agricultural authorities recommend urgent interventions, including a grain export ban, increased imports, cash transfers, and input support.									
Ghana	Cholera	Grade 3	31-Aug-24	31-Aug-24	31-Aug-24	24	2	0	0.0%
On 21 August 2024, an epidemiological alert was issued in Ada District, Greater Accra region, after 24 suspected cholera cases were reported. As of 23 August, two cases were confirmed by the National Public Health and Reference Laboratory, with no deaths. The District Health Directorate has activated emergency management structures to investigate and control the outbreak.									
Ghana	Dengue	Grade 3	16-Jul-24	14-Jul-24	20-Jul-24	70	70	0	0%
On 14 July, the Ministry of Health of Ghana notified WHO of the confirmation of nine cases of Dengue in three districts of the Eastern Region. As of 20 July, 574 suspected cases including 70 confirmed cases of Dengue have been reported from seven districts.									
Ghana	Measles	Ungraded	1-Apr-24	1-Jan-24	19-Apr-24	1830	350		0.0%
From January 2024 to April 2024, Ghana reported 350 confirmed measles cases across 14 of its 16 regions, with the highest number in the Northeast Region (61 cases). The majority of cases (61.4%) were in children aged 5 years or younger. Laboratory testing revealed various IgM positive cases, including 40 in Ashanti and 20 in Greater Accra. Males constituted 54% of the cases. Despite the widespread distribution, no measles-related deaths occurred.									
Guinea	Floods	Grade 2	28-Aug-24	27-Aug-24	1-Sep-24	17,249	17,249	2	0.0%
On 24 August, heavy rainfall severely impacted Conakry city in the Conakry Region of western Guinea, resulting in significant casualties and damage. As of 27 August, reports indicate two fatalities, one missing person, and 17 249 people affected across the localities of Sangoyah, Kissosso, Lambanyi, Tannerie, Matoto, and Kobayah. Additionally, at least seven houses were destroyed. Further heavy rainfall is forecast for 28-29 August across most of Guinea. In response to the devastating floods in the Seguiri area in July, DG ECHO allocated EUR 150 000 in humanitarian aid to support 1900 of the most affected families, totalling 13 300 people.									
Guinea	Dengue	Grade 3	15-Jul-24	8-Jul-24	20-Jul-24	12	3	1	0.9%
There was one new confirmed case reported on 11 July 2024 giving a cumulative of 12 dengue cases (three confirmed) and one death reported in 2014.									
Guinea	Diphtheria	Ungraded	21-Aug-23	4-Jul-23	9-Apr-24	4517	4,307	105	2.3%
An outbreak of diphtheria has been reported in the Kankan region of Guinea since 4 July 2023. As of 9 April 2024, 4 517 suspected cases were reported from the Kankan, Faranah, Labé, Mamou, Conakry and N'Zérékoré regions, including 4 307 confirmed cases and 105 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, 29 were laboratory-confirmed, 4 173 were clinically compatible and 105 were epidemiologically linked. The Seguiri health district in the Kankan region is the epicenter of the outbreak, with 98.4% of suspected cases reported.									
Guinea	Measles	Ungraded	3-Jul-24	1-Jan-24	28-Aug-24	769	306	7	0.9%
From W1 to W32, 2024 the country reported 769 suspected cases of measles including 306 confirmed IgM+ cases, no case by epidemiological link, 27 compatible cases, No case pending laboratory results. Rate of no-measles febrile rashes reached with 2.5. The incidence rate of measles is 19.33 per 1 million population.									
Guinea	Mpox	Grade 3	2-Sep-24	2-Sep-24	9-Sep-24	6	1	0	0.0%

On 2 September 2024, WHO was informed of a mpox confirmed case in a 7-year-old schoolgirl of Koyamah locality in the southern Macenta health district of Guinea. From 2 to 9 September 2024, a total of 6 suspected cases with no death were reported of which one was confirmed for Mpox virus Clade IIB. Seventy-three contacts are under follow-up.

Guinea	Yellow fever		11-Oct-24	11-Oct-24	11-Oct-24	2	2		0.0%
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A notification of a yellow fever outbreak has been received from Guinea, involving two females: a 15-year-old and a 24-year-old, one of whom is pregnant. Both cases are from the Labé region—Balaya and Korbé, respectively—with symptoms starting on September 19 and September 16, 2024. Blood samples were collected and tested at the reference laboratory in Conakry on October 5, 2024. The cases either tested positive for PCR or IgM, and both were confirmed as yellow fever cases on October 8, 2024. Samples were sent to the Institute Pasteur in Dakar for further confirmation on the October 10, 2024.

Kenya	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	10-May-24	-	-	-	-
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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-22	5-Oct-22	23-Jun-24	12624		208	1.6%
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This is the second wave since the beginning of 2024 - where there have been 392 cumulative cases and 3 deaths in 2024. Overall since the start of the outbreak, there have been 12,624 cases and 208 deaths with a CFR of 1.6%. The outbreak is affecting three counties: Tana River (60), Lamu (18) and Siaya (1). A total of 79 cases with one (1) death have been reported. Eight (8) cases have been confirmed by culture, and 76 RDT positive. Tana River County attack rate is 18.0 per 100,000, and the Garsen sub-county attack rate is 40.7 per 100,000.

