Overview

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

- Diphtheria in Guinea
- Cholera in Uganda
- Mpox in Africa

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

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

Major issues and challenges include:

- The Kankan region of Guinea has been battling an outbreak of diphtheria since early July 2023, and new cases continue to be reported. Immunization coverage in the region is low in a context of vulnerability due to mining, which causes large population influxes and movements. In addition, the local health system is fragile and has limited human and material resources to respond to this outbreak. Other ongoing outbreaks in the region, notably whooping cough, polio, and rabies, are straining the limited resources available.

- Uganda is currently responding to a cholera outbreak after detection of Vibrio Cholerae Ogawa 01 in cases in Kayunga and Namayingo Districts. The outbreak is occurring amidst poor sanitary conditions, limited infection prevention and control facilities, and inadequate essential medical supplies. In addition, the affected community in Namayingo District is located on an Island with poor access to health care services.
Diphtheria

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

Suspected case of diphtheria have been reported in Kankan region of Guinea since 4 July 2023. Laboratory confirmation was obtained on 20 July. During week 34 (ending 27 August), 18 suspected cases, including seven deaths, were reported from two Districts: Siguiri (17 cases) and Mandina (1 case).

From the beginning of the outbreak on 4 July to 27 August, a total of 117 suspected cases were reported, including all confirmed cases. Nine (24.3%) deaths occurred in the community. At present, 189 active contacts are under followed up.

Siguiri District is the most affected with 100 cases (85.5%). The other Districts reporting cases are Kankan (8 cases), Mandiana (7 cases) and Kouroussa (2 cases). Only the Kérouané District in the Kankan region did not report any cases.

Of the reported cases, 69(59%) are female. The age group 1-4 years is the most affected with 60 cases (51.3%), followed by the age groups 5-9 years and 10+ years with 26 cases each (22.2%) and the age group under 1 year with five cases (4.3%). Of the 64 patients who were admitted to treatment centers, 28 (43.8%) died.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- The Regional Coordination Unit is managing response activities and holds daily meetings.
- Surveillance activities have been heightened in the affected Districts to reinforce case detection and reporting at facility and community levels, as well as the conduct of in-depth case investigations for new clusters of cases.
- Case management activities are ongoing at health facilities in the Districts. This is a free service for all Diphtheria related cases.
- Risk communication activities have been scaled up in the affected areas. Community engagement activities, are ongoing to create awareness in the affected areas.
- Other response measures include laboratory diagnosis, and prepositioning of essential medical supplies

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

According to WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, routine immunization coverage for the third dose of pentavalent vaccine (which includes diphtheria vaccine) was 47% in Guinea in 2022, and even lower in the Kankan region according to a recent survey. This low coverage, combined with other factors, could facilitate the spread of the outbreak. Given the high case fatality rate, surveillance should be strengthened to detect additional cases early, and case management should be improved to save more lives.
Distribution of cases of Diphtheria by District in Guinea, 4 July to 27 August, 2023
Cholera

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

On 26 July 2023, the Ministry of Health (MoH) Uganda officially declared a Cholera outbreak in Kayunga and Namayingo districts following confirmation of vibrio cholerae in six stool samples at the Central Public Health Laboratories in Kampala. However, suspected cases of cholera had been reported in late June in Kayunga District, located in the Central region.

On 7 July 2023, Kayunga district received a report of two deaths from a household that had earlier lost two people (on 30 June and 4 July). The most recent two deaths reportedly presented with symptoms consistent with cholera on the 6 July and both died the following day (7 July 2023). Samples were taken from the deceased for testing, and Vibrio cholerae O1 Ogawa was confirmed on 19 July 2023. Additional family members became ill and tested positive for cholera.

On 15 July 2023, Namayingo District Health Office received an alert of a 2-year and 9 months old female (index case), residing in Secho Village, Bumalenge Parish. The child was identified at Bugana Health Centre (HC) III with multiple episodes of profuse watery diarrhoea, vomiting and stomach pain. A diagnosis of suspected cholera was made, and treatment initiated. Consequently, on 17 July 2023 two additional suspected cases of cholera including the caretaker to the index case, a 36-year old female and a 5-year old male from the same household were admitted to Bugana HC III with similar signs as the index case.

As of 27 August, a total of 78 cases of cholera cases, including 39 confirmed cases, 39 suspected and probable cases have been reported in the two affected Districts. A total of 10 deaths (case fatality ratio 17%) have been reported, six of which were among confirmed cases.

Most of the cases have been reported from Kayunga (n=58 cases (74.4%); (33 confirmed, 25 suspected or probable) as compared to Namayingo (n=20 cases; 6 confirmed, 14 suspected). All the seven deaths have been reported from Kayunga, three of which occurred in the community.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- The Public Health Emergency Operations Centre is coordinating the response through the Incident Management Team. Routine meetings are ongoing with all stakeholders at national level.
- District task force meetings are ongoing in the two affected districts and development of a costed response plan is underway.
- A District Rapid Response team was deployed to Bumalenge Parish in Namayingo while on 20 July, a team from Ministry of Health Public Health Fellowship Program was deployed to investigate the outbreak in Kayunga.
- Routine surveillance activities for case detection are ongoing in healthcare facilities across the country. Health workers are being sensitized on the case definitions for detecting and reporting cases of cholera. Community workers and leaders have also been engaged to report suspected cases in the communities.
- Rapid diagnostic tests (RDT) are routinely performed for persons suspected of cholera and culture of stool samples are also being performed.
- Enhanced surveillance in affected counties is ongoing for early detection and reporting of cases. Health workers, at both health facility and community levels, have been orientated on cholera case definitions.
- Essential supplies for the management of cholera cases have been pre-positioned in high risk districts. These include investigation kits, RDTs, oral rehydration salts, laboratory kits and peripheral and community kits.

