

WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 31: 28 July to 4 August 2024
Data as reported by: 17:00; 4 August 2024

3

New events

130

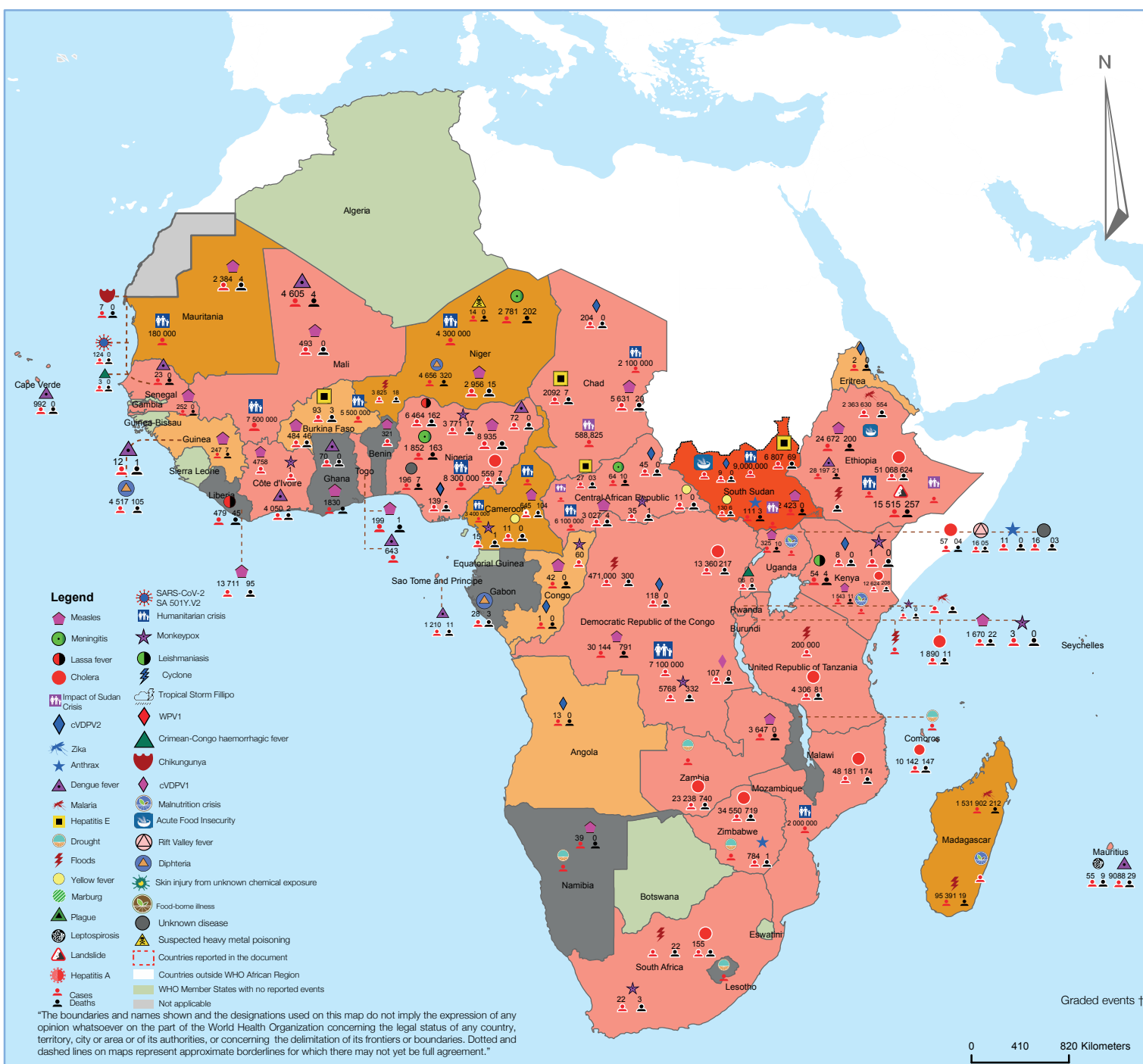
Ongoing events

98

Outbreaks

35

Humanitarian crises



6

Grade 3 events

5

Grade 2 events

0

Grade 1 events

1

Protracted 3 events

5

Protracted 2 events

0

Protracted 1 events

61

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:

➤ [Cholera in Zimbabwe \(End of outbreak declaration\)](#)

➤ [Mpox in Burundi](#)

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 end of a cholera outbreak, which started on 12 February 2023 in Chegutu District in Zimbabwe, was declared after 18 months of protracted response. The outbreak, which spread to various regions of the country, was primarily driven by contaminated water sources and inadequate sanitation facilities. Collaborative efforts by the Ministry of Health and Child Care, WHO, and several implementing partners are commendable in controlling the outbreak. Cholera outbreaks in Zimbabwe have historically been linked to issues with water and sanitation infrastructure. Therefore, by prioritising prevention strategies and community engagement, the government can build on this progress and work towards a future free from the threat of cholera in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe

34 550
Cases

719
Deaths

2.1%
CFR

Cholera

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The Ministry of Health and Child Care in Zimbabwe declared an end to the most recent outbreak of cholera in the country. The announcement comes 28 days (four consecutive weeks) after the last confirmed cholera patient was detected on 30 June 2024 in Beitridge District.

The outbreak, which started on 12 February 2023 in Chegutu District, affected 34 550 suspected cases, including 4 221 confirmed cases and 719 deaths. Of the 719 deaths, 88 were confirmed positive by culture, and 631 were among suspected cases. A cumulative case fatality ratio (CFR) of 2.1% was recorded.

During the outbreak period, cases were reported from 63 districts in 10 provinces nationwide, with the highest number of confirmed cases reported in Harare 30.0% (n=10 356 cases), Manicaland 19.0% (n=6 666), Mashonaland Central 13.0% (n=4 384), Mashonaland West 11.0% (n=3 773) and Masvingo West 11.0% (n=3 492) provinces. These top five provinces account for 83.0% (28 671 cases).

The most affected groups involved were resistant communities (including religious groups) to cholera behavioural change messages, children, women of childbearing age, artisanal miners, and farmers in rural settings, with over 14.0% of children under five years. Males and females were disproportionately affected.

In Zimbabwe, the epidemiology of cholera was influenced by a range of risk factors, including exposure to contaminated water sources, suboptimal sanitation and hygiene conditions, restricted access to healthcare services, and high population mobility. Furthermore, inadequate knowledge regarding cholera transmission and prevention strategies, coupled with religious resistance to vaccination, exacerbated the transmission dynamics of the disease.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) activated its incident management system at the onset of the cholera outbreak, enabling a coordinated and effective response to the outbreak and ensuring a swift and robust deployment of resources. The MoH convened coordination meetings twice a week and ensured the effective implementation of cholera intervention measures.
- WHO supported an intra action review (IAR) which was conducted from 3 – 7 June 2024. During the Cholera