Kenya	Hepatitis A	Ungraded	23-Jul-24	1-Jan-24	23-Jul-24	19	19	3	15.8%
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Since January 2024, confirmed cases of hepatitis A through PCR (polymerase chain reaction) are reported from Uasin Gishu county. As of 23 July 2024, a total of 19 cases with three deaths (CFR 15.8%) are reported. The cases were reported from five sub counties: Kapsaret, Kesses, Moiben, Soy and Turbo. Among the 19 total cases reported, 14 cases are students (74%).

Kenya	Measles	Ungraded	29-Jun-22	1-Jan-23	13-Jun-24	1543	199	11	0.7%
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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 1 543 cases with 11 deaths (CFR 0.8%) have been reported.

Kenya	Mpox	Grade 3	3-Aug-24	22-Jul-24	3-Aug-24	1	1	0	0.0%
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Kenya has confirmed one mpox case in a 42-year-old truck driver from Taita Taveta County, detected on 22 July 2024. The patient, showing symptoms since 9 July 2024, had traveled through Uganda and Kenya. Initially tested negative, mpox was later confirmed. The patient was treated and released, and on 3 August 2024, was en route to Rwanda via Tanzania. Contact tracing is ongoing. The Ministry of Health has issued advisories and is actively managing the situation.

Kenya	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	6-Jul-23	26-May-23	29-May-24	8	8	0	0.0%
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According to Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There have been eight cases reported in 2023.

Kenya	Visceral Leishmania	Ungraded	1-Aug-24	1-Jan-24	30-Jul-24	54		4	7.4%
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Since January 2024, Visceral Leishmaniasis cases have been reported in Kitui and Mandera Counties. As of 30 July 2024, 54 cases with four deaths (CFR 7.4%) have been reported. The cases are reported from the following countries: Mandera 48 cases and Kitui six cases. Males account for 82% of all positive cases

Lesotho	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	22-Jul-24	12-Jul-24	9-Sep-24	293	293	-	-
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Prolonged dry spells, high temperatures, and economic challenges have left approximately 293 000 people in rural Lesotho (19 percent of the population) facing severe food insecurity, classified as IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse, from May to September 2024. The most affected districts include Maseru and Qacha's Nek, where 30 percent of the population is in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), followed by Mhale's Hoek and Quthing.

Liberia	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	3-Mar-22	6-Jan-22	5-Jun-24	479	151	45	9.4%
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From 6 January 2022, to 30 May 2024, a cumulative total of 466 cases of Lassa Fever have been reported with 151 confirmed and 45 deaths (CFR 39%).

Liberia	Measles	Ungraded	3-Feb-22	13-Dec-21	2-Jun-24	13711	13,056	95	0.7%
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Since the measles outbreak started on 13 December 2021, there have been 13 711 suspected cases, 13056 confirmed cases, and 95 deaths with CFR 0.7%, as of June 2, 2024. The highest affected is Montserrado with 5373 confirmed cases

Liberia	Mpox	Grade 3	31-Aug-24	31-Aug-24	1-Sep-24	8	1	0	0.0%
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A confirmed Mpox case was reported on 31 August 2024, from Doodwicken Clinic in Jedepo Health District, Sinoe County. This case, involving a 7-year-old girl, marks the beginning of the outbreak in the region. So far, eight suspected cases have been reported, with one confirmed case, and four negative, while two results are pending, and one case was discarded. Since the onset, 30 contacts have been identified and monitored daily. The district rapid response team has been activated. Investigations, along with active case searches, are ongoing.

