WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 38: 18 - 24 September 2023
Data as reported by: 17:00; 24 September 2023

1 New events
144 Ongoing events
126 Outbreaks
19 Humanitarian crises

Legend

Protracted 3 events
Protracted 2 events
Protracted 1 events
Grade 1 events
Grade 2 events
Grade 3 events
Ungraded events

*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate borderlines for which there may not yet be full agreement.*
This Weekly Bulletin focuses on public health emergencies occurring in the WHO African region. This week’s articles cover:

- **Cholera in Ethiopia**
- **Dengue fever in Burkina Faso**
- **Dengue in Mali**

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:**

- Ethiopia is experiencing one of its most prolonged cholera outbreaks in history, with the initial case reported in August 2022. Although a decrease in cases has been observed, it remains crucial for the government and key partners to maintain collaborative efforts to manage this outbreak. In addition, Ethiopia is currently grappling with a concurrent outbreak of multiple diseases, such as dengue fever, measles, and malaria, which have strained the healthcare system alongside cholera. In anticipation of an upcoming vaccination campaign, thorough preparation and continuous monitoring of ongoing activities by various stakeholders are essential to ensuring the successful execution of this public health intervention in the Amhara region.

- The incidence of reported dengue fever cases in Burkina Faso has witnessed a significant and concerning increase, with further spread to other regions. Given the more than half positivity ratio observed in Hauts Bassins region, it is imperative to uphold and reinforce public health measures, improve communication strategies, and ensure the availability of essential resources, particularly dengue RDTs. Collaboration with technical and financial partners remains indispensable for a coordinated and effective response.
Cholera

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The ongoing Cholera outbreak which started in Harena Buluk Woredas of Oromia region, in South Eastern Ethiopia is among the longest outbreaks the country has ever experienced. The outbreak, which started in one region in August 2022 and was subsequently confirmed by laboratory tests on 9 September 2022, later spread to other areas since March 2023. It has been a growing concern which its peak observed in late July 2023.

As of now, the outbreak has reached 42 districts in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples and has resulted in over 4 000 cases. In 2022 (27 August – 31 December, 2022), a cumulative total of 1 073 cases and 30 deaths (CFR = 2.8%) were reported, whereas a cumulative total of 23 652 cholera cases (AR = 86.9 per 100 000 Population) and 299 deaths (CFR =1.3%) were reported in 2023 as of 21 September, 2023.

From 27 August 2022 to 21 September 2023, a total of 250 Woredas from 10 regions: Oromia (96), South Ethiopia (38), Central Ethiopia (15), Amhara (32), Sidama (31), Dire Dawa (20), Somali (4), Afar (11), B. Gumuz (2), Harari (1) were affected. Currently, 116 Woredas are reporting cholera cases throughout the country.

The Oromia and Southern Ethiopia regions have been the most affected, with 36.4% and 31.6% of all cases respectively, followed by Amhara region (13.8%), Somali region (5.8%) and Sidama region (5.6%).

Cumulatively, a total of 1 176 stool samples were collected, with an overall positivity rate of 90.1% using both Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) and culture methods. A total of 328 (27.9%) samples were cultured of which 288 (69.5%) were positive.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- MoH is coordinating the response to the outbreak with the support of partners through Rapid Response Teams which have been redeployed to support field-activities
- Case definitions have been printed and distributed to health facilities. Active case searching, contact tracing, disinfection and sensitization, as well as verification and investigation of all reported alerts and rumors in Oromia, Somali, SNNP and Sidama regions is underway.
- As part of the WASH Cholera outbreak intervention activities, 21 water points were established, water treatment chemicals were distributed, and water schemes disinfection is ongoing.
- Partners are supporting the case management process through standardization of the Cholera Treatment Centres, training of health-care workers, and onsite capacity building
- Public awareness and community sensitization are ongoing through national and local media, social media networks, schools, community, political and faith leaders mainly promoting cholera prevention messages
- A fourth-round oral cholera vaccination campaign is underway with pre-campaign activities planned for 4-10 September, 2023.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Almost half of the Woredas are still reporting cholera cases, suggesting that there remains a need to strengthen and maintain public and community awareness. The observed declining trend with no deaths underlines the effectiveness of the different epidemic management approaches put in place which need to be maintained and reinforced. Laboratory confirmation is key for monitoring the outbreak, therefore support for the provision of RDTs, laboratory reagents as well as capacity building should be sustained. The persistence of the cholera epidemic throughout a year may requires genomic surveillance of circulating epidemic strains to document any genomic events occurring due to vaccine use.
Spatial distribution of cases of Cholera by State in Ethiopia, as of 21 September, 2023
Dengue