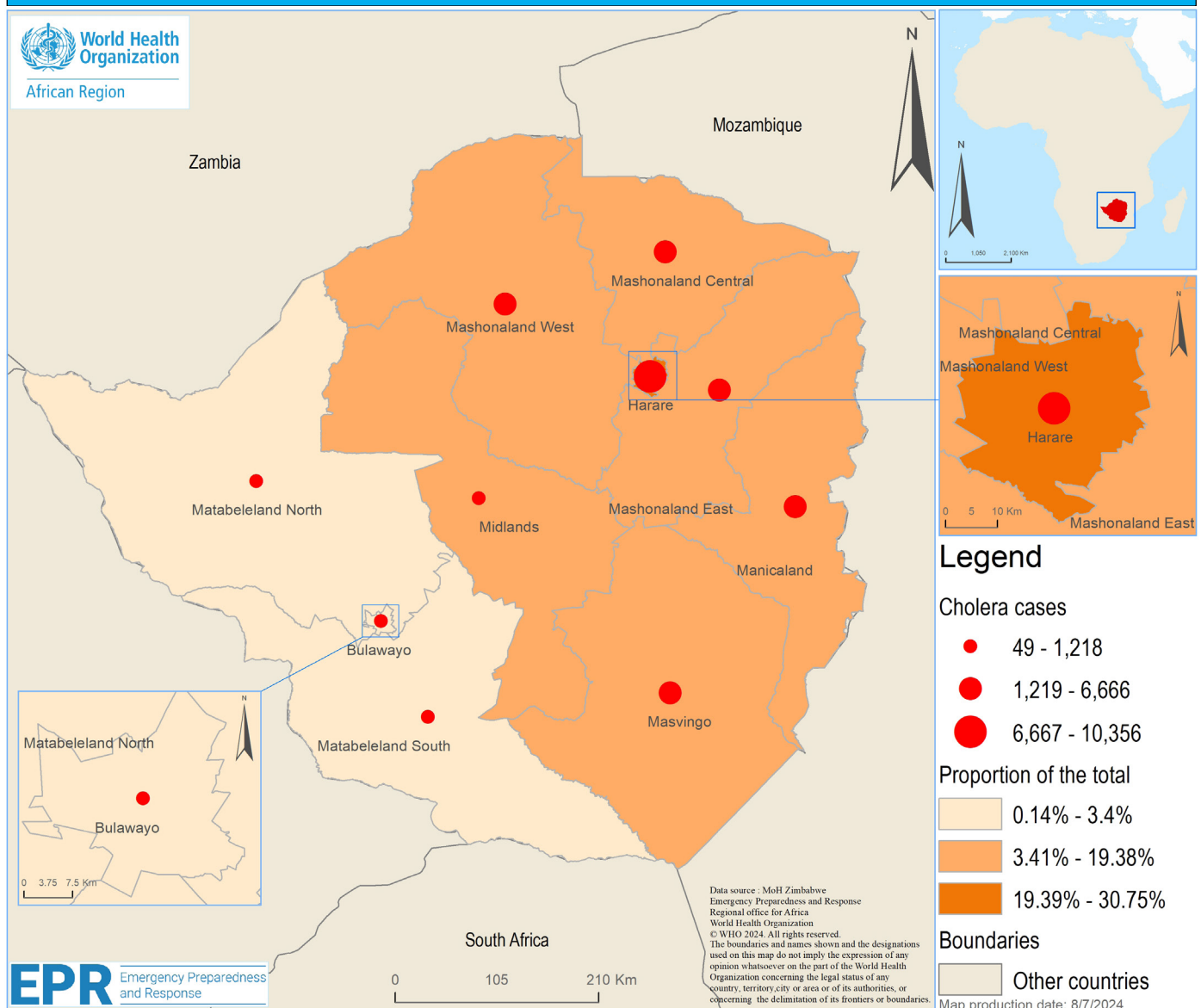
IAR, 120 healthcare workers and partners (MSF, Red Cross, World Vision, UNICEF, Africa Ahead, and Africa CDC) were oriented on prevention of sexual harassment and harassment.

- During this cholera outbreak, Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaigns were conducted. The campaigns specifically targeted the districts with the highest number of reported cases. WHO supported the MoHs' application to ICG and approved 213 586 doses of OCV for 22 wards in five provinces.
- Community dialogues (20) and advocacy meetings (6) were conducted in Mberengwa and Kwekwe Districts in Midlands, reaching 445 community members, representatives, leadership, artisanal miners, interfaith groups, and key stakeholders.
- The Ministry of Health, supported by WHO, boosted cholera treatment and monitoring capacity by expanding cholera treatment centres and oral rehydration points. They conducted trainings for healthcare workers and implemented Event-Based Surveillance along migration routes.
- Active surveillance was employed to trace and monitor cases, contacts, and hotspots. Furthermore, they drilled and repaired water boreholes to improve access to safe water and reduce the risk of cholera transmission.
- Specimens were collected and sent to laboratories for testing, confirming cholera cases and guiding response efforts to ensure targeted and effective interventions.
- Information on cholera prevention was disseminated through various channels (community radio platforms, social media, and education materials) to reach a broad audience and engage community health workers and volunteers through intensified interpersonal communication to leverage trusted community members in the response efforts.
- Non-food item kits were distributed in affected areas to provide essential household items, promote hygiene, and prevent cholera transmission.

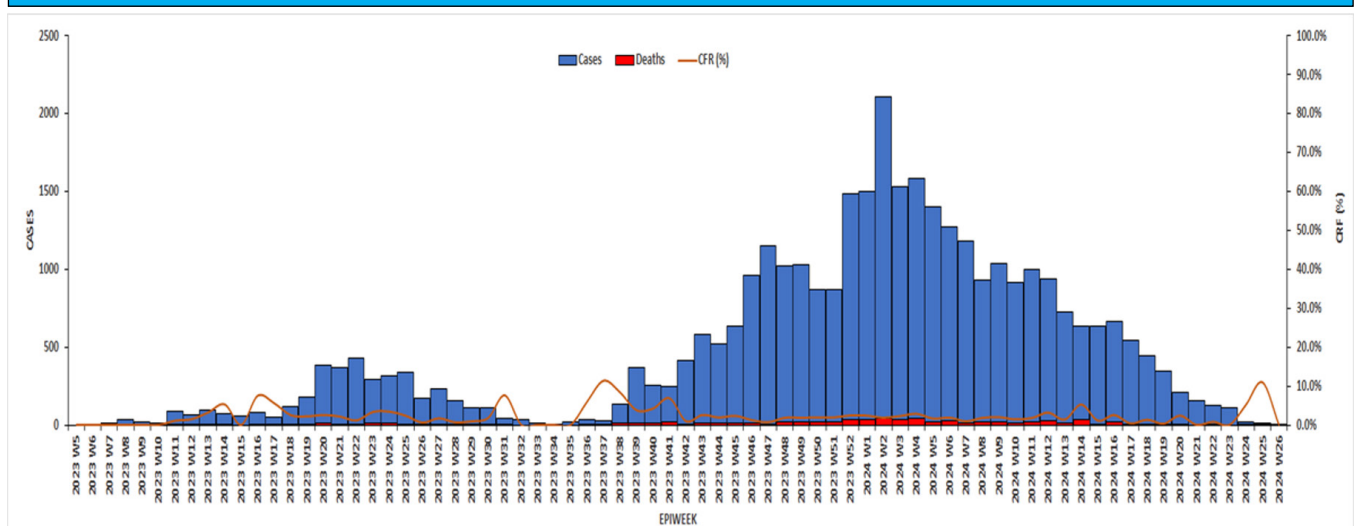
SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The effective response to this outbreak was achieved through the collective efforts of the MoH, the WHO, and other implementing partners. Enhanced surveillance across the country will continue to strengthen preparedness for cholera outbreaks.

Distribution of cases of cholera in affected provinces in Zimbabwe, week 2, 2023 — week 31, 2024



Epicurve of Cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe, as of 30 June 2024



Burundi

37
Cases

0
Deaths

0%
CFR

Mpox

EVENT DESCRIPTION

On 25 July 2024, the Ministry of Health of Burundi declared a Mpox outbreak after the National Reference Laboratory at the National Institute of Public Health confirmed three initial cases. These cases were detected on 22 July at Kamenge University Hospital in Isare Health District. The patients presented with fever, joint pain, and a widespread rash. Samples collected during a preliminary multidisciplinary investigation tested positive for Mpox on 25 July.