Madagascar	Cyclone Gamane/Flood	Grade 2	26-Feb-24	5-Feb-24	19-May-24	95,391	-	19	0.0%
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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-21	1-Jan-21	17-Apr-24			-	-
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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 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	12-May-24	1531902		212	0.0%
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Madagascar has been experiencing a malaria outbreak since last year and the same trend continues in 2024. From week 1 to week 19, 2024, a total of 1 531 902 cases and 212 deaths are reported.									
Malawi	Drought	Ungraded	26-Mar-24	28-Mar-24	28-Mar-24	-	-	-	-
Malawi formally declared a state of disaster on 23 March 2024 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	Cholera	Grade 3		12-Sep-24	12-Sep-24	10	2	0	0.0%
On 10 September 2024, Chitipa has reported 10 suspected cases at Kapenda Health Centre, with 3 cRDT positive, 1 culture positive, and 1 sample pending. The cases are sporadic, initially coming from the Songwe River area, but current cases are from other regions. None had travel history prior to the onset of diarrhoea. All suspected cases are being followed by the District Rapid Response Team, with control measures like water chlorination in place, and the situation is under close national monitoring.									
Malawi	Measles	Ungraded	12-Sep-24	12-Sep-24	12-Sep-24	3	3	0	0.0%
On 29 August 2024, Mangochi District Health Office was alerted on a cluster of suspected measles cases in a village under Mkuchinga Jwambone Health Center. Six samples were collected for laboratory investigation at Kamuzu Central Hospital in Lilongwe. Three samples were confirmed positive for Measles on 9 September, 2024. The ages of the confirmed measles cases are seven months, five and seven years old.									
Mali	Floods	Grade 2	21-Aug-24	23-Aug-24	23-Aug-24	39,768	39,768	22	
Since the beginning of July 2024, Mali has faced severe flooding across several regions, causing significant human and material losses. By 18 August 2024, over 39 768 people were affected, including 16 639 children, 10 695 women, and 12 434 men. The floods resulted in 22 deaths and 104 injuries. Additionally, eight healthcare facilities were damaged. The crisis has exacerbated public health issues, particularly with contaminated water sources, increasing the risk of cholera and other waterborne diseases. Urgent needs include healthcare, shelter, and access to clean water.									
Mali	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	11-Sep-17	11-Sep-17	10-Sep-24	8,800,000	8,800,000	0	0.0%
Since 2011, Mali has been facing a security crisis and currently, six regions are affected particularly in Segou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Menaka as of September 3 2024. Among them, As of August 25, the The main ones are particularly affected: Ségou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Menaka. As of August 30, 2024, flooding has affected a total of 131,581 people, approximately 70% of whom are women and children. The most impacted regions include Segou, Gao, Mopti, Bamako, and Sikasso.									
Mali	Dengue	Grade 3	12-Sep-23	1-Jan-24	26-May-24	4605	614	4	0.1%
From 1 January to 26 May 2024, Mali reported 4 605 suspected cases of dengue including 614 confirmed cases and four deaths.									
Mali	Measles	Ungraded	20-Feb-18	1-Jan-24	4-Sep-24	769	306	0	0.0%
From W1 to W32, 2024 the country reported 769 suspected cases of measles including 306 confirmed IgM+ cases, no case by epidemiological link, 27 compatible cases, No case pending laboratory results o Rate of no-measles febrile rashes reached with 2.5 o The incidence rate of measles is 19.33 per 1 million population.									
Mauritania	Influx of refugees from Mali (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	11-Mar-24	14-Mar-24	19-Mar-24	180	-	-	-%
The humanitarian situation in the Hodh Chargui region (HEC) of Mauritania is becoming critical with the massive arrival of thousands of Malian refugees fleeing insecurity and violence. It is estimated that over 180 000 refugees and returnees are registered or awaiting registration in the Bassiknou district. According to UNHCR data, over 40% are outside the formal camp system, many with livestock, putting pressure on natural resources (such as water and grazing land) and basic social services. Both displaced populations and host communities require protection, shelter, clean water, hygiene and sanitation facilities, as well as healthcare for their well-being.									
Mauritania	Measles	Ungraded	7-Mar-23	1-Jan-24	12-May-24	2384	280	4	0.2%
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-23	17-Dec-23	10-Sep-24	9328	9,328	5	0.1%
The index case for the ongoing dengue outbreak in Mauritius was reported on 27 August 2024, as of 10 September 2024, a total of 9 328 cases have been reported.									
Mozambique	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	5-Sep-24	20-Aug-24	4-Sep-24	3,300,000	-	-	-
The Mozambique authorities have launched humanitarian appeal to combat drought and food insecurity in the country. El Niño induced rainfall shortage and above average temperatures have resulted in drought in central and southern provinces of Mozambique, impacting agricultural production for vulnerable communities. As a result, around 2.8 million people are facing food insecurity (IPC 3+), including 510 151 people in IPC4 (emergency level of food insecurity) between April and September 2024. During the lean season (Oct-24 / Mar-25), the situation will further deteriorate with around 3.3 million people projected to face food insecurity, of which 390 886 in IPC4 in the affected provinces.									
Mozambique	Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado	Protracted 2	1-Jan-20	12-Oct-23	15-May-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. 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	Cholera	Grade 3	18-Apr-24	12-Oct-23	23-Jun-24	48181	48,181	174	0.0%
The current cholera outbreak in the country began in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. As of 23 June 2024, there have been 8,024 cumulative cases in 2024 alone, including 18 deaths (CFR 0.2%). Epi week 25 saw a 33% decrease in cases and 0 deaths, with 3 out of 11 provinces (Maputo, Nampula, Sofala) reporting active outbreaks in the past month. However, all 3 of these provinces are experiencing downward trends in recent weeks.									
Mozambique	Measles	Ungraded	20-Aug-24	28-Aug-24	1-Sep-24	283	283	18	6.4%
Between 9 July and 21 August 2024, there have been 283 measles cases reported, with 215 in Cabo Delgado (Chiure, Montepuez, and Namuno districts) and 68 in Niassa (Sanga and Cuamba districts). The outbreak led to 18 deaths, all occurring within the communities, with 17 in Cabo Delgado and 1 in Niassa. Most cases (90%) were among children under 15 years old, with 54 cases in infants under 1 year, 75 cases in children aged 1–4, 45 cases in those aged 5–9, and 24 cases in the 10–14 age group.									