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

Uganda has experienced several cholera outbreaks over the years following the rainy seasons. The flooding coupled with poor water sanitation and hygiene services remain plausible factors for cholera spread in the country.

Uganda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Go to overview

Go to map of the outbreaks
Distribution of cases of cholera in affected Districts in Uganda, as of 27 August 2023
**Multiple Countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mpox</th>
<th>cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 925</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

Only one country in Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) reported new cases (45) in the past month, resulting in a cumulative total of 1 925 cases since January 2022.

Since the beginning of 2023, six countries, including Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), DRC, Ghana, Liberia, and Nigeria have reported a total of 684 (36%) mpox cases in 2023.

The DRC has reported 834 laboratory confirmed cases since the outbreak in 2022. From 1 January to July 16, 2023, 6 031 suspected cases and 315 suspected mpox deaths were reported in the DRC. PCR testing was performed on 741 out of 6 031 (12.3%) of the suspected cases, of which 555 (74.9%) were confirmed to be mpox. Most suspected cases (70%) and deaths (72%) occurred among individuals between 0 and 15 years. During 2023, samples were taken from 156 wild animals, including rodents and primates, for research purposes. Of these, 100 (64%) tested positive for the MPXV.

Cameroon has not reported newly confirmed mpox cases since the last case reported in week 25 (ending June 25, 2023). The country has cumulatively reported 41 cases from 1 January 2022 to 25 July 2023. Since January 2023, eight regions have reported 85 suspected cases. However, 23 confirmed cases were reported from two Southwest (22) and Littoral (1) of the eight regions. More than half of mpox cases in Cameroon are males 13 (56.5%) and 16 (69.6%) are between 30 – 50 years.

Nigeria has not reported newly confirmed cases in the past ten weeks. The last case was reported in week 23 (ending June 11, 2023). Nigeria has cumulatively reported 843 cases from 1 January 2022 to 11 June 2023. In 2023, 80 laboratory-confirmed cases and two deaths were reported from 889 suspected cases. The top five states reporting cases in Nigeria in 2023 include Lagos (23), Ogun (15), Abia (6), Imo (5), and Rivers (5), accounting for 67.1% of all cases in 2023. Most cases reported in 2023 are males 53 (71%), and a larger proportion is within the 21 – 50 years 56 (74.7%) age group.

Between 1 January 2022 and 27 August 2023, 1 925 laboratory-confirmed cases have been reported from 13 African countries, including Nigeria (843), the DRC (834), Ghana (127), Cameroon (41), CAR (30), Sudan (18), Liberia (12), Congo (5), South Africa (5), Benin Republic (3), Morocco (3), Egypt (3), and Mozambique (1).

The top three countries with the highest number of confirmed cases include Nigeria, 843 (46.2%), DRC 834 (40.2%), and Ghana, 127 (7.0%), reporting, 1 804 (93.4%) of all confirmed cases.

There are seven countries that recorded ongoing outbreaks in 2022 with no reported new mpox cases in 2023: Benin, Congo, Egypt, Mozambique, Morocco, South Africa, and Sudan.

A total of 21 deaths have been reported in the African region since 2022, from Nigeria (9), Ghana (4), Cameroon (3), DRC (2), CAR (1), Mozambique (1), and Sudan (1). Six deaths have been reported from three countries: DRC (3), Nigeria (2) and CAR (1) in 2023.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- Extended epidemiological investigations are planned in Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to better understand mpox transmission dynamics and enhance response efforts.
- Risk communication and community engagement activities are ongoing, such as social listening, key message development, and capacity building for communication about control measures.
- WHO is providing technical assistance and coordinating efforts to contain and prevent transmission of mpox in the region.
- WHO is leading efforts to enhance mpox surveillance and response across the region, with a focus on improving laboratory capacity, information management, and genomic sequencing.
- WHO is collaborating with countries to study the potential impact of mpox on animal populations and wastewater systems in Africa.