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The dengue outbreak in Burkina Faso remains a significant and persistent public health challenge since January 2023. The number of reported cases has witnessed a surge of cases from a mere six cases in Epidemiological Week 29 (ending July 22, 2023) to a staggering 708 cases by Epidemiological Week 36 (week ending September 9).

The latest figures from September 19, 2023, alone, indicate 221 new suspected cases, including 42 probable cases, and 8 deaths reported. Most of the new cases were reported from Do district, 102 (46.2%) with suspected cases and 16 (38.1%), probable cases followed by Dafra with 97, (43.3%) suspected cases and 14 (33.3%) probable cases.

From the beginning of the outbreak in January to September 19, 2023, a total of 6 703 suspected cases have been documented, with 2 494 probable cases and 48 fatalities. The Dengue outbreak in Burkina Faso is confined to the eight districts of the Hauts-Bassins region in the Western part of the country.

Do district remains the most heavily affected, reporting 3 344 (49.9%) suspected cases, including 1 169 (46.9%) probable cases and 10 deaths. Following closely is Dafra district with 2 668 (39.8%), suspected cases which includes 888 probable cases and four deaths, Hounde district with 222 (3.3%) suspected cases , including 136 probable cases (5.5%) and Centre University Hospital reporting 412 (6.1%) and 279 (11.2%) of the total suspected and total probable cases respectively.

The four remaining districts, namely Dande, Kulgué, Orodara, and N’dorola, have reported 56 (0.8%) suspected cases in total, averaging 14 cases per district. Lena district is the least affected, with one suspected case.

Of the 198 samples from suspected cases that were tested with either PCR or IgM, 128 were positive for dengue, resulting in a positivity ratio of 64.6%.

Females have been disproportionately affected, constituting 53% of the total cases, as compared to males (47%). The highest number of cases falls within the 20-29 age group (30%), followed by the 30-39 age group (21%).

Excluding the Hauts Bassins region, which was declared as the outbreak epicentre, the remaining 12 regions have reported increasing trends in suspected dengue cases, with close to 5 000 suspected cases. However, these cases have not yet been confirmed as dengue through laboratory analysis.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Coordination: The response coordination is being led at the regional level, with oversight and coordination at the national level. The Regional Health Emergency Operation Center was activated on August 23, and an incident manager has been appointed to coordinate response activities. Daily situational reports are distributed to all relevant stakeholders. In addition, the Minister of Health and Public Hygiene provides regular briefings on the evolving epidemic situation. Mobilization of resources for the response is currently underway. Médecins Sans Frontières has generously contributed two blood bank refrigerators.

- Surveillance: activities including, dissemination of Dengue case definitions and Dengue control guidelines in both private and public health facilities are ongoing. Identification and elimination of larval breeding sites within households in Dô and Dafra districts have been carried out with support from Red Cross and Volunteers of the National Association of Scouts and Guides. Analysis of epidemiological, clinical, biological and environmental data undertaken for appropriate response.