Namibia	Drought	Ungraded	31-May-24	22-May-24	9-Sep-24	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	-
From July to September 2024, 1.15 million people in Namibia (38% of the population) face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and require urgent action to reduce food gaps and protect livelihoods; all the 14 affected areas are classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). In the first projection period (October 2024 – March 2025), the food security situation is expected to worsen due to the start of the lean season, and seasonal price increases, where 1.26 million people (41 percent of the analysed population) are expected to be in IPC Phase 3 or above. Most of the areas are likely to remain classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).									
Namibia	Measles	Ungraded	7-Jun-24	1-Jan-24	5-Jun-24	39	6	0	0.0%
The Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) has reported a confirmed outbreak of Measles in Omaruru health district of Erongo Region,. Between 1 January and 5 June 2024, 39 suspected cases, including six confirmed cases, have been reported from the same health facility. All six confirmed cases have been reported among learners attending the same primary school									
Niger	Floods	Grade 2	12-Jun-24	10-Jun-24	13-Jun-24	353	-	217	0.1%
As of 30 August, the heavy rains that have hit Niger since the beginning of the season (in May) across the entire national territory have resulted in the following: Four out of the eight regions in the country are affected, encompassing 18 departments, with the Maradi region being the most affected. A total of over 353 000 people have been displaced . There have been 217 deaths, including 11 due to house collapses (a total of 329 households have collapsed). and 200 injuries have been recorded.									
Niger	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	1-Feb-15	1-Feb-15	18-Apr-24	4,300,000	4,300,000	0	0.0%
Niger is contending with a severe humanitarian crisis due to regional instability in the Tillaberi, Maradi, Diffa, and Tahoua regions. The instability stems from conflicts spilling over from Mali, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria, compounded by the country's internal political turmoil following a military coup on 28 July 2023 — the third such coup in the Sahel in under three years. International sanctions, environmental challenges, deep-seated poverty, and frail social support have further strained the relief efforts. Despite these adversities, there has been a slight decrease in refugee and asylum seeker figures, although new arrivals from Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria persist post-21 March 2024. Concurrently, Niger has seen the internally displaced population escalate dramatically, from 1.9 million in 2017 to 4.3 million individuals, which is 15% of the population in 2024, significantly amplifying the demand for humanitarian aid. Acute food insecurity currently afflicts 3.3 million residents, with an alarming 7.3 million more at risk of deteriorating conditions amid the ongoing turmoil.									
Niger	Cholera	Grade 3	9-Sep-24	27-Aug-24	12-Sep-24	181	12	6	3.30%
181 suspected cholera cases including 6 deaths (CFR 3.3%) reported from Bouza (81 cases; 2 deaths), Birni Koni (64 cases), and Madaoua (36 cases; 4 deaths) health districts of Tahoua region in Southern Niger between 27 August and 12 September 2024. Of the 37 samples tested, 12 tested positive for Vibrio cholerae O1 Ogawa by culture at the Centre for Medical Research and Health of Niamey.									
Niger	Diphtheria	Ungraded	28-Aug-23	4-Jul-23	19-Jun-24	5367	4,656	320	6.0%
An outbreak of diphtheria has been confirmed in Matameye health district, Zinder region. The first case was reported on 17 July 2023. As of week number 24 of 2024, 5367 suspected cases, including 320 deaths (CFR 6 %) were reported. Public health response activities are ongoing in affected districts.									
Niger	Measles	Ungraded	5-Apr-22	1-Jan-24	10-Aug-24	4439	604	20	0.5%