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

No newly confirmed mpox cases were reported in Africa in the past month. Six countries have reported new cases
in 2023, including Cameroon, the Central Africa Republic, the DRC, Ghana, Liberia, and Nigeria. WHO AFRO is to accelerate mpox prevention and control in Africa through enhanced epidemiological surveillance in affected countries.
**All events currently being monitored by WHO AFRO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Date notified to WCO</th>
<th>Start of reporting period</th>
<th>End of reporting period</th>
<th>Total cases</th>
<th>Cases Confirmed</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Events</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>21-Aug-23</td>
<td>4-Jul-23</td>
<td>27-Aug-23</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>31.60%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ongoing Events</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted</td>
<td>25-Feb-20</td>
<td>25-Feb-20</td>
<td>24-Aug-23</td>
<td>271853</td>
<td>271 853</td>
<td>6881</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>3-Aug-23</td>
<td>3-Aug-23</td>
<td>3-Aug-23</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>14-Jul-22</td>
<td>11-Apr-22</td>
<td>16-Aug-23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted</td>
<td>17-Mar-20</td>
<td>16-Mar-20</td>
<td>3-May-23</td>
<td>28014</td>
<td>28 014</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>8-Aug-19</td>
<td>24-Aug-19</td>
<td>16-Aug-23</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>1-Jan-19</td>
<td>1-Jan-19</td>
<td>2-Aug-23</td>
<td>2100000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>1-Jan-23</td>
<td>14-Dec-22</td>
<td>13-Aug-23</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted</td>
<td>31-Mar-20</td>
<td>18-Mar-20</td>
<td>13-Aug-23</td>
<td>54 359</td>
<td>54 359</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis (North, Adamawa &amp; East)</td>
<td>Protracted</td>
<td>31-Dec-13</td>
<td>27-Jun-17</td>
<td>14-Aug-23</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

An outbreak of diphtheria has been reported in the Kankan region of Guinea since 4 July 2023. As of 27 August 2023, 117 suspected cases have been reported, including seven confirmed cases, all of whom have died. A total of 37 deaths have been recorded and 189 active contacts are being followed up. Of the reported cases, 59% are female. The 1-4 years age group is the most affected with 60 cases (51.3%). Siguri District has reported the highest number of cases (100 cases, 85.5%).

From 25 February 2020 to 24 August 2023, a total of 271 853 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 6 881 deaths have been reported from Algeria.

On August 3, 2023, the Ministry of Health announced emergency measures to contain a diphtheria outbreak in the southern regions. There have been 80 cases, including 16 confirmed cases reported.

According to Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There were three cases reported in 2022.

The first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Angola on 21 March 2020. As of 20 April 2023, 105 384 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country, with 1 934 deaths.

The Ministry of Health in Benin announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 16 March 2020. As of 3 May 2023, a total of 28 014 cases have been reported in the country, with 163 deaths and 27 847 recoveries.

There have been three cases reported in 2023. There are 13 cases reported in 2022. Six cases were reported in 2021 and 2020, and eight in 2019.

On 30 March 2020, the Minister of Health and Wellness in Botswana reported three confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 16 August 2023, a total of 330 215 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 2 800 deaths.

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 30 June 2023, 5.5 million People were in need of humanitarian assistance and over 2.0 million IDPs registered.

Between 9 March 2020 and 3 May 2023, a total of 22 056 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 396 deaths and 21 596 recoveries have been reported from Burkina Faso.

The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. The outbreak is showing a downsized trend since epidemiological week 26. Cumulatively, a total of 609 cases with nine deaths (CFR 1.5%) have been reported from four provinces (Bujumbura Mairie, Cibitoke, Bujumbura and Bubanza).

On 31 March 2020, the Minister of Health in Burundi reported the first two confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 13 August 2023, the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases is 54 359, including 54 255 recoveries and 15 deaths.

No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There is one case reported this year and one last year.
Cameroon hosts about 469,276 refugees as of 30 June 2023. Refugees from the Central African Republic are mostly hosted in the rural refugees camps in the eastern part of the country (North, Adamawa and East) and are estimated to be 355,448 refugees by the UNHCR as of 30 June.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Humanitarian crisis (North-West &amp; South-West)</th>
<th>Protracted 2</th>
<th>1-Oct-16</th>
<th>27-Jun-18</th>
<th>2-Aug-23</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The volatile security context and the continuous violence are aggravating humanitarian needs. Attacks against essential services such as healthcare and education continue in both regions. Humanitarian partners reported that 9,418 persons were displaced in the North-West and South-West regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cameroon</th>
<th>Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)</th>
<th>Grade 2</th>
<th>31-Dec-13</th>
<th>27-Jun-17</th>
<th>14-Jul-23</th>
<th>-</th>
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</thead>
</table>

The ongoing violence in the Far North region continues to force thousands to flee their homes. According to OCHA, between 3 and 9 July, over 6,000 individuals were forced to flee to Logone and Chari and Mayo-Tsanaga divisions. Since January, Mayo-Tsanaga alone has had displacement of over 10,000 people due to attacks by non-state armed groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cameroon</th>
<th>Cholera</th>
<th>Grade 3</th>
<th>31-Aug-21</th>
<th>25-Oct-21</th>
<th>22-Jun-23</th>
<th>19400</th>
<th>1,880</th>
<th>460</th>
<th>2.40%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

From 25 October 2021 to 22 June 2023, a total of 19,400 cases of cholera including 1,880 laboratory-confirmed cases and 460 deaths (CFR 2.4%) have been reported from eight regions. Patients’ ages range from 2 months to 103 years with a median of 28 years, and the sex ratio M/F is 1.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cameroon</th>
<th>COVID-19</th>
<th>Protracted 3</th>
<th>6-Mar-20</th>
<th>6-Mar-20</th>
<th>13-Aug-23</th>
<th>125132</th>
<th>125132</th>
<th>1974</th>
<th>1.60%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The Cameroon Ministry of Health confirmed the first COVID-19 case on 6 March 2020. As of 13 August 2023, 125,132 cases have been reported, including 1,974 deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cameroon</th>
<th>Measles</th>
<th>Ungraded</th>
<th>2-Apr-19</th>
<th>1-Jan-23</th>
<th>13-Aug-23</th>
<th>5863</th>
<th>5,838</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>0.50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