The cumulative number of alerts since the start of the epidemic amounts to 193. A total of 75 laboratory tests were carried out, of which 37 were positive for Mpox, a rate of 49.0% positivity. No deaths have been reported so far.

The outbreak had spread to 16 of Burundi's 49 health districts, affecting 33.3% of the country. Bujumbura Nord district is the most impacted, with 13 confirmed cases (35.0%), followed by Kayanza with four cases, Bujumbura Centre with three cases, Bujumbura Sud with two cases, and Isare with two cases. The outbreak has affected various age groups, with the highest cases among children aged 0-5 years. Males account for 57.0% of the confirmed cases.

The outbreak is linked to Clade IB of the Mpox virus, which has also been detected in the neighbouring Sud Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of Congo, an endemic area for Mpox.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- ▶ The Ministry of Health in Burundi has established a coordinated response to manage the Mpox outbreak. An Emergency Operations Centre was activated to coordinate efforts, with support from the WHO and other partners. In addition, there are regular meetings with key stakeholders at the national and district levels to ensure a unified approach.
- ▶ The Ministry of Health collaborated with WHO and other international partners to strengthen the response, receiving technical support, training, and resources to enhance surveillance, laboratory testing, and public health interventions.
- ▶ Surveillance systems have intensified nationwide, particularly in the affected health districts. Active case finding, contact tracing, and follow-up are being implemented, with teams deployed to investigate and confirm suspected cases.
- ▶ An alert system was set up to report suspected cases
- ▶ Confirmed Mpox cases are managed in designated healthcare facilities, with patients isolated to prevent further transmission.

- ▶ Public health messages are disseminated through various media channels to sensitize the population to Mpox symptoms, transmission, and preventive measures. Community engagement activities have also been conducted to encourage early reporting of symptoms and reduce the stigma associated with the disease.
- ▶ Genetic sequencing has been employed to confirm the involvement of Clade IB of the Mpox virus.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The Mpox outbreak in Burundi, driven by Clade IB, presents a significant public health challenge affecting urban and rural areas. The proximity to the Democratic Republic of Congo, where Clade IB is also prevalent, heightens the risk of cross-border transmission and emphasises the need for coordinated regional efforts to contain the virus. The demographic impact, particularly among children and working-age adults, further underscores the urgency of sustained public health interventions. Continued support from international partners, especially the WHO, is crucial to support Burundi manage the outbreak and prevent it from overwhelming the healthcare system.



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World Health Organization

African Region

Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response

Weekly data submission report

Health Emergency Information Management & Risk Assessment Programme

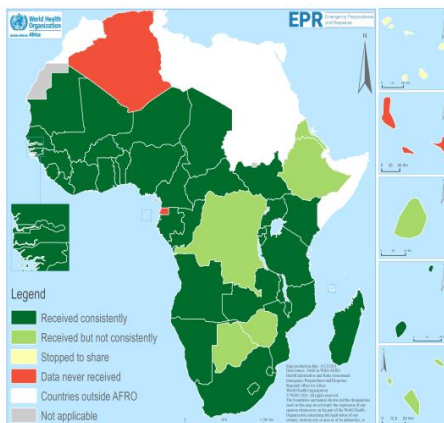


37 Countries
out of 47,
reported for
week 31

62 %
Timeliness
for weekly
reporting

79 %
Completeness
for weekly
reporting

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 :

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

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afrgoeprhir@who.int

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2024

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

| | Week 31 | Week 32 | Week 33 | Week 34 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Start date | 29-Jul.-2024 | 05-Aug.-2024 | 12-Aug.-2024 | 19-Aug.-2024 |
| End date | 04-Aug.-2024 | 11-Aug.-2024 | 18-Aug.-2024 | 25-Aug.-2024 |
| Deadline / Date limite | 07-Aug.-2024 | 14-Aug.-2024 | 21-Aug.-2024 | 28-Aug.-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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Mpox | Grade 3 | 3-Aug-24 | 22-Jul-24 | 3-Aug-24 | 1 | 1 | | 0,00% |
| Kenya has confirmed one mpox case in a 42-year-old truck driver from Taita Taveta County, detected on 22 July 2024. The patient, showing symptoms since 9 July 2024, had traveled through Uganda and Kenya. Initially tested negative, mpox was later confirmed. The patient was treated and released, and on 3 August 2024, was en route to Rwanda via Tanzania. Contact tracing is ongoing. The Ministry of Health has issued advisories and is actively managing the situation. | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Visceral Leishmania | Ungraded | 1-Aug-24 | 1-Jan-24 | 30-Jul-24 | 54 | | 4 | 7,40% |
| Since January 2024, Visceral Leishmaniasis cases have been reported in Kitui and Mandera Counties. As of 30 July 2024, 54 cases with four deaths (CFR 7.4%) have been reported. The cases are reported from the following countries: Mandera 48 cases and Kitui six cases. Males account for 82% of all positive cases | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Anthrax | Grade 2 | 1-Aug-24 | 1-Jan-24 | 14-Jul-24 | 111 | | 3 | 2,70% |
| From January 2024 through 14 July 2024, cumulatively, a total of 111 human anthrax cases including three deaths (CFR 2.7%) have been reported in South Sudan. Most of the reported cases, 71 (64.0%), were from the Jur River in Western Bar El Gazal State and 38 cases (34.3%) were reported from Gogrial West in Warrap State | | | | | | | | | |
| Ongoing Events | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 15-May-24 | 15-May-24 | 7-Jul-24 | 13 | 13 | | 0,00% |
| On 3 May, 2024, Angolan health authorities announced the detection of polio in Chitato Municipality, Lunda Norte province, which borders the Democratic Republic of Congo. Currently a total of 10 laboratory confirmed poliovirus were notified in the provinces of Luanda, Huambo, Lunda Norte and Moxico. Of these, four were detected in children under five and six in the environment. | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | Measles | Ungraded | 3-Jul-24 | 1-Jan-24 | 23-Jun-24 | 728 | 321 | | 0,00% |
| A measles outbreak has been ongoing in Benin, from week 1 through week 25, 2024 (ending 23 June), with a total of 728 suspected cases of measles, including 288 confirmed IgM+ cases, 33 clinically compatible cases are reported with the incidence rate of 24.9 per 1 million population | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region) | Protracted 2 | 1-Jan-19 | 1-Jan-19 | 18-Apr-24 | 5 | 5 | - | - |
| Since 2015, the security situation in the Sahel and Eastern Burkina Faso has gradually deteriorated due to attacks by armed groups. Access to healthcare services remains a major challenge for the affected population. As of 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 | 3,20% |
| From 4 January to 1 June 2024, a total of 93 suspected cases of hepatitis E were reported from Kaya health district of the North central region. Eight out of 63 samples tested positive for hepatitis E by PCR. The median age of the cases is 22 and women represent 47.4% of the cases. Forty-six (48.5%) of the 93 suspected cases are internally displaced persons. | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Measles | Ungraded | 6-Feb-24 | 14-Jan-24 | 28-May-24 | 9 | 484 | 46 | 0,50% |
| Burkina Faso is experiencing a decrease in measles cases. Between week 1 and week 21 of 2024, a total of 9 904 suspected measles cases, resulting in 46 deaths, were recorded. This downward trend is observed in all nine health districts that conducted the anticipated reactive campaign. Currently only four health districts have active outbreaks of measles. | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | Flood | 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 | 1 | | 11 | 0,60% |
| Burundi faces cholera outbreaks almost every year in some areas. The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. As of 1 June 2024, a total of 1 890 cases, 11 deaths (CFR 0.6%), have been reported since the start of the outbreak. | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | Measles | Ungraded | 15-Feb-24 | 1-Jan-23 | 12-Feb-24 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 1,30% |
| On 14 February 2024, Burundi's Ministry of Health reported a measles outbreak, with 20 of the country's 49 health districts experiencing active outbreaks. These districts were identified as having unvaccinated children in the 2022 National Vaccination Coverage Survey. In 2023, there were 1 670 confirmed cases resulting in 22 deaths, representing a case fatality rate of 1.3%. Among the confirmed cases, 55% were aged 6-59 months, and 82% were under 15 years old. From 1 January to 12 February 2024, 34 deaths were reported in five health districts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | Mpox | Grade 3 | 25-Jul-24 | 25-Jul-24 | 25-Jul-24 | 3 | 3 | | 0,00% |
| 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 of the National Institute of Public Health. 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 | Humanitarian crisis (North-West & South-West) | Protracted 2 | 1-Oct-16 | 27-Jun-18 | 7-May-24 | 3 | | - | - |