As of epidemiological week 32, a total of 4429 suspected cases of measles were reported, including 604 confirmed cases and 20 deaths (case fatality rate: 0.5%), across 65 health districts in epidemic areas									
Niger	Meningitis	Ungraded	7-Dec-22	1-Jan-24		3268	1,3	256	7.8%
Niger continues to notify meningitis cases. From epidemiological week 1 to week 28, 2024 , a total of 3 268 suspected cases including 1300 confirmed cases and 256 deaths (CFR 7.3%) were notified in eight regions, namely Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Tillaberi and Zinder. Agadez and Niamey regions are the most affected.									
Niger	Suspected heavy metal poisoning	Ungraded	12-Jun-24	27-May-24	12-Jun-24	14		176	
A mysterious illness has been reported in Niger as of 27 May 2024 , cases present with symptoms like ascites, abdominal pain, weight loss, and vomiting. The index case began experiencing symptoms on 15 May . The patient's family of six has also been affected. All are suspected to have contracted the illness from an unknown source, potentially linked to drinking water from boreholes. Cases have been reported in four regions: Tahoua (2), Dosso (5), Maradi (6), and Tillaberry (1). No laboratory results are available. A multidisciplinary team has been deployed. Samples have been sent to CERMES, with results pending. Insecurity and population mobility are hindering the response. A lack of laboratory facilities for heavy metal testing is also a challenge.									
Nigeria	Floods	Grade 2	19-Aug-24	20-Aug-24	22-Aug-24	1,951	1,951	7	0.4%
Jigawa State has been heavily affected by flooding since Week 29 of 2024, impacting 14 Local Government Areas (LGAs), 45 wards, and 139 settlements. So far, 3 843 houses have been damaged, and there are 31 IDP camps across 5 LGAs, with 1 951 displaced individuals. 7 fatalities have been reported, and farmlands, highways, and some health facilities have been submerged. Immediate needs include healthcare, food, shelter, and logistical support, while an Incident Action Plan (IAP) is in place with support from WHO and key stakeholders.									
Nigeria	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	10-Oct-16	10-Oct-16	21-Mar-24	8,300,000	8,300,000		0.0%
People face emergency levels of food insecurity, with very high rates of severe acute malnutrition that could lead to death in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. As of week 11, 2024, over 6 million people are targeted for humanitarian aid, 8.3 million people need humanitarian assistance, 2.2 million IDPs, and 4.3 million people need food security aid. Due to the fluidity of the situation, the numbers are constantly changing.									
Nigeria	Cholera	Grade 3		1-Jan-24	11-Aug-24	5951		176	3.0%
From 1 January to 11 August 2024, there were 5 951 suspected cholera cases reported in Nigeria, including 176 deaths (CFR: 3%). Reports came from 36 states.									
Nigeria	Dengue	Grade 3	1-Nov-23	1-Jan-23	24-Mar-24	72	14	0	0.0%
Nigeria is responding to Dengue outbreak that started in 2023. As of 3 March 2024, there has been 72 suspected cases reported with 14 confirmed and zero deaths since 19 December 2023.									
Nigeria	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	8-Jan-23	1-Jan-24	21-Jul-24	6,597	1,009	171	16.9%
Cumulatively from week 1 to 29, 2024, 163 deaths have been reported with a case fatality rate (CFR) of 17.1% which is marginally higher than the CFR for the same period in 2023 (16.9%). In total for 2024, 28 States have recorded at least one confirmed case across 125 Local Government Areas.									
Nigeria	Measles	Ungraded	1-Apr-24	1-Jan-24	12-May-24	8935	4,633		0.0%
Between 1 January and 12 May 2024, in Nigeria, 8 935 suspected measles cases were reported, with 1 141 confirmed cases, 3 373 confirmed through epidemiological link, and 119 classified as compatible. Additionally, there were 280 IgM positive rubella cases. The measles incidence rate is 18.4 per 1 000 000 population. Notably, 302 out of 774 districts (39%) have reached the epidemic threshold, indicating a significant outbreak.									