From week 1 through week 32, 2023 (ending 13 Aug), 5,863 measles cases have been reported in Cameroon, including 419 (GM+). At least 30 related deaths (CFR 0.5%) have been reported in 2023.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cameroon</th>
<th>Mpox</th>
<th>Protracted 2</th>
<th>24-Feb-22</th>
<th>1-Jan-22</th>
<th>22-Jun-23</th>
<th>207</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>1.40%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

From 1 January to 22 June 2023, 92 suspected cases of Mpox, including five laboratory-confirmed and no deaths have been reported. Since January 2022, 207 suspected cases, including 23 confirmed and three deaths, have been reported in the country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cameroon</th>
<th>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</th>
<th>Grade 2</th>
<th>23-May-19</th>
<th>1-Jan-20</th>
<th>16-Aug-23</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

There were three cases reported in 2022, three others reported in 2021, and seven cases reported in 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cape Verde</th>
<th>COVID-19</th>
<th>Protracted 3</th>
<th>19-Mar-20</th>
<th>18-Mar-20</th>
<th>8-Jul-23</th>
<th>64143</th>
<th>64,143</th>
<th>414</th>
<th>0.60%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Cape Verde on 19 March 2020. As of 8 July 2023, 64,143 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 414 deaths and 63,645 recoveries, were reported in the country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central African Republic</th>
<th>Humanitarian crisis</th>
<th>Protracted 2</th>
<th>11-Dec-13</th>
<th>11-Dec-13</th>
<th>15-Aug-23</th>
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<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The Central African Republic (CAR), has been ravaged by conflict and subsequent violence for over a decade. In 2023, the humanitarian community in CAR plans to assist 2.4 million most vulnerable people. With 50% of the population not having enough food, CAR has one of the highest proportions of critically food-insecure people in the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central African Republic</th>
<th>COVID-19</th>
<th>Protracted 3</th>
<th>14-Mar-20</th>
<th>14-Mar-20</th>
<th>18-Jun-23</th>
<th>15404</th>
<th>15,404</th>
<th>113</th>
<th>0.70%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The Ministry of Health and Population announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case in the Central African Republic on 14 March 2020. As of 18 June 2023, a total of 15,404 confirmed cases, 113 deaths and 15,252 recoveries were reported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central African Republic</th>
<th>Measles</th>
<th>Ungraded</th>
<th>13-Mar-22</th>
<th>1-Jan-23</th>
<th>2-Jul-23</th>
<th>1736</th>
<th>1,003</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0.10%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Since the beginning of 2023 to 2 July, the Ministry of Health and Population has recorded 1,736 confirmed measles cases, including 129 laboratory-confirmed cases, 874 epidemiologically linked cases and one death. The measles outbreak is ongoing in 12 (34%) out of 35 health districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central African Republic</th>
<th>Mpox</th>
<th>Protracted 2</th>
<th>3-Mar-22</th>
<th>4-Mar-22</th>
<th>28-May-23</th>
<th>31</th>
<th>31</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>3.20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

From 4 March 2022 to 28 May 2023, 31 confirmed cases of Mpox and one death have been reported in the country. Since the start of 2023, the country has reported 14 laboratory-confirmed cases, including one death. The last cases were reported during week 21 (ending 28 May) in from Baboua-Abba and Paoua districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central African Republic</th>
<th>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</th>
<th>Grade 2</th>
<th>24-May-19</th>
<th>24-May-19</th>
<th>16-Aug-23</th>
<th>37</th>
<th>37</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Ten cases have been reported in the country this year. In addition, six cases were reported in 2022. Although no new cases were reported in 2021, four cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2020 and 21 cases in 2019 from several outbreaks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chad</th>
<th>Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)</th>
<th>Grade 2</th>
<th>11-Feb-22</th>
<th>1-Mar-16</th>
<th>30-Jul-23</th>
<th>6900000</th>
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</table>
The humanitarian situation in Chad is a result of a combination of four major crises: forced population movements, food insecurity and malnutrition, health emergencies and the effects of climate change. Chad is the most affected country for the ongoing conflict in Sudan. As of 30 July 2023, the country is hosting 348,306 Sudanese refugees. The crisis in Sudan is therefore aggravating the humanitarian situation in the country.

The first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Chad on 19 March 2020. As of 26 April 2023, a total of 7,822 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country, including 194 deaths.

Chad health authorities declared the dengue outbreak officially on 15 August 2023 after eight out of 12 samples collected from Ouaddai province in Eastern Chad tested positive for Dengue by RT-PCR. All samples were negative for Chikungunya.

There have been 23 cases reported this year. In addition, 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 first case of confirmed COVID-19 was notified on 30 April 2020 in Comoros. As of 23 May 2023, a total of 9,109 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 160 deaths, were reported in the country. No new cases have been reported in Comoros since then.