[Go to overview](#)

[Go to map of the outbreaks](#)

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 | 3,60% |
| From Week 1 to Week 13 (ending 31 March 2024), 645 suspected measles cases, including 104 deaths (CFR 16%), were reported in Cameroon. A cumulative total of 232 cases were confirmed, including 129 IgM positive, 88 epidemiologically linked, and 15 clinically compatible. In 2023, 6 088 confirmed measles cases and at least 75 related deaths were reported in Cameroon. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Mpox | Grade 3 | 24-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-24 | 4-Apr-24 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 6,70% |
| From 1 January to 4 April 2024, 15 suspected cases of 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 | | 0,00% |
| From week 1 to week 28 of 2024, Cameroon reported 11 plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) positive yellow fever cases across seven regions. Among these PRNT positive cases, five have been classified as confirmed cases in four regions: Adamawa, Centre, Littoral, and Nord Regions. Additionally, 11 cases are currently awaiting PRNT results. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | Dengue | Grade 3 | 6-Nov-23 | 6-Nov-23 | 24-Mar-24 | 992 | 543 | | 0,00% |
| On 6 November 2023, the Ministry of Health Surveillance Service reported two confirmed cases of Dengue through Polymerase Chain Reaction 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 | | - | - |
| 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 | Hepatitis E | Ungraded | 13-Jun-24 | 14-Apr-24 | 6-Jul-24 | 49 | 6 | 3 | 12,20% |
| As of July 6, 2024, a total of 49 suspected cases are recorded including 6 confirmed cases and 3 death (CFR:6%). On 9 samples analyzed at the viral hepatitis laboratory of the Pasteur Institute in Bangui, 6 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-Nov-23 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0,10% |
| At the end of epi-week 47, 2023, the country recorded 3 027 suspected cases and four deaths. Since the start of 2023, 15 out of 35 health districts (43%) experienced measles outbreak. | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | Meningitis | Ungraded | 27-Mar-24 | 22-Mar-24 | 26-Apr-24 | 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 | Grade 3 | 3-Mar-22 | 4-Mar-22 | 26-Nov-23 | 35 | 35 | 1 | 2,90% |
| From 4 March 2022 to 26 November 2023, 35 confirmed cases of Mpox and one death have been reported in the country. Since the start of 2023, the country has reported 18 laboratory-confirmed cases, including one death. | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 24-May-19 | 24-May-19 | 31-Jul-24 | 45 | 45 | | 0,00% |
| A total of 14 cases were reported in the country in 2023, including six in 2022. There were no new cases reported in the country as of week 29 of 2024 The number of confirmed cases reported in 2023 was revised to 14 and 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 | | 0,00% |
| 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 confirmed cases this year has been reviewed. | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----|-----|-------|
| Chad | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) | Protracted 2 | 11-Feb-22 | 1-Mar-16 | 16-Jun-24 | 2 | - | - | - |
| As of June 2024, Eastern Chad has received over 608 715 Sudanese refugees, of which 58.0% are women and 21.0% are children under five years. The crisis has resulted in 7 187 injuries and 350 deaths. Over 2.1 million people are affected, including both refugees and host populations, and 1 213 515 individuals are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. | | | | | | | | | |
| 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, Ouaddai 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 | 28-Apr-24 | 2 | 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 Ouaddaï province (Adré and Hadjer-Hadid). Thirty-six (36) cases were laboratory-confirmed by RT-PCR at Institut Pasteur of 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-18 | 1-Jan-24 | 5-May-24 | 5 | | 20 | 0,40% |
| From 1 January to 5 May 2024, 5 631 suspected measles cases, including 20 deaths, were recorded in the health districts of Moissala, Guelo, Dono Manga, Kouloudia, Arada, N'Djamena Centre, N'Djamena East, Gagai, Gore, N'Djamena North, Amtiman, Pala, Kouno, Massakory, and Koukou Angarana. Between Week 1 and Week 18 of 2024, 182 suspected cases were recorded in the crisis-affected provinces of the East, with no deaths reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 18-Oct-19 | 9-Sep-19 | 31-Jul-24 | 204 | 204 | | 0,00% |
| In 2023 there were a total of 55 cVDPV2 cases reported. In week 30 of 2024, there were 5 reported cases in 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. The last date of detection was 13 May 2024. | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | Cholera | Grade 3 | 2-Feb-24 | 2-Feb-24 | 25-Jun-24 | 10 | | 147 | 1,40% |
| The cholera outbreak has been ongoing in Comoros since the first case was reported on 2 February 2024. As of 30 June 2024, a cumulative total of 10 142 cases had been reported, with the majority of cases reported from Ndzuwani (8 942 cases), followed by Ngazidja (625 cases) and Mwali (575 cases); 147 deaths (CFR 1.4%) were also reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | Measles | Ungraded | 15-May-24 | 2-Apr-24 | 24-Jul-24 | 42 | 42 | | 0,00% |
| Since the beginning of this year, there was an ongoing measles outbreak in 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). As of 24 July 2024, there is only one confirmed measles case in Pointe Noire in Congo. | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | Mpox | Grade 3 | 23-May-22 | 1-Jan-24 | 23-Apr-24 | 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-23 | 1-Mar-23 | 31-Jul-24 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| No Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) cases were reported this week. As of 31 July 2024, only one case was reported. The last update of detection was on 15 October 2022. | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Dengue | Grade 3 | 10-Jul-23 | 19-Jun-23 | 11-May-24 | 4 | 332 | 2 | 0,00% |
| An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in Ivory Coast. A total of 4 050 cases have been reported from 1 January 2023 to 11 May 2024, with 325 confirmed cases and 2 deaths (CFR 0.0%). | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Measles | Ungraded | 3-Jul-24 | 1-Jan-24 | 23-Jun-24 | 5 | 4 | | 0,00% |
| The measles outbreak has been ongoing in Cote d'Ivoire; from week 1 through week 25, 2024 (ending 23 June), a total of 5 617 suspected cases of measles were reported, including 678 confirmed IgM+ cases and 4 080 clinically compatible cases. The incidence rate is 146 per 1 million population. | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Mpox | Grade 3 | 5-Jul-24 | 5-Jul-24 | 5-Jul-24 | 1 | 1 | | |
| A case of Mpox was confirmed on 4 July 2024 in Côte d'Ivoire, in the San Pedro region (Tabou). The patient, a male in his 40s, has been isolated and is receiving care at a COVID-19 treatment center. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Flood | Ungraded | 9-Jan-24 | 9-Jan-24 | 3-Jun-24 | 471 000 | | 300 | |
| Heavy rainfall between January and April triggered significant flooding in South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces, placing approximately 471 000 people at risk of increased humanitarian needs. The floods inundated around 1.1 million acres of land, including nearly 52,000 acres of cropland, in areas surrounding Lake Tanganyika and upstream from the Congo River basin. The ongoing El Niño season is expected to bring heavy rainfall, particularly to the central and northern regions, with forecasts indicating that the water level in Lake Tanganyika will continue to rise, peaking in late June. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Humanitarian crisis | Grade 3 | 20-Dec-16 | 17-Apr-17 | 11-May-24 | 7 | - | - | - |
| The humanitarian crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo has affected about six provinces, namely, North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tshopo and Tanganyika provinces. Currently, 7 100 000 people have been displaced since its onset. There are currently 522 410 new refugees. There have been various levels of security threats, widespread instability, and gang violence. At present, there are multiple outbreaks like, cholera, measles and Mpox. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Cholera | Grade 3 | 16-Jan-15 | 1-Jan-24 | 14-Apr-24 | 13 | 1 | 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.