- Laboratory activities: Collection and investigation of samples of suspected cases from affected district,

- Case management: Management of suspected, probable and confirmed cases ongoing in health facilities

- Risk communication: Dengue awareness-raising efforts are consistently conducted within the population. An official launch of anti-larval days took place on September 18 in Bobo-Dioulasso. Key messages are being disseminated in the most affected areas, and radio broadcasts are being produced and aired on various radio stations to enhance public awareness and provide education on dengue prevention and control.
Distribution of cases of Dengue in affected Districts in Burkina Faso, as of 19 September 2023

Legend
- Dengue cases
- 0 - 17
- 18 - 222
- 223 - 5,364
- Proportion in the total
  - 0.005 - 0.024%
  - 0.025 - 0.312%
  - 0.313 - 10.000%

Boundaries
- Non-affected districts
- Other countries

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Dengue

EVENT DESCRIPTION
On 9 September 2023, the University Clinical Research Center (UCRC) in Mali reported a case of dengue in a 44-year-old woman living in Bacodjicoroni Golf, in Bamako’s commune V health district. The case had symptom onset on 31 August 2023 with fever, nausea, cold, aches, vomiting, cough and severe fatigue. Following the deterioration of symptoms, she visited a local clinic on 8 September 2023, where she was hospitalized. On 9 September 2023, the Molecular Biology and Genomics Laboratory of the UCRC confirmed the sample taken from the case positive for dengue virus by real time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR).

In week 38 (18-24 September), 164 suspected cases were reported, including 12 confirmed cases and 0 deaths. As of 24 September, 229 suspected cases, including 24 confirmed by PCR, and no deaths have been reported from 11 districts in five regions. Of all suspected cases reported, 54.4% were male. Of the 24 confirmed cases, 21 (87.5%) are aged 20 years and older.

Bamako region had the highest number of cases (209 cases, 91.3%) reported from all six communes (districts): Commune I (7 suspected cases, including 1 confirmed case), Commune II (45 suspected cases, 6 confirmed), Commune III (11 suspected cases, 1 confirmed), Commune IV (43 suspected cases, 2 confirmed), Commune V (45 suspected cases, 6 confirmed), Commune VI (58 suspected cases, 5 confirmed).

The other districts reporting cases are Kalaban Coro (16 suspected, 1 confirmed) and Banamba (1 suspected, 0 confirmed) districts in Koulikoro region; Sikasso district (1 suspected, 0 confirmed) in Sikasso region; San district (1 suspected, 1 confirmed) in Ségou region and Mopti district (1 suspected, 1 confirmed) in Mopti region. Two serotypes were isolated from 18 positive samples: DENV-1 (7 cases) and DENV-3 (11 cases).

The last reported cases of dengue fever in Mali were recorded in 2020, with two cases in the Kayes (1) and Koulikoro (1) regions.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS
- The Public Health Emergency Operations Center has been activated. Strategic meetings are held regularly at the Ministry of Health and Social Development to coordinate the response to the outbreak and mobilize technical and financial partners.
- The response plan was developed in collaboration with partners, including WHO and CDC, to guide the actions and scope of the response.
- Epidemiological surveillance is being strengthened at all levels of the health pyramid, and national technical guidelines on dengue fever were distributed at all levels.
- Confirmatory diagnosis is obtained by PCR at the reference laboratories (Institut National de Santé Publique, University Clinical Research Center, Laboratoire de Biologie Moléculaire Appliquée (LBMA) and the Centre d’Infectiologie Charles Mérieux).
- Vector control is implemented through the indoor fumigation of households where confirmed cases reside.
- Risk communication is actively ongoing, involving national health authorities, and aims to raise public awareness through various channels about disease prevention.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION
An outbreak of dengue has been confirmed in Mali, coinciding with the country’s preparedness efforts. The increased number of suspected and confirmed cases within two weeks could be attributed to the intensified surveillance efforts for hemorrhagic fevers following the ongoing dengue outbreak in Burkina Faso.