The trend of the ongoing gastroenteritis outbreak in Congo is declining for the number of new suspected cases. Cumulatively, from 28 June through 15 August 2023, a total of 2,270 cases with 50 deaths (CFR 2.2%) are reported mainly from Niari department. Of the reported cases: 21 are confirmed for cholera, 80 for shigellosis and 20 for typhoid fever.

The Government of Congo announced the confirmation of the first case of COVID-19 in Congo on 14 March 2020. As of 14 May 2023, a total of 25,195 cases, including 389 deaths, have been reported in the country.

A case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) was confirmed on 1 March 2023 in a 15-year-old child living in Dolisie, Niari Department, with onset of paralysis on 26 September 2022.

Since 11 March 2020, a total of 88,338 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported from Côte d’Ivoire, including 835 deaths and a total of 87,497 recoveries.

An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in four districts in Ivory Coast: Cocody-Bingerville, Treichville-Marory, Yopougon Ouest, and Soubre. A total of 107 cases have been reported from 19 to 25 June 2023, with 22 confirmed cases and no fatalities. Cocody-Bingerville is the most affected, accounting for 95% (n=107) of all cases.

An outbreak of Yellow Fever is ongoing in five districts in Chad: Ouaddai, Logone-Ouest, Logone-Bedam, Upper Ouaddai, and Upper Logone. A total of 107 cases have been reported from 19 to 25 June 2023, with 22 confirmed cases and no fatalities. Cocody-Bingerville is the most affected, accounting for 95% (n=107) of all cases.

A polymerase chain reaction -positive case of yellow fever was reported in Côte d’Ivoire on 8 May 2023 following confirmation at the Institut Pasteur in Dakar. The patient is a 35-year-old male from Abidjan with an unknown yellow fever vaccination status. The date of onset of illness is 4 April 2023.
Since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, declared on 10 March 2020, a total of 96230 confirmed cases, including 1468 deaths, have been reported as of week 33 of 2023.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo
- **Measles**: Ungraded cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 304822 confirmed cases and 210 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.80%

### Ethiopia
- **Measles**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 734 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Eritrea
- **Measles**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 193 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Equatorial Guinea
- **COVID-19**: Protracted cases have been reported since 14-Mar-20, with 17229 cases and 183 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.10%

### Eswatini
- **COVID-19**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 17229 cases and 183 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.10%

### Guinea
- **Measles**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 734 cases and 3 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.40%

### Guinea-Bissau
- **Measles**: Protracted cases have been reported since 17-Feb-20, with 40 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Iraq
- **Measles**: Protracted cases have been reported since 17-Feb-20, with 40 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Kosovo
- **Measles**: Protracted cases have been reported since 17-Feb-20, with 40 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Congo Republic of Democratic
- **Measles**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 304822 confirmed cases and 210 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.80%

### Democratic Republic of the Congo
- **Mpox**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 10189 cases and 103 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.00%

### Eritrea
- **Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)**: Grade 2 cases have been reported since 27-Aug-22, with 193 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Ethiopia
- **Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)**: Grade 2 cases have been reported since 26-Feb-21, with 260 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Equatorial Guinea
- **Suspected Meningitis**: Ungraded cases have been reported since 31-May-22, with 1462 cases and 111 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 7.60%

### Eswatini
- **COVID-19**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 17229 cases and 183 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.10%

### Guinea
- **Cholera**: Grade 3 cases have been reported since 17-Sep-22, with 18397 cases and 247 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.30%

### Guinea-Bissau
- **COVID-19**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 500946 cases and 7574 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.50%

### Iraq
- **Cholera**: Grade 3 cases have been reported since 17-Sep-22, with 18397 cases and 247 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.30%

### Kosovo
- **Measles**: Ungraded cases have been reported since 13-Apr-17, with 3945 cases and 3 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Congo Republic of Democratic
- **Meningitis**: Ungraded cases have been reported since 26-Feb-21, with 2462 cases and 2 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Democratic Republic of the Congo
- **Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)**: Grade 2 cases have been reported since 26-Feb-21, with 260 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Ethiopia
- **Drought/food insecurity**: Grade 3 cases have been reported since 17-Feb-22, with 20100000 cases as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Eritrea
- **Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)**: Grade 2 cases have been reported since 26-Feb-21, with 260 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Equatorial Guinea
- **COVID-19**: Protracted cases have been reported since 14-Mar-20, with 17229 cases and 183 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.10%

### Eswatini
- **COVID-19**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 17229 cases and 183 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.10%

### Guinea
- **Measles**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 304822 confirmed cases and 210 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.80%

### Guinea-Bissau
- **COVID-19**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 500946 cases and 7574 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.50%

### Iraq
- **Cholera**: Grade 3 cases have been reported since 17-Sep-22, with 18397 cases and 247 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.30%

### Kosovo
- **Measles**: Ungraded cases have been reported since 13-Apr-17, with 3945 cases and 3 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Congo Republic of Democratic
- **Meningitis**: Ungraded cases have been reported since 26-Feb-21, with 2462 cases and 2 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Democratic Republic of the Congo
- **Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)**: Grade 2 cases have been reported since 26-Feb-21, with 260 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Ethiopia
- **Drought/food insecurity**: Grade 3 cases have been reported since 17-Feb-22, with 20100000 cases as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Eritrea
- **Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)**: Grade 2 cases have been reported since 26-Feb-21, with 260 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Equatorial Guinea
- **COVID-19**: Protracted cases have been reported since 14-Mar-20, with 17229 cases and 183 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.10%