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|----------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----|---|-----|-------|
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Measles | Ungraded | 12-Oct-21 | 1-Jan-24 | 17-Mar-24 | 30 | 1 | 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 have been reported so far; 18 out of 26 provinces have reported confirmed measles outbreaks since the beginning of this year.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|-----|-----|-------|
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Mpox | Grade 3 | 30-Mar-19 | 1-Jan-24 | 21-Apr-24 | 5 | 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.

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|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|--|-------|
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1) | Grade 2 | 27-Aug-22 | 1-Jan-23 | 15-May-24 | 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.

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|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|--|-------|
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 26-Feb-21 | 1-Jan-23 | 15-May-24 | 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.

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|----------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|---|---|--|
| Ethiopia | Flood | Grade 2 | 15-May-24 | 1-May-24 | 10-Jul-24 | - | - | - | |
|----------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|---|---|--|

Heavy rains in April and early May caused flooding in several districts across the country, particularly in Afar, Amhara, Central Ethiopia, Oromia, Sidama, Somali, South Ethiopia, and Tigray regions. More than 590 000 people are reportedly affected and some 95 000 displaced, based on preliminary reports. The rains and the unusually heavy wind accompanying the rainy season this year have led to significant damage to houses, public infrastructure, and croplands. This has further limited the population's access to services and deepened vulnerabilities, particularly in areas already affected by conflict and violence, prolonged drought, as well as pre-existing poor road infrastructure.

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|----------|---|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|---|---|---|
| Ethiopia | Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis) | Grade 3 | 17-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 10-Jul-24 | - | - | - | - |
|----------|---|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|---|---|---|

According to the Famine Early Warning Network (FEWNET), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are ongoing and expected to persist through September in many areas of northern Ethiopia and parts of the pastoral south and southeast, where humanitarian food assistance is significant and likely preventing worse outcomes. The food security situation is expected to deteriorate further, with more than 10 million people anticipated to be critically food insecure during the main lean season (July-September)

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|----------|---|---------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|---|---|
| Ethiopia | Humanitarian crisis (Northern Ethiopia) | Grade 3 | 4-Nov-20 | 4-Nov-20 | 4-Jul-24 | - | - | - | - |
|----------|---|---------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|---|---|

In Ethiopia, it is reported that an estimated 4.5 million people are currently displaced in both rural and urban locations, mainly in Somali, Oromia and Tigray regions. The majority of the displacements are due to conflict, which peaked in 2021. About 56% of IDPs have been displaced for more than one year, 23% for two to four years and 1 % for five or more years. The country continues to face a major humanitarian crisis caused by climate shocks, disease outbreaks and insecurity aggravated by economic and financial challenges. This makes 2024 an exceptional year in terms of compounded shocks, exacerbating negative humanitarian impacts on already vulnerable communities who have not fully recovered from events of recent years

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|----------|------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|---|---|---|--|
| Ethiopia | Impact of Sudan crisis in Ethiopia | Grade 3 | 1-May-23 | 1-May-23 | 10-Jul-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 June 2024, a total of 56 486 individuals in need of international protection crossed the border from Sudan to Ethiopia including 46 427 Sudanese and Non-Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers and 10 059 Ethiopian refugee returnees.

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|----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|--|-----|--|
| Ethiopia | Landslides | Ungraded | 23-Jul-24 | 23-Jul-24 | 24-Jul-24 | 15 | | 257 | |
|----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|--|-----|--|

At least 257 people have reportedly died, and about 15 515 have been affected by a landslide incident on 21 and 22 July 2024, following heavy rains in a mountainous area in two kebeles of Geza Gofa Woreda in Gofa Zone, South Ethiopia Region. The death toll is expected to rise to up to 500 people .

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|----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|----|--|-----|-------|
| Ethiopia | Cholera | Grade 3 | 17-Sep-22 | 1-Aug-22 | 14-Jul-24 | 51 | | 624 | 1,20% |
|----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|----|--|-----|-------|

The ongoing cholera outbreak in Ethiopia started on 27 August 2022. As of 14 July 2024, a total of 51 068 cases, 624 deaths (CFR 1.2%) are reported. In 2024, from January a total of 19 832 cases and 149 deaths are reported

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|----------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|----|----|----|-------|
| Ethiopia | Dengue | Grade 3 | 16-May-23 | 10-May-23 | 2-Jul-24 | 28 | 28 | 21 | 0,00% |
|----------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|----|----|----|-------|

The dengue outbreak that started in April 2023 in two districts (Logia and Mille) is still ongoing. As of 2 July 2024, a total of 28 197 cases with 21 deaths are reported. In 2024, 2 539 cases and zero death are reported.

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|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|--|-----|-------|
| Ethiopia | Malaria | Ungraded | 20-Jun-24 | 1-Jan-24 | 15-Jul-24 | 3 | | 695 | 0,00% |
|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|--|-----|-------|

In 2024, from 1 January to 15 July, a total of 3 289 475 malaria cases and 695 deaths were reported nationwide in Ethiopia. In Epidemiological Week 27, there were 266 047 malaria cases and 74 deaths recorded. Most malaria cases, over 79%, were reported from four regions: Oromia (40%), Amhara, (20%), Southwest Ethiopia (SWEPRS) (13%) and South Ethiopia Region (SER) (8%).

