

Country Name	2018											CFR 2018		Onset 2018		Total suspected 2018			2017
	W1-W28	W29	W30	W31	W32	W33	W34	W35	W36	W37	W38	W37	W38	Week	Culture	Cases	Deaths	CFR	W1 - W52
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-			0	0	-	10
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-			0	0	-	-
Cameroon*	64	70	50	33	14	15	30	16	20	47	35	12.5%	0.0%			394	31	7.9%	28
Central African Republic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	W8	suspected	1	0	0.0%	-
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	-	-			0	0	-	1248
Congo	59	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	W25	1 négatif	64	4	6.3%	-
Congo (RD)	14885	496	193	295	324	694	788	860	902	506	418	2.3%	3.7%			20361	717	3.5%	55028
Cote d'Ivoire*	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	-	-		suspected	4	0	0.0%	24
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	-	-			0	0	-	16
Guinea*	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-		suspected	4	1	25.0%	1
Guinea Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	-	-			0	0	-	-
Liberia *	57	2	2	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	29 neg./31 not tested		61	0	0.0%	157
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-			0	0	-	-
Mauritanie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-			0	0	-	-
Niger	95	182	345	298	385	401	345	419	315	427	297	2.6%	2.2%		confirmed	3509	60	1.7%	1
Nigeria	10804	191	533	595	962	467	452	1446	1715	1797	1328	1.5%	2.2%	436 lab. confirmed		20290	290	1.4%	9013
Sénégal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-			0	0	-	0
Sierra Leone	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	-	-		suspected	37	1	2.7%	11
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-			0	0	-	-
Lake Chad River Basin	10,963	443	928	926	1,361	883	827	1,881	2,050	2,271	1,660					24,193	381	1.6%	10,290
Congo River Basin	14,945	500	193	295	324	694	788	860	902	506	419					20,426	721	3.5%	55,028
Guinea Gulf and Mano River	102	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					106	2	0.0%	219
WCAR	26,010	945	1,123	1,221	1,685	1,577	1,615	2,741	2,952	2,777	2,079					44,725	1,104	2.5%	65,537

NA: Not Available. * Liberia, Cameroon Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire surveillance systems are recording and reporting suspected cholera cases.

Highlights:

Lake Chad Basin: please refer to page 2 : “WHO – UNICEF – OCHA keys messages”

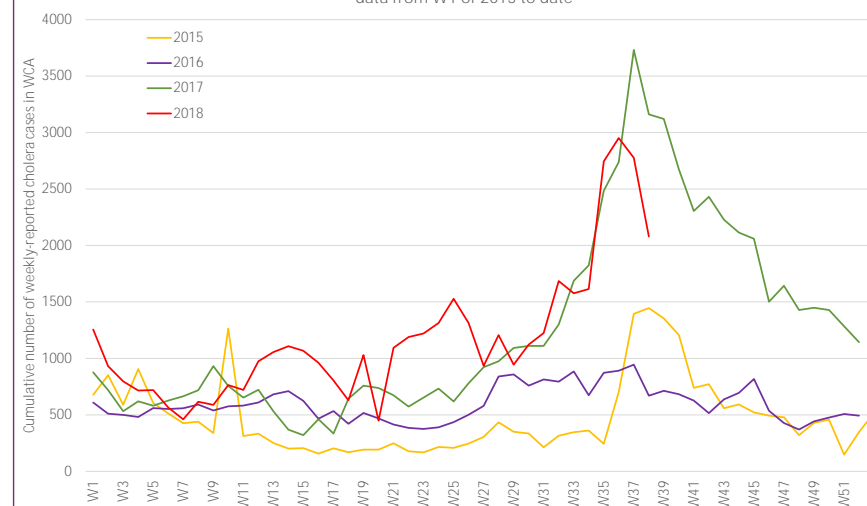
D. R. Congo: Low completeness in the reporting. At week 38, resurgence of cholera cases in Haut Katanga (including Lubumbashi city) and Lomami Provinces, but some improvements in Kasai Oriental following the beginning of the community-based interventions. The global situation is concerning and could become worst in the coming months (outbreak period of the year). Since the beginning of the year 21.247 cases and 745 deaths have been reported by PNECHOL such that 2018 will be one of the worst year on the cholera front-line as ressources have decreased significantly (political agenda, ebola focus...).