### Eswatini
- **COVID-19**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 17229 cases and 183 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.10%

### Guinea
- **Measles**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 304822 confirmed cases and 210 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.80%

### Guinea-Bissau
- **COVID-19**: Protracted cases have been reported since 13-Mar-20, with 500946 cases and 7574 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.50%

### Iraq
- **Cholera**: Grade 3 cases have been reported since 17-Sep-22, with 18397 cases and 247 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 1.30%

### Kosovo
- **Measles**: Ungraded cases have been reported since 13-Apr-17, with 3945 cases and 3 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Congo Republic of Democratic
- **Meningitis**: Ungraded cases have been reported since 26-Feb-21, with 2462 cases and 2 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Democratic Republic of the Congo
- **Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)**: Grade 2 cases have been reported since 26-Feb-21, with 260 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%

### Ethiopia
- **Dengue**: Ungraded cases have been reported since 16-May-23, with 1638 cases and 0 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.50%

### Eritrea
- **Measles**: Ungraded cases have been reported since 13-Apr-17, with 3945 cases and 3 deaths as of 27-Aug-23.
  - CFR: 0.00%
No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week 19 of 2023 (ending 14 May 2023). There was one case reported in 2022. In addition, ten cases were reported in 2021, 38 in 2020 and 15 in 2019.

<table>
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<th>Grade</th>
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<th>Last Confirmed</th>
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On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case in the country. As of 2 August 2023, a total of 48 992 cases, including 307 deaths and 48 676 recoveries have been reported. No new cases reported since then.

A total of 12 607 cumulative cases have been reported and confirmed including the 25 new cases reported in the month of July. There have been 372 deaths, and 12 189 recoveries reported in the country.

As at week 32 of 2023, Ghana has had a cumulative 171 660 cases and 1 462 deaths (CFR 0.9%). The most recent cases (2) were from the Sefwi-Wiawso and Korle-Klottey respective districts.

As of week 32, there have been 129 confirmed and 5 deaths (CFR 3.9%) reported from 261 Districts. The last cases (2) reported were in week 32 of 2023.

Ghana first reported a cVDPV2 outbreak in 2019. The country has a cumulative of 34 cVDPV2 AFP cases. 19 cVDPV2 cases were documented in 2019, 12 in 2020 and 3 in 2022. No new case was documented as of August 11 2023.

The Ministry of Health in Guinea announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 13 March 2020. As of 3 May 2023, the country has reported 9 614 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 467 deaths, have been reported in the country.

On 12 March 2020, WHO AFRO was informed about a confirmed case of dengue fever in Guinea. It is a 37-year-old physician from Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, who arrived in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, on August 3, 2023. The patient had onset of symptoms on 5 August 2023, and a sample collected on 14 August 2023, confirmed the patient’s positive for Dengue.

On 25 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Guinea Bissau reported the first COVID-19 confirmed case in the country. As of 9 April 2023, the country has reported 9 614 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 9 315 recoveries and 177 deaths.

The negative impacts of the prolonged drought in Kenya are likely to persist throughout 2023. Latest data shows a likely unprecedented deterioration in Kenya’s food security situation, with over 5.4 million people experiencing acute food insecurity between March and June this year and likely to deepen in the following months.

The outbreak has been reported from Muranga County. A total of 17 cases and three deaths have been reported from five sub-counties; Gatanga (1 case), Kandara (5, 2 deaths), Kigumo (7, 1 death, Maragwa (2), Maragwa (1) and Mathioya (1). The last case was reported between 22-29 May 2023.

A cholera outbreak has been ongoing in Kenya since 26 October 2022. As of 27 August 2023, a total of 12 061 cases, with 577 confirmed by culture, and 200 deaths (CFR 0.5%) have been reported in 27 affected Counties.

On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of one new COVID-19 case in the country. As of 26 July 2023, 34 490 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 5 689 deaths in the country.

The outbreak has been continuous since 2022, affecting 13 counties in 2023. Cumulatively, from March 16, 2020, when the first case was confirmed in Liberia, until July 17, 2023, there have been 8 161 confirmed cases and 294 deaths. No new confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported, and there are currently zero active cases in the country.

From January 6, 2022, to August 23, 2023, a total of 153 cases have been reported with 89 confirmed and 24 deaths (CFR 15.7%).
Since the measles outbreak started on 13 December 2021, there have been 12 637 suspected cases, 11 995 confirmed cases, and 95 deaths with CFR 1.0% in nine affected Counties as of 12 July 2023. Montserrado County recorded the highest number of deaths (69).

Liberia confirmed its first case of Mpox on 23 July 2022, with a cumulative total of 104 cases reported and 7 confirmed. The most recent case was in week 33 of 2023 in Maryland county.

2.2 million people in Madagascar face food insecurity, including 479 000 children with acute malnutrition. Over 115 000 children need treatment for acute malnutrition this year. The situation is particularly dire in the Grand South and Grand South-east regions, where 2 out of 5 people are severely food insecure.