The current response is challenged by a shortage of fumigation supplies, sampling kits, and rapid diagnostic tests. Furthermore, the affected regions are characterized with substantial population mobility which could contribute to the spread of the disease.
Spatial distribution of cases of Dengue by District in Mali, as of 24 September 2023
### 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>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
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<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>18-Sep-23</td>
<td>20-Sep-23</td>
<td>20-Sep-23</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On September 17th and 18th, a total of 8 deaths were recorded out of 72 cases in a village located in the centre of Côte d’Ivoire near the city of Bouaké, all of which had in common the consumption of a porridge originating from the same source. Children between the age of 0-15 years are mostly affected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ongoing Events</th>
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<tbody>
<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>271853</td>
<td>6881</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.

| Algeria        | Diphtheria                    | Ungraded | 3-Aug-23           | 3-Aug-23                | 3-Aug-23               | 80           | 16              | 0      | 0.0% |

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.

| Algeria        | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)        | Grade 2  | 14-Jul-22          | 11-Apr-22                | 16-Aug-23              | 3            | 3               | -      | -   |

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.

| Angola         | COVID-19                      | Protracted | 21-Mar-20          | 21-Mar-20                | 30-Aug-23              | 105952      | 105952          | 1936   | 1.8% |

The first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Angola on 21 March 2020. As of 30 August 2023, 105 952 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country with 1 936 deaths.

| Benin          | COVID-19                      | Protracted | 17-Mar-20          | 16-Mar-20                | 3-May-23               | 28014       | 28014           | 163    | 0.6% |

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.

| Benin          | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)        | Grade 2  | 8-Aug-19           | 24-Aug-19                | 16-Aug-23              | 30           | 30              | 0      | 0.0% |

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

| Botswana       | COVID-19                      | Protracted | 30-Mar-20          | 30-Mar-20                | 14-Sep-23              | 330215      | 330215          | 2800   | 0.9% |

On 30 March 2020, the Minister of Health and Wellness in Botswana reported three confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 2 September 2023, a total of 330 256 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 2 799 deaths.

| Burkina Faso  | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region) | Grade 2 | 1-Jan-19          | 1-Jan-19                | 2-Aug-23               | 2100000     | -               | -      | -   |

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.

| Burkina Faso  | COVID-19                      | Protracted | 10-Mar-20          | 9-Mar-20                | 3-May-23               | 22056       | 22056           | 396    | 1.8% |

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.

| Burkina Faso  | Dengue Fever                  | Ungraded | 11-Sep-23          | 1-Jan-23                | 9-Sep-23               | 3618        | 75              | 28     | 0.8% |

Upsurge in Dengue fever cases in the Haut-Bassins region since week 29, 2023. Seventy-five cases have been confirmed for DEN 1 (6%) and DEN 3 (94%) by RDT and/or PCR at the national reference laboratory.

| Burundi       | Cholera                       | Grade 3  | 1-Jan-23           | 14-Dec-22                | 25-Sep-23              | 1030        | 175             | 9      | 0.9% |

The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. Cumulatively, a total of 1 030 cases with nine deaths (CFR 0.9%) have been reported.

| Burundi       | COVID-19                      | Protracted | 31-Mar-20          | 18-Mar-20                | 13-Aug-23              | 54359       | 54359           | 15     | 0.0% |

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.

| Burundi       | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)        | Grade 2  | 17-Mar-23          | 1-Jan-22                | 23-Aug-23              | 2           | 2               | 0      | 0.0% |

No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There is one case reported this year and one last year.

| Cameroon      | Humanitarian crisis (North, Adamawa & East) | Protracted | 31-Dec-13          | 27-Jun-17                | 14-Aug-23              | -           | -               | -      | -   |
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.

The North-West and South-West regions in Cameroon are still experiencing humanitarian crisis which has led to the displacement of over 630 000 people into the country and more than 86 000 people to Nigeria. The crisis resulted in the collapse of essential services and infrastructure in some of the most affected areas, approximately 18 % of health facilities have been forced to close, and a number of operational ones are struggling to function adequately.