Nigeria	Meningitis	Ungraded	29-Jan-24	8-Oct-23	29-Jun-24	2669	135	240	9.0%
Between 1 October 2023 and 29 June 2024, a total of 2 669 suspected cases including 1135 confirmed cases and 240 deaths (CFR: 9 %) were reported from 22 out of 33 states.									
Nigeria	Mpox	Grade 3	31-Jan-22	1-Jan-22	25-Aug-24	902		9	1.0%
Nigeria continues to report cases of Mpox. From January 2022 to 25 August 2024, a total of 901 cases including nine deaths were reported. In 2024, the country reported 210 cases.									
Nigeria	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jun-18	1-Jan-22	21-Aug-24	174	174	0	0.0%
One cVDPV2 case was reported in Sokoto this week. There were 39 cases reported in 2024, 87 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2023 and 48 cases in 2022.									
Nigeria	Unknown disease	Ungraded	20-Mar-24	20-Mar-24	22-Apr-24	196		7	3.6%
On 20 March 2024, NCDC notified of the outbreak of an unknown illness through IDSR by the Sokoto State Ministry of Health. The index case presented is a 6-year-old girl from Isa LGA, who presented with symptoms including abdominal pain and distension, and vomiting on 6 February 2024. Cumulatively, from weeks 6 to week 15, a total of 196 cases with 7 deaths (CFR 3.6%) were reported. 70% are aged 0 – 10 years, followed by 11 – 20 years (20%), >30 years (6%), and 21 – 30 years (4%). 55.1% of the cases are female. Cases initially reported from Isa LGA, Sokoto State, with reports extending to Sabon Birni LGA (7 cases) in Sokoto State									
Rwanda	Marburg Virus disease (MVD) outbreak	Grade 3	27-Sep-24	27-Sep-24	10-Oct-24	58	58	13	22.4%
On 27 September 2024, the Rwandan Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of Marburg virus disease (MVD) in a few patients in health facilities in the country. As this is the first time the country is reporting MVD cases, samples are being sent to a regional reference laboratory for further confirmation. As of 10 October 2024, a total of 58 confirmed cases and 13 deaths (CFR 22.4 %) are reported. A total of 30 cases are in isolation and receiving treatment and 15 have recovered.									
Rwanda	MPox	Grade 3	24-Jul-24	24-Jul-24	22-Sep-24	6	6	0	0.0%
Rwanda confirmed its first two cases of Mpox on 24 July 2024. As of epidemiological week 39, (ending 29 September), a total of 2 789 suspected cases have been reported, including 544 new suspected cases, all tested negative. A total of six cases have been confirmed through laboratory testing. Among confirmed cases, five cases involving individuals with a history of international travel prior to symptom onset and one contact of a confirmed case. They received treatment, all cases have fully recovered and been discharged, while two new cases are currently isolated and receiving appropriate medical care and their contacts, are under close follow-up									
Senegal	Chikungunya	Ungraded	8-Jun-23	1-Jan-24	26-May-24	7	7	0	0.0%
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	COVID-19	Ungraded	24-Jun-24	24-Jun-24		124	78	0	0.0%
Of the 124 RDTs carried out on returning pilgrims carried out upon arrival to the airport, 78 cases were detected positive for SARS-CoV-2, including 36 cases confirmed by PCR.									
Senegal	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)	Ungraded	26-Mar-24	22-Mar-24	26-Apr-24	3	3	0	0.0%
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 Ndoffane 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-22	31-Jan-23	12-May-24	23	23	0	0.0%
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-22	1-Jan-24	26-May-24	252	252	0	0.0%
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	Cholera	Grade 3	20-Jan-24	20-Jan-24	10-Jun-24	155	12	0	0.0%
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	Grade 3	15-May-24	15-May-24	29-Sep-24	25	25	3	12.0%
Through IHR notification from South Africa, WHO received a report of one laboratory confirmed mpox case from Johannesburg. This case was confirmed after initial testing by Lancet Laboratory on 9 May 2024. As of 29 September 2024, 25 cases with three deaths have been reported in South Africa.									
South Sudan	Floods	Ungraded	4-Sep-24	29-Aug-24	25-Sep-24	735	-	-	-
Since May, flooding has affected more than 735,000 people across 38 counties and the Abyei Administrative Area. The floods have destroyed homes, crops and infrastructure, disrupting health and education services and heightening disease risks. IOM reports 76 230 displaced people.									
South Sudan	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	18-Dec-20	5-Apr-21	30-Sep-24	-	-	-	-