Malawi continues participating in the multi-country, subregional outbreak response to control the WPV1 outbreak. One positive case of wild WPV1 was detected in Lilongwe from a child with the date of onset of paralysis on 19 November 2021. No other cases have been reported.

On 2 April 2020, the president of Malawi announced the first confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the country. As of 23 July 2023, the country has 88 825 confirmed cases with 2 686 deaths.

The Madagascar Ministry of Health confirmed the first COVID-19 case on 20 March 2020. As of 2 August 2023, a total of 68 289 confirmed cases, including 1 425 deaths, have been reported in the country. No new case reported since then.

On 2 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Mali reported the first COVID-19 confirmed cases in the country. As of 11 June 2023, a total of 33 150 confirmed COVID-19 cases, of which 743 deaths and 32 331 recoveries, have been reported in the country. No new case reported since then.

Mali is facing prolonged conflict, poverty, climate shocks, and growing insecurity. However, the current Humanitarian Response Plan for Mali is severely underfunded, with only 11% of the required funding secured. There has been a significant increase in IDPs in the regions of Kidal (32.8%) and Ménaka (20%). As of week 30, over 7.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance.

The government of Mauritania announced its first confirmed COVID-19 case on 13 March 2020. As of 7 May 2023, a total of 304 233 confirmed COVID-19 cases, of which 1 050 deaths and 276 724 recoveries, have been reported in the country.

Since the beginning of 2023, measeles cases have been reported in the three wilayas of Nouakchott and in eight other wilayas in the country. As of 11 June 2023, the country has reported 508 suspected measles cases (224 confirmed, including 133 laboratory-confirmed cases and 91 epidemiologically linked cases). Four deaths, including two community deaths, have been reported among the confirmed cases.

The Republic of Mauritius announced the first three positive cases of COVID-19 on 18 March 2020. As of 7 May 2023, a total of 304 233 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 1 050 deaths have been reported in the country.

Mauritius has been experiencing an outbreak of dengue fever since early June. As of 7 July 2023, 147 suspected cases have been reported, including 96 in Mauritius Island and 51 in Rodrigues Island.

The situation is particularly dire in the Grand South and Grand South-east regions, where 2 out of 5 people are severely food insecure.

Mali COVID-19 Protracted 3 25-Mar-20 25-Mar-20 11-Jun-23 33150 33 150 743 2.20%

Mauritania COVID-19 Protracted 3 13-Mar-20 13-Mar-20 2-Jul-23 63712 63 712 997 1.70%

Liberia Measles Ungraded 3-Feb-22 13-Dec-21 26-Jul-23 12637 11 995 95 0.80%

Madagascar Cholera Grade 3 3-Mar-22 3-Mar-22 11-Aug-23 58981 58 981 1768 3.00%

Malawi COVID-19 Protracted 3 2-4t-20 2-4t-20 23-Jul-23 88825 88 825 2686 3.00%

Malawi Measles Ungraded 20-Feb-18 1-Jan-23 2-Jul-23 276 276 0 0.00%

Mauritania COVID-19 Protracted 3 18-Mar-20 18-Mar-20 7-May-23 304233 304 233 1050 0.40%
According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) was reported this week. The number of cases in 2022 remains four. There were two cases reported in 2021.

According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, there was no WPV1 case reported this week. There were eight cases reported in 2022.

The first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Mozambique on 22 March 2020. As of 2 August 2023, a total of 233 417 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country, including 2 098 deaths. As of epidemiological week 31, 2023, 1 720 suspected measles cases were reported, of which 934 were investigated across 65 districts in the eight regions. Of these cases, 56% (n=517) were laboratory-confirmed. Additionally, 90% (n=66) of the districts reported at least one suspected case, and 35 (49%) health districts have reached the epidemic threshold since the beginning of the year.

No new case of cVDPV2 was reported during this week. The total number of cases reported in 2022 is 16. There were 18 cases reported in 2021.

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 30 of 2023, over 6 million people are targeted for humanitarian aid, 8.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, 2.2 million IDPs, and 4.3 million people in need of food security aid.

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From 1 January to 9 July 2023, Nigeria has reported 843 monkeypox confirmed cases with nine deaths (CFR 1.1%).

No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There have been 19 cVDPV2 cases reported this year and 48 cases in 2022.

The Rwanda Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. As of 26 February 2023, a total of 133 194 cases with 1 468 deaths and 131 647 recovered cases have been reported in the country.

On 6 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of Sao Tome and Principe reported the country's first case of COVID-19. As of 9 August 2023, a total of 6 562 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 85 deaths. A total of 6 462 cases have been reported as recoveries.

On 6 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of Sao Tome and Principe reported the country's first case of COVID-19. As of 9 August 2023, a total of 6 562 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 85 deaths. A total of 6 462 cases have been reported as recoveries.

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On 4 July 2023 by the Dakar Pasteur Institute laboratory (IgM-confirmed case of Chikungunya) from Pikine district.

The humanitarian community in South Sudan estimates that 9.4 million people need humanitarian assistance in 2023. With the ongoing conflict in Sudan, South Sudan has received 195 242 individuals from Sudan since April 2023. Host communities and healthcare systems are struggling to cope with the increased demand for health and other services.