The increase in number of attacks from Non-States Armed Groups (NSAGs) in the localities bordering Nigeria has driven almost 10 000 in the Far North region from their homes between January and May 2023. In July, violence targeting civilians rose in the Far North region for the third consecutive month as the Lake Chad faction of the Islamic State West Africa (ISWAP) and Boko Haram (JAS) militants carried out numerous attacks in Logone-et-Chari, Mayo Sava, and Mayo Tsanaga departments.

From 25 Oct 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.

The Cameroon Ministry of Health confirmed the first COVID-19 case on 6 March 2020. As of 10 September 2023, 125 181 cases have been reported, including 1 974 deaths.

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

Cape Verde

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.

Central African Republic

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.

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There is an ongoing yellow fever outbreak in the Central African Republic (CAR). This year from week 1 through week 33 (ending 20 August), five confirmed cases of yellow fever were recorded including four new confirmed cases following the classification conducted on 7 July 2023, these new confirmed cases are from the following districts: Sangha-Mbaéré (1), Berbérati (1) and Bambari (2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Onset</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>CFR</th>
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<td>Chad</td>
<td>Measles</td>
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<td>24-May-18</td>
<td>1-Jan-23</td>
<td>6-Aug-23</td>
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<td>17-Sep-23</td>
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<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>14-Jul-23</td>
<td>30-Jun-23</td>
<td>24-Aug-23</td>
<td>2389</td>
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<td>30-Jun-23</td>
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<td>389</td>
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<td>Congo</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>20-Dec-16</td>
<td>17-Apr-17</td>
<td>5-Aug-23</td>
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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 June 2023, the country is hosting 348,306 Sudanese refugees. The crisis in Sudan is therefore aggravating the humanitarian situation in the country.

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 COVID-19 cases, including 389 deaths, have been reported in the country.

The trend of the ongoing gastroenteritis outbreak in Congo is declining for the number of new suspected cases. Cumulatively, from 28 June through 24 August 2023, a total of 820 samples tested IgM positive for measles and 178 tested IgM+ for rubella.

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 8,350 deaths and a total of 87,497 recoveries.

An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in Ivory Coast. A total of 2,414 cases have been reported from 19 June to 19 August 2023, with 235 confirmed cases and no fatalities. Males are more affected (51%), and the age group of more than 15 years is predominant (54.5%).

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.

The humanitarian situation in DRC remains difficult and dominated by internally displaced persons (IDPs). In Ituri and Tshopo, about 80,400 IDPs and 71 new IDPs remain without humanitarian assistance respectively. In Kasai, on 28 July, inter-community conflicts resulted in 1,500 IDPs, and one death. In Mar-Ndombe, new clashes were recorded and around 500 IDPs in Mokoło health area remain without humanitarian assistance.
### Democratic Republic of the Congo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Onset Date</th>
<th>Onset Date</th>
<th>Onset Date</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16-Jan-15</td>
<td>1-Jan-23</td>
<td>5-Aug-23</td>
<td>24121</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>12-Oct-21</td>
<td>1-Jan-23</td>
<td>3-Sep-23</td>
<td>234825</td>
<td>3076</td>
<td>4415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpox</td>
<td>Protraced</td>
<td>30-Mar-19</td>
<td>1-Jan-22</td>
<td>4-Jul-23</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>27-Aug-22</td>
<td>27-Aug-22</td>
<td>20-Sep-23</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>26-Feb-21</td>
<td>1-Jan-22</td>
<td>20-Sep-23</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>14-Mar-20</td>
<td>14-Mar-20</td>
<td>26-Jul-23</td>
<td>17229</td>
<td>17229</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>21-Mar-20</td>
<td>21-Mar-20</td>
<td>3-May-23</td>
<td>10189</td>
<td>10189</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>2-Jun-22</td>
<td>7-Jun-22</td>
<td>21-Sep-23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

**Cholera**
- During the epidemiological week 29 (week ending 22 July 2023), 600 new cases and two deaths were reported. This marks a decrease compared to the preceding week (691 cases, 2 deaths). Cumulatively, 24,121 cases with 65 deaths (CFR 0.3%) have been documented across six provinces in the country.