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|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----|----|---|---|
| Ethiopia | Measles | Ungraded | 13-Apr-17 | 1-Jan-24 | 28-Jul-24 | 25 | 25 | - | - |
|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----|----|---|---|

Measles outbreak is still ongoing in Ethiopia. In 2024, from week 1 through week 30 (ending 28 July) a total of 25 407 confirmed cases were reported. The Incidence Rate at national level is 230 cases per 1 million population in 2024 as of week 30 (while 42 cases per 1million in 2023). The number of deaths reported so far is under verification

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|--|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Gabon | Diphtheria | Ungraded | 23-Jan-24 | 1-Dec-23 | 19-Mar-24 | 28 | 2 | 3 | 10,70% |
| On 23 January 2024, Cameroon reported a confirmed case of Diphtheria. The affected individual is a 9-year-old male from Bitam Health District in Gabon. The onset of symptoms occurred on 1 December 2023, and he sought medical consultation on 3 December 2023 in the Enongal health area, Ebolowa health district in Cameroon. The person died on 7 December 2023. The sample tested positive for Diphtheria on 23 January 2024. As of 19 March 2024, a total of 28 suspected cases, including 2 laboratory confirmed cases, 8 clinically compatible cases and three deaths (CFR: 10%) were notified. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Dengue | Grade 3 | 16-Jul-24 | 14-Jul-24 | 20-Jul-24 | 70 | 70 | | 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 | 1 | 350 | | 0,00% |
| From January 2024 to April 2024, Ghana reported 350 confirmed measles cases across 14 of its 16 regions, with the highest number in the Northeast Region (61 cases). The majority of cases (61.4%) were in children aged 5 years or younger. Laboratory testing revealed various IgM positive cases, including 40 in Ashanti and 20 in Greater Accra. Males constituted 54% of the cases. Despite the widespread distribution, no measles-related deaths occurred. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Dengue | Grade 3 | 15-Jul-24 | 8-Jul-24 | 20-Jul-24 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 0,90% |
| There was one new confirmed case reported on 11 July 2024 giving a cumulative of 12 dengue cases (three confirmed) and one death reported in 2014. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Diphtheria | Grade 2 | 21-Aug-23 | 4-Jul-23 | 9-Apr-24 | 4 | 4 | 105 | 2,30% |
| An outbreak of diphtheria has been reported in the Kankan region of Guinea since 4 July 2023. As of 9 April 2024, 4 517 suspected cases were reported from the Kankan, Faranah, Labé, Mamou, Conakry and N'Zérékoré regions, including 4 307 confirmed cases and 105 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, 29 were laboratory-confirmed, 4 173 were clinically compatible and 105 were epidemiologically linked. The Siguiri 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 | 23-Jun-24 | 1 | 247 | 7 | 0,70% |
| Measles outbreak in ongoing in Guinea, from week 1 through week 25, 2024 (ending 23 June), a total of 1 076 suspected measles cases were recorded including 247 confirmed cases. Seven deaths recorded in the regions of Conakry (1), Kindia (1) and N' Zérékoré (5) . The incidence rate per 1 million population is 31.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis) | Grade 3 | 17-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 10-May-24 | - | - | - | - |
| 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 | 12 | | 208 | 1,60% |
| This is the second wave since the beginning of 2024 - where there have been 392 cumulative cases and 3 deaths in 2024. Overall since the start of the outbreak, there have been 12,624 cases and 208 deaths with a CFR of 1.6%. The outbreak is affecting three counties: Tana River (60), Lamu (18) and Siaya (1). A total of 79 cases with one (1) death have been reported. Eight (8) cases have been confirmed by culture, and 76 RDT positive. Tana River County attack rate is 18.0 per 100,000, and the Garsen sub-county attack rate is 40.7 per 100,000. | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Hepatitis A | Ungraded | 23-Jul-24 | 1-Jan-24 | 23-Jul-24 | 19 | 19 | 3 | 15,80% |
| Since January 2024, confirmed cases of hepatitis A through PCR (polymerase chain reaction) are reported from Uasin Gishu county. As of 23 July 2024, a total of 19 cases with three deaths (CFR 15.8%) are reported. The cases were reported from five sub counties: Kapsaret, Kesses, Moiben, Soy and Turbo. Among the 19 total cases reported, 14 cases are students (74%). | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Measles | Ungraded | 29-Jun-22 | 1-Jan-23 | 13-Jun-24 | 1 | 199 | 11 | 0,70% |
| 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 | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 6-Jul-23 | 26-May-23 | 29-May-24 | 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | Drought/food insecurity | Ungraded | 22-Jul-24 | 12-Jul-24 | 12-Jul-24 | - | - | - | |
| On 12 July 2024, following the extreme El Niño induced drought conditions, the Prime Minister of Lesotho declared a National Food Insecurity Disaster effective until 31 March 2025. The total food insecure population for the consumption year 2024/2025 is estimated at 699 049, compared to 581 730 in 2023/2024, reflecting a 20% increase and a further deterioration of food security. The entire country is projected to be at Crisis level (IPC Phase 3) for the period, necessitating urgent action to save lives and protect livelihoods | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Lassa Fever | Ungraded | 3-Mar-22 | 6-Jan-22 | 5-Jun-24 | 479 | 151 | 45 | 9,40% |
| 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 | 13 | 13 | 95 | 0,70% |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Cyclone Gamane/Flood | Grade 2 | 26-Feb-24 | 5-Feb-24 | 19-May-24 | 95 | - | 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-21 | 1-Jan-21 | 17-Apr-24 | | | - | - |
| The humanitarian situation in the Grand Sud remained fragile and is expected to deteriorate further, thus reversing the marginal gains made in 2023. Malnutrition rates are expected to reach IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) in Ikongo and Varika during the lean season. Nearly 196 500 children under 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. | | | | | | | | | |

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| Madagascar | Malaria | Ungraded | 28-Feb-24 | 1-Jan-24 | 12-May-24 | 1 | | 212 | 0,00% |
| Madagascar has been experiencing a malaria outbreak since last year and the same trend continues in 2024. From week 1 to week 19, 2024, a total of 1 531 902 cases and 212 deaths are reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | Drought | Ungraded | 26-Mar-24 | 28-Mar-24 | 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) | Protracted 2 | 11-Sep-17 | 11-Sep-17 | 24-Mar-24 | 7 | 7 | | 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Dengue | Grade 3 | 12-Sep-23 | 1-Jan-24 | 26-May-24 | 4 | 614 | 4 | 0,10% |
| From 1 January to 26 May 2024, Mali reported 4 605 suspected cases of dengue including 614 confirmed cases and four deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Measles | Ungraded | 20-Feb-18 | 1-Jan-24 | 26-May-24 | 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-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 | 2 | 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-23 | 17-Dec-23 | 23-Jun-24 | 9 | 9 | 29 | 0,30% |
| The index for the ongoing dengue outbreak in Mauritius was reported on 11 December 2023, as of 23 June 2024, a total of 9 088 cases and 29 deaths (CFR 0.3%) have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | Leptospirosis | Ungraded | 10-May-24 | 1-Jan-24 | 26-Jun-24 | 55 | 55 | 9 | 16,40% |
| 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. As of 26 June 2024, a total of 55 cases and nine deaths are reported | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado | Protracted 2 | 1-Jan-20 | 12-Oct-23 | 15-May-24 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 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 | 48 | 48 | 174 | 0,00% |
| The current cholera outbreak in the country began in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. As of 23 June 2024, there have been 8,024 cumulative cases in 2024 alone, including 18 deaths (CFR 0.2%). Epi week 25 saw a 33% decrease in cases and 0 deaths, with 3 out of 11 provinces (Maputo, Nampula, Sofala) reporting active outbreaks in the past month. However, all 3 of these provinces are experiencing downward trends in recent weeks. | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | Drought | Ungraded | 31-May-24 | 22-May-24 | 22-May-24 | - | - | - | - |
| 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-24 | 1-Jan-24 | 5-Jun-24 | 39 | 6 | | 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 | Floods | Ungraded | 12-Jun-24 | 10-Jun-24 | 13-Jun-24 | 3 | - | 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 | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) | Protracted 2 | 1-Feb-15 | 1-Feb-15 | 18-Apr-24 | 4 | 4 | | 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.

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|-------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|---|-----|-------|
| Niger | Diphtheria | Ungraded | 28-Aug-23 | 4-Jul-23 | 19-Jun-24 | 5 | 4 | 320 | 6,00% |
|-------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|---|-----|-------|

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.