The current outbreak in the Bentiu IDP camp is ongoing. In 2023, 326 cases of AJS have been reported, of which 28 tested positive for HEV by RDT. As of 13 August 2023, a total of 4 253 cases of acute jaundice syndrome (AJS) have been reported.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa through 24 April 2023, a cumulative total of 4 072 533 confirmed cases and 102 595 deaths have been reported.

Since the first COVID-19 confirmed cases were reported in Seychelles on 14 March 2020 as of 28 February 2023, a total of 50 937 cases have been confirmed, including 50 750 recoveries and 172 deaths have been reported.

The 2022 Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in South Sudan, projected that over half of the population in the country (63%) will be facing acute food insecurity (IPC5) are expected to be 43 000.

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Since the first COVID-19 confirmed cases were reported in Seychelles on 14 March 2020 as of 28 February 2023, a total of 50 937 cases have been confirmed, including 50 750 recoveries and 172 deaths have been reported.

The Ministry of Health of Senegal reported a confirmed case of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever on 21 April 2023 in a 35-year-old male, butcher. The date of onset of symptoms was 10 April. On 9 May 2023, a second confirmed case was reported followed by a third confirmed case on 10 July.

There were no new cases reported in epidemiological week 30, 2023. From epidemic week 1 to 29 of 2023 (ending 22 July 2023), 445 confirmed cases of measles with no deaths were reported from 13 regions in Senegal, with the most affected regions being Diourbel (294 cases), Kédougou (27 cases), and Tambacounda (24 cases). Of the 197 children aged 9 months to 5 years with confirmed measles, 168 (85%) were not vaccinated against measles.

Since 2 March 2020 to 28 April 2023, a total of 88 997 confirmed cases of COVID-19 including 1 971 deaths and 87 024 recoveries have been reported in Senegal.

On 13 August 2023, a total of 326 cases of AJS have been reported, of which 28 tested positive for HEV by RDT. As of 13 August 2023, a total of 4 253 cases of acute jaundice syndrome (AJS) have been reported.

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Since the 2022 Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in South Sudan, projected that over half of the population in the country (63%) will be facing acute food insecurity between April 2022 and July 2023. Of these, 4.8 million people will be in crisis (IPC3), 2.9 million are projected to be in emergency (IPC4) and the number of people in catastrophe (IPC5) are expected to be 43 000.

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In the Karamoja region of Uganda, the deterioration in the food security situation is attributable to the continued localized insecurity. However, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), it is anticipated that the food security situation will slightly improve in the projection period (September 2023 – February 2024), with the population in IPC Phase 3 or above reducing from 582,000 people (45%) to 342,000 (27%).

Cholera outbreak was officially confirmed on 25 July, 2023 after 3 samples turned positive for cholera in Uganda. The four samples were collected from suspected cholera cases from Sigulu Islands, Namayingo district. Cumulatively, 65 cases of cholera (Kayunga (48), Namayingo (17) with 9 deaths have been reported as of 16 August 2023.

The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Uganda on 21 March 2020. As of 31 August 2023, a total of 171,829 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 3,632 deaths were reported.

There is an ongoing malaria outbreak in Uganda in 15 health districts; 10 health districts are in alert threshold. During week 30 (ending 30 July 2023), a total of 215,078 confirmed cases of malaria and 29 deaths have been reported and 205,424 confirmed cases and 31 deaths reported in the previous week.

A measles outbreak continues to evolve in Lusaka, North-western and Southern provinces affecting several districts. Cumulatively, the provinces have recorded 3,715 measles cases and 31 deaths as of 8 August 2023. WHO is supporting the Ministry of Health to investigate other cases with similar symptoms.

The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on the 12 February 2023. Cumulatively there were 3,894 cholera cases with 96 deaths (CFR 2.5%) as of 27 August 2023. All of the ten provinces are affected with majority of the cases reported from Manicaland, Harare, Mash West and Mash Cent provinces.

The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zambia on 18 March 2020. As of 11 May 2023, a total of 343,995 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 4,058 deaths.

Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment
WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER
WEEK 34: 21- 27 AUGUST 2023

Tanzania, United Republic of

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Togo

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No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There is one case in 2023.

The Ministry of Health, Community Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children in Tanzania reported the country’s first case of COVID-19 on 16 March 2020. As of 2 August 2023, a total of 43,078 confirmed cases have been reported in Tanzania Mainland including 846 deaths.

No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There were two cases reported in 2022. No cases were reported in 2021. There were nine cases in 2020, while the total number of cVDPV2 cases reported in 2019 remains at eight.

On 6 March 2020, the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene of Togo announced the confirmation of its first case of COVID-19. As of 3 May 2023, a total of 39,483 cases, including 290 deaths and 39,178 recovered cases, have been reported in the country.

The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Togo on 20 March 2020. As of 25 August 2023, a total of 39,483 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 290 deaths and 39,178 recovered cases, have been reported in the country.

Data are taken from the most recently available situation reports sent to WHO AFRO. Numbers are subject to change as the situations are dynamic.
Data sources
Data and information is provided by Member States through WHO Country Offices via regular situation reports, teleconferences and email exchanges. Situations are evolving and dynamic therefore numbers stated are subject to change.