**COVID-19**
- Since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, declared on 10 March 2020, a total of 96,230 confirmed cases, including 1,468 deaths, have been reported as of week 33 of 2023.

**Measles**
- Measles outbreak is still ongoing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) affecting several provinces. As of 3 September 2023 (week 35), a total of 234,825 suspected cases with 4,415 measles-related deaths (CFR 1.9%) have been reported.

**Mpox**
- From 1 January 2022 through 13 April 2023, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported 734 confirmed Mpox cases, with three death among the confirmed cases.

**Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)**
- According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, six cVDPV1 cases were reported; one each in Haut Lomami and Haut Katanga and four in Tanganyika. There have been 60 cases reported this year and 146 cases in 2022.

**Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)**
- Three cVDPV2 cases were reported; one each in Haut Katanga, Lualaba and Tshopo. There have been 85 cases reported this year and 368 cases in 2022.

### Equatorial Guinea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Onset Date</th>
<th>Onset Date</th>
<th>Onset Date</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protraced</td>
<td>14-Mar-20</td>
<td>14-Mar-20</td>
<td>26-Jul-23</td>
<td>17229</td>
<td>17229</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COVID-19**
- The Ministry of Health and Welfare announced the first confirmed COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. As of 23 February 2023, a total of 17,229 cases have been reported in the country, with 183 deaths and 16,907 recoveries.

**Eritrea**
- The first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Eritrea on 21 March 2020. As of 30 October 2022, 10,189 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 103 deaths were reported in the country. A total of 10,085 patients have recovered from the disease.

**Eritrea**
- No new case of cVDPV2 was reported in 2023. One case was reported in 2022, and another one reported in 2021. The latter case was confirmed on 2 June 2022 by the Ethiopian National Polio Laboratory.

**Esriteni**
- The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in the kingdom of Eswatini on 17 March 2020. As of 29 April 2023, a total of 74,670 cases have been reported with 1,425 associated deaths.

**Ethiopia**
- Across Ethiopia, high food insecurity persists with over 20 million people in urgent need of food assistance. An estimated 8.8 million people need food assistance in the Afar, Amhara and Tigray region. In Tigray, a pause in food aid in early 2023 has led to an increased number of people consuming less food, worsening the food security situation.

**Ethiopia**
- In Ethiopia, reports indicate 3.14 million Internal Displaced Persons and around 1.9 million returnees across the country. Currently in Tigray, there are over 1 million people that remain displaced with an estimated 700,000 previously returning home since the end of the conflict. Regionally, the heavy fighting in Sudan has resulted in 844,574 individuals having moved into neighboring countries, including 69,946 arrivals to Ethiopia as of July 23rd 2023.

**Ethiopia**
- Since the index case in August 2022, there have been 24,266 cholera cases, including 15 new cases reported in week 38 of 2023. Within this same period, there have been 295 deaths (CFR 1.2%).

**Ethiopia**
- Since the confirmation of the first case on 21 March 2020, Ethiopia has confirmed a total of 501,060 cases of COVID-19 as of week 38, 2023, with 7,574 deaths and 488,159 recoveries.

**Ethiopia**
- Since 4 April 2023, two districts (Logia and Mille) in the Afar region of northeastern Ethiopia have been experiencing an outbreak of dengue fever. As of 10 May 2023, a total of 1,638 suspected and confirmed cases and nine associated deaths (CFR 0.5%) have been reported.
A total of 7,852 suspected measles cases were reported as of week 25 current year (ending 23 June). Confirmed cases are 3,945, including 975 (20%) laboratory confirmed, 3,940 (79%) epidemiologically linked cases and 30 (1%) clinically compatible.