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|-------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---|-----|----|-------|
| Niger | Measles | Ungraded | 5-Apr-22 | 1-Jan-24 | 11-May-24 | 2 | 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: 0.5%), across 23 health districts in epidemic areas

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---|---|-----|-------|
| Niger | Meningitis | Ungraded | 7-Dec-22 | 1-Jan-24 | 18-May-24 | 2 | 1 | 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, 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 | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|--|--|--|

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 | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) | Protracted 2 | 10-Oct-16 | 10-Oct-16 | 21-Mar-24 | 8 | 8 | | 0,00% |
|---------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|

People face emergency levels of food insecurity, with very high rates of severe acute malnutrition that could lead to death in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. As of week 11, 2024, over 6 million people are targeted for humanitarian aid, 8.3 million people need humanitarian assistance, 2.2 million IDPs, and 4.3 million people need food security aid. Due to the fluidity of the situation, the numbers are constantly changing.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--|----------|-----------|-----|--|---|-------|
| Nigeria | Cholera | Grade 3 | | 1-Jan-24 | 24-Mar-24 | 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-23 | 1-Jan-23 | 24-Mar-24 | 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 | Lassa Fever | Ungraded | 8-Jan-23 | 1-Jan-24 | 21-Jul-24 | 6 | 1 | 171 | 16,90% |
|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---|---|-----|--------|

In week 29, the number of new confirmed cases was 11. 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 | 8 | 4 | | 0,00% |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|

Between 1 January and 12 May 2024, in Nigeria, 8 935 suspected measles cases were reported, with 1 141 confirmed cases, 3 373 confirmed through epidemiological link, and 119 classified as compatible. Additionally, there were 280 IgM positive rubella cases. The measles incidence rate is 18.4 per 1 000 000 population. Notably, 302 out of 774 districts (39%) have reached the epidemic threshold, indicating a significant outbreak.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|-----|-----|-------|
| Nigeria | Meningitis | Ungraded | 29-Jan-24 | 8-Oct-23 | 10-Mar-24 | 1 | 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 | Grade 3 | 31-Jan-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 31-Dec-23 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 0,50% |
|---------|------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|---|----|-------|

Overall, since the re-emergence of Mpox in September 2017, 3771 suspected cases have been reported from 36 States and FCTs in the country. Of these 3771 suspected cases, 1086 (28.7%) were confirmed (with males predominantly affected) from 34 States and FCT. seventeen (17) deaths have been recorded since the re-emergence in 2017.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Nigeria | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 1-Jun-18 | 1-Jan-22 | 20-Mar-24 | 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-24 | 20-Mar-24 | 22-Apr-24 | 196 | | 7 | 3,60% |
|---------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|--|---|-------|

On 20 March 2024, NCDC notified of the outbreak of an unknown illness through IDSR by the Sokoto State Ministry of Health. The index case presented is a 6-year-old girl from Isa LGA, who presented with symptoms including abdominal pain and distension, and vomiting on 6 February 2024. Cumulatively, from weeks 6 to week 15, a total of 196 cases with 7 deaths (CFR 3.6%) were reported. 70% are aged 0 – 10 years, followed by 11 – 20 years (20%), >30 years (6%), and 21 – 30 years (4%). 55.1% of the cases are female. Cases initially reported from Isa LGA, Sokoto State, with reports extending to Sabon Birni LGA (7 cases) in Sokoto State

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|---|---|---|---|
| Rwanda | Malaria | Ungraded | 1-Jul-24 | 26-May-24 | 7-Jul-24 | - | - | - | - |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|---|---|---|---|

From the epi week 21 to 25, 2024, malaria cases increased compared to the previous weeks of 2023, while the results of the analysis revealed that from week 26 to 27, 2024 the cases declined and did not surpass the epidemic thresholds

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|
| Rwanda | Mpox | Grade 3 | 24-Jul-24 | 24-Jul-24 | 24-Jul-24 | 2 | 2 | | 0,00% |
|--------|------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|

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|--|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|----|--------|
| On 24 July 2024, MOH confirmed two cases of mpox using PCR. Both have a history of travel to DRC. The cases include a 33-year-old female trader who was identified at POE and is currently isolated in Rusizi district and a 34-year-old male who is currently isolated in Kibagaba Hospital, Gasabo district. A total of 11 contacts are being followed up daily. | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Chikungunya | Ungraded | 8-Jun-23 | 1-Jan-24 | 26-May-24 | 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 | COVID-19 | Ungraded | 24-Jun-24 | 24-Jun-24 | | 124 | 78 | | 0,00% |
| 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 | | 0,00% |
| On 22 March 2024, the Institut Pasteur in Dakar (IPD) confirmed a case of Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) in a 25-year-old male farmer. The patient, originally from the Guinguinéo district, probably contracted the disease while working in the Ndoeffane district. Investigations are ongoing in all the areas visited by the patient. So far 11 samples collected from contacts at the Dakar hospital have tested negative. On 26 April 2024, WHO was informed of the confirmation of two additional CCHF cases in a 40-year-old male and a 25-year-old male from Pikine and Yeumbeul districts of Dakar respectively. Blood samples collected from the two male cases on 17 and 19 April 2024 respectively returned positive for CCHF on PCR on 25 April 2024. PCR testing returned negative for yellow fever, dengue, RVF, west Nile, chikungunya, and Zika. Both cases are alive. In-depth investigations are ongoing. | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Dengue | Grade 3 | 14-Nov-22 | 31-Jan-23 | 12-May-24 | 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-22 | 1-Jan-24 | 26-May-24 | 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-24 | 10-Jun-24 | 11-Jun-24 | - | - | 22 | - |
| From 1 to 3 June 2024, heavy rainfall, strong winds, and snowfall affected the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces, 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | Cholera | Grade 3 | 20-Jan-24 | 20-Jan-24 | 10-Jun-24 | 155 | 12 | | 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 | Grade 3 | 15-May-24 | 15-May-24 | 19-Jul-24 | 22 | 22 | 3 | 13,60% |
| 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 2 July 2024, 22 (10 from KwaZulu Natal; 11 from Gauteng; and 1 from Western Cape Province) mpox cases have been reported in South Africa, with three deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis) | Grade 3 | 18-Dec-20 | 5-Apr-21 | 10-Jul-24 | - | - | - | - |
| For 2024, it is estimated that millions of people will still be unable to meet minimum food needs as food stocks could be depleted by April 2024. Additionally, ongoing sporadic conflicts and the influx of returnees and refugees from Sudan is likely to strain food supplies and incomes further, driving severe malnutrition. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 3 | 15-Aug-16 | 15-Aug-16 | 10-Jul-24 | 9 | - | - | - |
| 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 10 June 2024, only 18% 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-Jul-24 | - | - | - | - |
| Regarding the impact of the ongoing Sudan conflict crisis, as of 30 June, more than 720 000 people crossed into South Sudan from Sudan due to the conflict, with over 560 000 being South Sudanese. the country is now leading in number of people received fleeing conflict in Sudan compared to other Sudan's neighbouring countries | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Hepatitis E | Ungraded | 3-Jan-18 | 1-Jan-19 | 16-Jun-24 | 6 | | 69 | 1,00% |
| The ongoing Hepatitis E outbreak is active in Rubkona county (Bentiu IDPs camp), Unity State since December 2018, in Fangak county, Jonglei State since 2023 and in Western Bahr EL-Ghazal State since February 2023 (week 8). As of week 24, 2024, in Fangak county 655 cases, with 23 reported deaths since the outbreak began in week 2 of 2023; in Rubkona county (Bentiu IDPs camp), since the outbreak began in 2018, 5 619 cases and 27 deaths have been reported; in Western Bahr EL-Ghazal State, a total of 501 cases were reported, with 19 deaths. In Twic county, Warrap State, In March, an outbreak of Hepatitis E was officially declared by the State Ministry of Health, . from week 6 to week 22 of 2024, a total of 32 suspected cases were reported, with no fatalities. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Measles | Ungraded | 23-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-24 | 30-Jun-24 | 3 | 2 | 41 | 1,30% |
| In 2024, the observed surge in suspected measles cases peaked in week 10 and has had a steady decline since then, indicating an effective increase in the interruption effort. The last lab confirmed case (only one case) reported in week 22. The cumulative total from week 1 to week 26 is 3 156 suspected measles cases have been reported of which 170 (5.4%) were lab-confirmed, 41 deaths have been reported so far | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 26-Feb-24 | 1-Jan-23 | 31-Jul-24 | 9 | 9 | | 0,00% |