According to the Famine Early Warning Network (FEWNET), Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes remain widespread in the country at peak of the main rainfall season in September driven by a combination of shocks including expanding floods, deteriorating macroeconomy, extremely high food prices, continued conflict and insecurity, and high returnee burden in the northern counties. Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) outcomes are likely persisting among some households in hard-to-reach areas of Pibor; among returnees and refugees in transit areas including in Renk, Rubkona, and Aweil East, and likely among some displaced households in the most severely flood-affected areas of Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, and in parts of Upper Nile and Northern Bahr el Ghazal									
South Sudan	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 3	15-Aug-16	15-Aug-16	10-Oct-24	9,000,000	-	0	0.0%
The humanitarian situation in South Sudan remains concerning with increasing needs and the number of people requiring assistance. This year, it is estimated that nine million people need humanitarian assistance including 6.3 million for health needs and two million people are internally displaced persons. In 2024, the humanitarian response plan needs US \$ 1.8 billion to reach six million of the most vulnerable people, however, as of August 2024, 56 % of the needed funding has been covered									
South Sudan	Impact of Sudan crisis in South Sudan	Grade 3	15-Apr-23	1-May-23	10-Oct-24	813,141	-	0	
As of 30 September 2024, at least 813 141 individuals have crossed from 18 different nationalities. Of this number, 75.8% (616 492) are South Sudanese returnees and 23.5% are Sudanese refugees. Currently, 21 port of entries (PoEs) are being monitored, with Joda-Renk accounting for 68% of the reported influx figures.									
South Sudan	Anthrax	Grade 2	1-Aug-24	1-Jan-24	22-Sep-24	148		3	2.0%
Two new human Anthrax cases were reported in Epi week 38. The two suspected cases were detected and reported by Warrap States, however Western Bahr el Ghazal reported zero cases. Cumulatively, a total of 148 human cases including three deaths (CFR-2.0%) have been reported across South Sudan									
South Sudan	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	3-Jan-18	1-Jan-19	22-Sep-24	7127		83	1.2%
The Hepatitis E outbreak in South Sudan is still active. As of 22 September 2024, in Rukoba county (Bentiu IDPs camp), Unity State ( 5 869 cases and 33 deaths) since December 2018, in Fangak county ( 693 cases, 27 deaths ) , Jonglei State since 2023; in Abyei( 32 cases and four deaths ) since June 2024 ; , in Twic county ( 32 cases ) , Warrap State since February 2024. . In Western Bahr EL-Ghazal State, a total of 501 cases were reported, with 19 deaths. As of 1 September 2024, a total of 7 127 cases and 83 (CFR 1.2%) deaths are reported in the country									
South Sudan	Measles	Ungraded	23-Feb-22	1-Jan-24	4-Oct-24	3200	977	41	1.3%
In 2024, as of 4 October 2024, 3 200 suspected measles cases were reported with 184 (5.75%) lab- confirmed and 793 Epi-linked cases. A total of 41 measles related deaths were reported with case fatality ratio of 1.3%. 13 suspected cases were reported between week 37 and 38 with 10 confirmed from 5 villages in Ezo County									
South Sudan	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-24	1-Jan-23	22-Sep-24	11	11	0	0.0%
The Ministry of Health declared the cVDPV2 outbreak as a public health emergency on 22 December 2023, following confirmation of the disease in Yambio. The total number of laboratory-confirmed cVDPV2 isolates from AFP cases are 11. Cases are reported from Yambio in Western Equatoria, Juba in Central Equatoria, Ayod in Jonglei, Baliet, Luakpiny/Nasir, and Longechuk in Upper Nile, and Tambura in Western Equatoria state									
South Sudan	Suspected food poisoning	Ungraded		4-Jul-24	10-Oct-24	23		23	100.0%
Twenty-three (23) human deaths were reported across Aweil East and Aweil South counties, northwestern Bahr el Ghazal state of South Sudan between 4 July and 15 August 2024. The most affected age-groups are 18 years and above (n=9; 39%) and 5-11 years (n=7; 30%) and females account for 61% (14 deaths) of the reported deaths. Samples ( blood and food consumed ) arrived at Uganda Government Analytic Laboratories (UGAL) in Uganda for General toxicology analysis									
South Sudan	Yellow fever	Ungraded	24-Dec-23	24-Dec-23	22-Sep-24	139	3	6	4.3%
The National Ministry of Health of the Republic of South Sudan officially declared a Yellow Fever outbreak on the 24 December 2023, following confirmation of one suspected case notified to Ministry of health on 21 December 2023. As of 22 September 2024, a total of 139 suspected cases and three Laboratory confirmed have been reported including six deaths. Male account for 71 (51%) of the total cases reported									
Tanzania, United Republic of	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Oct-23	5-Sep-23	1-Oct-24	6143		100	1.6%
Since 1 January 2024 cholera outbreaks have been reported in 23 regions (Mara, Kigoma, Kagera, Singida, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Tabora, Ruvuma, Mwanza, Geita, Rukwa, Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Katavi, Pwani, Mtwara, Tanga, Arusha, Songwe, Lindi, Mbeya and Dar es Salaam) in Tanzania Mainland, where a total of 6 143 cases and 100 deaths (CFR 1.6%) were reported. Out of 23 regions, Cholera outbreak was declared over in 13 regions (Mtwara, Arusha, Pwani, Geita, Kagera, Ruvuma, Tabora, Shinyanga, Manyara, Mbeya, Mara, Lindi and Singida).									
Togo	Cholera	Grade 3		7-Aug-24	7-Aug-24	1	1	0	
A 22-year-old young man, who was diagnosed on July 30, 2024, was successfully treated in a health facility, according to a press release published today. The Minister of Health and Public Hygiene alerts and recalls the preventive measures in the Vo health district, located in the Maritime Region									
Togo	Dengue	Grade 3	28-Jun-24	28-Jun-24	26-Aug-24	55	643	1	1.8%
In week 28, 89 out of 203 suspected dengue cases were confirmed, bringing the total to 643 cases. Patients ranged from 3 to 79 years old. To manage the dengue epidemic, an incident management system and a one-month action plan have been implemented, and a webinar for healthcare providers was conducted on July 22nd.									
Togo	Measles	Ungraded	14-Mar-24	14-Mar-24	16-Jun-24	628	199	1	0.2%
In Togo there is an ongoing measles outbreak since week 5 of 2024 with 13 districts affected. As at week 23 in 2024, there are a total of 628 suspected cases reported, 199 confirmed measles cases, 1 death reported among the confirmed cases in Oti South district									
Uganda	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	12-Sep-24	-	-	-	-
In Uganda, Karamoja is the most vulnerable region to climate-related shocks and hazards, which significantly contribute to persistently low food and livestock production levels. The situation is expected to improve in the projected period (August 2024 – February 2025) due to seasonal gains and projected production; however, the forecasted La Nina event might impact the situation negatively.									
Uganda	Anthrax	Grade 2	13-Jun-24	17-Jun-24	17-Aug-24	19	2	0	0.0%
There is an ongoing anthrax outbreak reported in Uganda affecting Bushenyi and Buhweju districts. A total of 19 cases have been recorded, with two confirmed.									
Uganda	Cholera	Grade 3	13-May-24	11-May-24	26-May-24	86	86	5	5.8%
The cholera outbreak in Kyotera district is still ongoing since 5 May 2024. As of 26 May 2024, a total of 86 cases, and five deaths are reported.									