Faits saillants :

Bassin du Lac Tchad : Voir page 2, “WHO – UNICEF – OCHA keys messages”

R. D. Congo : La complétude est faible. A la semaine 38, résurgence des cas de choléra dans les provinces du Haut Katanga (dont ville de Lubumbashi) et Lomami, mais amélioration au Kasai Oriental suite au démarrage des activités de lutte communautaire. La situation globale est inquiétante et pourrait empirer dans les mois à venir (période épidémique). Depuis le début de l'année, 21 247 cas et 745 décès ont été signalés par PNECHOL, de sorte que 2018 sera l'une des pires années sur le front du choléra car les ressources ont considérablement diminuées (agenda politique, programme Ebola...).

Evolution of the weekly-reported cholera cases for 19 countries in West and Central Africa
data from W1 of 2015 to date



KEY MESSAGES

September 2018

The Lake Chad Basin is facing the worst cholera outbreak since 2010.

With more than 38,000 cases and 845 deaths officially reported in Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria since the beginning of 2018, it is 15 times more than the average cholera caseload over the past four years.

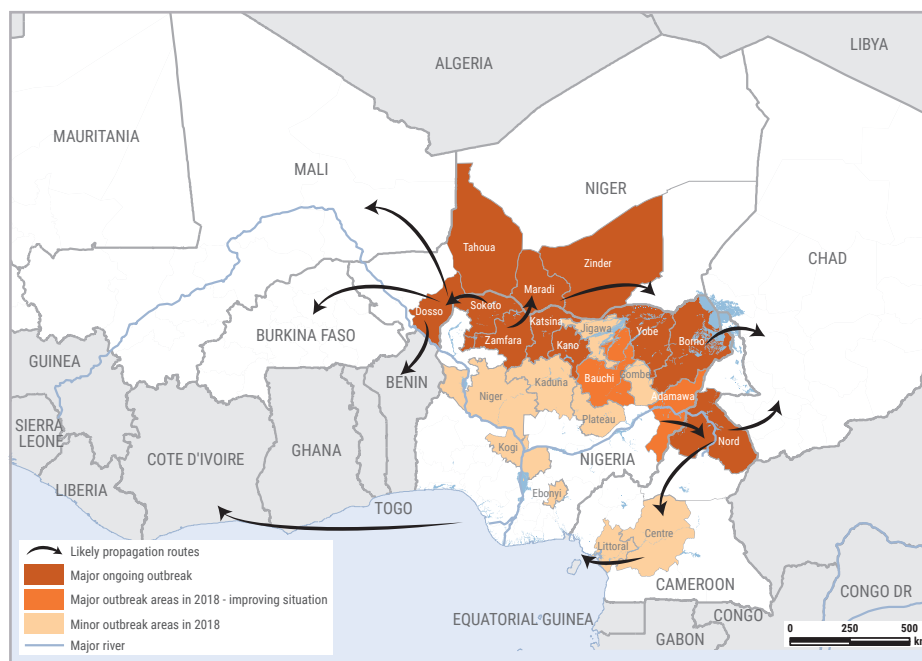
It is crucial to contain the outbreak immediately to prevent it from spreading within the affected regions as well as to other regions and across borders.

More than 6 million people live in the affected areas in Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria. Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali are at risk. In Nigeria, cholera is spreading in the northern states and likely to spread across the border into Chad. The disease is spreading in Niger's southern Maradi region and threatens the capital Niamey. In Cameroon, the outbreak appears to be under control, but could re-emerge and spread to Chad.

Deaths could rise quickly. The current outbreak in the Lake Chad Basin is following the same pattern as the 2010 outbreak that affected 63,000 people and claimed 2,610 lives in Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger and Chad, and continued into 2011 with 64,000 people affected and 2,043 deaths.

Heavy rains and flooding in the region risk propagating the disease further. Twelve states in Nigeria have been affected by severe flooding since late August. The correlation between floods and cholera significantly raises the risk of a wider outbreak and could easily reach central Nigeria.

Governments and humanitarian organizations are stepping up response. WHO and the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control have raised cholera



alert level, triggering the mobilization of additional support. Ongoing emergency response involves treatment, health communication, provision of water and hygiene and sanitation assistance. Vaccinations have been conducted in Nigeria's Adamawa, Bauchi and Borno states, but further vaccinations are urgently required in the region.

Immediate action is needed to further scale-up the response and control the outbreak.

Rapid mobilization is critical to ensure that vaccines, medical and WASH supplies are made available. Humanitarian organizations require US\$6.5 million for a six-month multi-sectorial emergency response and urge stronger financial partners' involvement.

If not urgently contained, the outbreak could undermine achievements in eradicating cholera in West Africa.

Many Western Africa countries have made great progress towards eliminating cholera in recent years (Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Senegal...), and the ongoing outbreak could significantly reverse the gains made if it is not brought under control quickly.