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|---|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|----|--------|
| According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There are six cases reported this year and three cases reported last year. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Yellow fever | Ungraded | 24-Dec-23 | 24-Dec-23 | 7-Jul-24 | 139 | 3 | 6 | 4,30% |
| 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 7 July 2024, a total of 139 suspected cases have been reported including six deaths. Male account for 71 (51%) of the total cases reported | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | Flood | Grade 2 | 24-Apr-24 | 24-Apr-24 | 10-Jul-24 | - | - | - | |
| In 2024, the rains which started in November 2023 have continued, expanding from four to eight regions: Morogoro, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Unguja, Geita, Dar es Salaam, Manyara, and Pwani. The floods have caused further destruction of homes, crops, and agricultural assets. Since January a total of 155 deaths and 236 injured and affected 200 000 people and 51000 households have been reported. In addition, Cyclone Hidayah made landfall on Saturday 4 May, bringing strong winds and heavy rains to the coast south of Dar es Salaam. Pwani, Morogoro, Lindi and Mtwara experienced heavy rainfall, with some areas receiving more than 140% of their average monthly rainfall. | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | Cholera | Grade 3 | 3-Oct-23 | 5-Sep-23 | 13-Jul-24 | 4 | | 81 | 1,90% |
| Since 5 September 2023 cholera outbreaks have been reported in 22 regions (Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Kagera, Singida, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Tabora, Ruvuma, Mwanza, Geita, Rukwa, Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Katavi, Pwani, Mtwara, Tanga, Lindi and Dar es Salaam) in Tanzania Mainland, where a total of 4 306 cases and 81 deaths (CFR 1.9%) reported. Out of 22 regions, Cholera outbreak was declared over in 15 regions (Mtwara, Katavi, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Pwani, Geita, Mwanza, Simiyu, Kagera, Ruvuma, Tanga, Rukwa, Dar es Salaam and Tabora). | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | Dengue | Grade 3 | 28-Jun-24 | | | | 643 | | |
| In week 28, 89 out of 203 suspected dengue cases were confirmed, bringing the total to 643 cases. Patients ranged from 3 to 79 years old. To manage the dengue epidemic, an incident management system and a one-month action plan have been implemented, and a webinar for healthcare providers was conducted on July 22nd. | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | Measles | Ungraded | 14-Mar-24 | 14-Mar-24 | 16-Jun-24 | 628 | 199 | 1 | 0,20% |
| In Togo there is an ongoing measles outbreak since week 5 of 2024 with 13 districts affected. As at week 23 in 2024, there are a total of 628 suspected cases reported, 199 confirmed measles cases, 1 death reported among the confirmed cases in Oti South district | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis) | Grade 3 | 17-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 12-Jun-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 | 4-Jun-24 | 14-Jul-24 | 11 | 11 | | 0,00% |
| There is an ongoing anthrax outbreak reported in Uganda affecting Amudat districts since 4 June 2024. The outbreak in Kween was controlled. Eight cases have been confirmed in Amudat as of 14 July 2024. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Cholera | Grade 3 | 13-May-24 | 11-May-24 | 26-May-24 | 57 | 15 | 4 | 7,00% |
| The cholera outbreak in Kyotera district is still ongoing since 5 May 2024. As of 26 May 2024, a total of 57 cases, 15 confirmed, and four deaths are reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) | Ungraded | 12-Feb-24 | 24-Apr-24 | 14-Jul-24 | 6 | 2 | | 0,00% |
| As of 14 July 2024, the Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic fever outbreak is still active in Kasese district, with five cases, one confirmed and no deaths reported. A new positive case was reported on 11 July 2024 from Kiboga district, bringing the total number of cases to six, with two confirmed cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Measles | Ungraded | 4-Oct-23 | 5-Mar-24 | 14-Jul-24 | 325 | 24 | 10 | 3,10% |
| As of 14 July 2024 (week 28), the measles outbreak is ongoing in the following districts: Moroto (261 cases, 13 confirmed and six deaths); Sembabule (48 cases, three confirmed and three deaths) and Kibuku (five cases, four confirmed). A new district, Kanungu, reported 11 cases (four confirmed, one death). Cumulatively, 325 cases, 24 confirmed, and 10 deaths are reported from four districts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Mpox | Grade 3 | 26-Jul-24 | 29-Jul-24 | 29-Jul-24 | 8 | 2 | | 0,00% |
| In June and early July 2024, Kasese District enhanced surveillance for Mpox disease along the border following increased cases in the DRC. Following the orientation of screeners at the point of entry and Bwera Hospital, eight suspects were identified, of which two tested positive for Mpox. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Rift Valley Fever (RVF) | Ungraded | 24-May-24 | 23-Feb-24 | 14-Jul-24 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 31,30% |
| As of 14 July 2024 (week 28), four districts: Kyegegwa (7), Mubende (5), Sembabule (3), and Ntungamo (1) are experiencing Rift Valley Fever outbreaks (RVF), with a cumulative number of 16 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 | 18,80% |
| We received information related to undiagnosed illness resulting deaths in Uganda, in Kawempe resulting in 16 cases and 3 deaths as of 08 July. So far, the samples tested negative for all VHF and now waiting for more results for other tests that were requested. 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 | 27-May-24 | - | - | - | - |
| On 29 February 2024, the Zambia President declared the drought the country is currently facing a national disaster and emergency as it had devastated food production and power generation and the country struggles to recover a recent cholera outbreak. 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. | | | | | | | | | |

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|--|-------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Zambia | Cholera | Grade 3 | 24-Jan-23 | 20-Jan-23 | 12-May-24 | 23 | 23 | 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-22 | 13-Jun-22 | 24-Jun-24 | 3 | 158 | | 0,00% |
| As of 23 June, 2024, Zambia has recorded a cumulative total of 3 647 suspected cases of measles with 158 confirmed since the start of 2024. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | Drought/food insecurity | Ungraded | 5-Apr-24 | 5-Apr-24 | 20-May-24 | - | - | - | - |
| 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-23 | 14-Nov-23 | 5-May-24 | 784 | | 1 | 0,10% |
| As of 5 May 2024, there have been a total of 784 cases reported in Zimbabwe. Ten districts have reported cases since beginning of 2023 with the majority of cases coming from Gokwe North (63.5%) and Gokwe South (32.6%). The confirmed death was reported in 2023, from Gokwe South. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | Cholera | Grade 3 | 12-Feb-23 | 12-Feb-23 | 28-Jul-24 | 34 | 4 | 719 | 2,10% |
| The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on the 12 February 2023. Cumulatively there were 34 550 cholera cases with 719 deaths (CFR 2.0%) as of 28 July 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/erf/en/>.

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

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Data sources

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