Uganda	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	Ungraded	12-Feb-24	24-Apr-24	17-Aug-24	15	2	0	0.0%
A new positive case was reported on 29 July 2024 from the Kiruhura district, bringing the total number of cases to seven. Cumulatively, from week 1-34, 2024, 15 samples (all from males) tested positive for CCHF from seven districts: Lyantonde (3), Kampala (3), Kiruhura (3), Kasese (2), Mbarara (1), Hoima (1), and Kiboga (1).									
Uganda	Measles	Ungraded	4-Oct-23	5-Mar-24	19-Aug-24	428	49	9	2.1%
As of 29 July 2024 (week 31), the measles outbreak is ongoing in nine districts. Moroto has reported the highest number of cases (312 cases, 13 confirmed and seven deaths). Cumulatively, 428 cases, 49 confirmed, and nine deaths have been reported.									
Uganda	Mpox	Grade 3	26-Jul-24	29-Jul-24	10-Oct-24	91	91	0	0.0%
As of 10 October, 2024, Uganda has reported 91 confirmed mpox cases across 12 districts, with no deaths. Among the cases, three (13.6%) were from known contacts. The most affected districts include Nakasongola (28 cases), Kampala (22 cases), Wakiso (14), and Mayuge (11).									
Uganda	Rift Valley Fever (RVF)	Ungraded	24-May-24	23-Feb-24	17-Aug-24	311	24	1	0.3%
As of week 34, 2024, Rift Valley Fever outbreaks (RVF) have been recorded with a cumulative number of 24 cases, five confirmed, and five deaths since 1 March 2024.									
Uganda	Undiagnosed disease	Ungraded	8-Jul-24	8-Jul-24	8-Jul-24	16		3	18.8%
An undiagnosed illness was reported in Uganda, in Kawempe, resulting in 16 cases and three deaths as of 8 July. So far, the samples tested negative for all VHFs, and now waiting for more results for other requested tests. The sick children were taken to health facilities, and they are improving. During case investigation, there was no epi link among those who died.									
Zambia	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	8-Mar-24	15-Jan-24	9-Sep-24	-	-	0	-
Zambia is grappling with the aftermath of severe, prolonged drought. This El Niño-induced dry spell has devastated agriculture and pushed millions of Zambians into food insecurity. Government reports indicate that nearly half of the 2.2 million hectares of maize have been destroyed. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. Between October 2023 and March 2024, 58 000 people were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 1.9 million people were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).									
Zambia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Jun-22	13-Jun-22	4-Aug-24	4259	179	0	0.0%
As of 4 August, 2024, Zambia recorded a cumulative total of 4 259 suspected measles cases with 179 confirmed since the start of 2024.									
Zambia	Mpox	Grade 3	8-Oct-24	8-Oct-24	10-Oct-24	1	1		0.0%
An IHR notification of an MPox case was reported by Zambia on 9 October 2024. The patient, a 32-year-old male truck driver, presented with muscle aches, fatigue, sore throat, and a rash starting on the face and spreading. He traveled from Tanzania to Chitambo District, Zambia, and reported to Mukando Health Post. Blood samples collected on 4 October 2024 were confirmed positive for MPox on 8 October 2024									
Zimbabwe	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	5-Apr-24	5-Apr-24	9-Sep-24	70,000,000		0	0.0%
The Famine Early Warning Systems Network forecasts that areas in the Mashonaland Provinces, currently experiencing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) conditions, will soon shift to Crisis (IPC Phase 3). This change is due to increasing food consumption gaps and coping strategies. From September 2024 through January 2025, all regions in the country are anticipated to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions, indicating widespread severe food insecurity.									
Zimbabwe	Anthrax	Grade 2	13-Nov-23	14-Nov-23	5-May-24	784		1	0.1%
As of 5 May 2024, there have been a total of 784 cases reported in Zimbabwe. Ten districts have reported cases since beginning of 2023 with the majority of cases coming from Gokwe North (63.5%) and Gokwe South (32.6%). The confirmed death was reported in 2023, from Gokwe South.									
Zimbabwe	Mpox	Grade 3	13-Oct-24	13-Oct-24	14-Oct-24	2	2		0.0%
As of 13 October 2024, Zimbabwe has confirmed two cases of Mpox: one in Harare and another in Mberengwa. Both individuals are in home isolation, stable, and recovering. Case 1 in Zimbabwe involves an 11-year-old male who travelled to South Africa in August 2024, returning on 10 September and developed symptoms on 23 September. The individual was isolated at home and no longer infectious, with seven contacts identified and monitored. Case 2 involves a 24-year-old male who travelled to Tanzania on 14 September and returned on 21 September, developing symptoms on 29 September. He is also isolated at home and no longer infectious, with contact tracing and monitoring ongoing.									
Zimbabwe	Suspected dysentery outbreak	Ungraded		5-Aug-24	1-Sep-24	506			0.0%
Between week 32 and week 35 (ending 1 September 2024), an increase in dysentery cases was recorded in Manicaland (252 cases) and Masvingo (254 cases) provinces. Investigations are ongoing.									

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

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



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#### Data sources

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