Ethiopia Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) Grade 2 24-Jun-19 20-May-19 21-Sep-23 69 69 0 0.0%

As of week 37, 2023, there have been a total of 69 reported cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2). There was one case reported in 2022, one case in 2021, 10 cases in 2020, and 43 cases in 2019. It’s important to highlight that no cases have been reported in 2023.

Gabon COVID-19 Protracted 3 12-Mar-20 12-Mar-20 23-Aug-23 48992 48992 307 0.6%

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.

Gambia Chikungunya Ungraded 15-Sep-23 15-Sep-23 18-Sep-23 1 1 0 0.0%

On 13 September 2023, Epidemiology and Disease Control (EDC) Unit was informed of a suspected case of Chikungunya from Bansang General Hospital in a 13-year-old girl from Dobo village in the District of Niani in the Central River Region. Sample tested positive at the National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL). Confirmatory test at the Institut Pasteur de Dakar also tested positive for Chikungunya RT-qPCR.

Gambia COVID-19 Protracted 3 17-Mar-20 17-Mar-20 21-Sep-23 12684 12684 372 2.9%

A total of 12,684 cumulative cases have been reported with 372 deaths (CFR 2.9%). Notably, 58% of confirmed cases are male.

Ghana COVID-19 Protracted 3 13-Mar-20 13-Mar-20 3-May-23 38462 38462 467 1.2%

As of week 36 of 2023, Ghana has had a cumulative 171,665 cases and 1,462 deaths (CFR 0.9%). The most recent cases (5) were from the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai, Ayawaso West and Tema respective districts.

Ghana Mpox Protracted 2 8-Jun-22 24-May-22 21-Sep-23 133 133 5 3.8%

As of week 36, there have been 133 confirmed and 5 deaths (CFR 3.8%) reported from 261 Districts.

Ghana Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) Grade 2 23-Aug-19 23-Jul-19 21-Sep-23 34 34 - -

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 week 38 2023.

Guinea COVID-19 Protracted 3 13-Mar-20 13-Mar-20 3-May-23 38462 38462 467 1.2%

The Ministry of Health in Guinea announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 13 March 2020. As of 3 May 2023, a total of 38,462 cases, including 37,407 recovered cases and 467 deaths, have been reported in the country.

Guinea Diphtheria Grade 2 21-Aug-23 4-Jul-23 27-Aug-23 117 7 37 31.6%

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%). Siguiri District has reported the highest number of cases (100 cases, 85.5%).

Guinea-Bissau COVID-19 Protracted 3 25-Mar-20 25-Mar-20 9-Apr-23 9614 9614 177 1.8%

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.

Kenya Drought/food insecurity Grade 3 17-Feb-22 1-Jan-22 14-Aug-23 - - - -

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.

Kenya Anthrax Ungraded 10-Apr-23 4-Aug-23 365 3 0.8%

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), Kendara (5, 2 deaths), Kigumo (7, 1 death), Maragwa (2), Maragwa (1) and Mathioya (1). The last case was reported between 22-29 May 2023.

Kenya Cholera Grade 3 19-Oct-22 5-Oct-22 10-Sep-23 12102 577 202 1.7%

A cholera outbreak has been ongoing in Kenya since 26 October 2022. As of 10 September 2023, a total of 12,102 cases, with 577 confirmed by culture, and 202 deaths (CFR 1.7%) have been reported in 27 affected Counties.

Kenya COVID-19 Protracted 3 13-Mar-20 13-Mar-20 3-Sep-23 343955 343955 5689 1.7%

On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of one new COVID-19 case in the country. As of 3 September 2023, 343,955 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported, including 5,689 deaths in the country.

Kenya Leishmaniasis (visceral) Ungraded 31-Mar-19 3-Jan-20 10-Aug-23 2395 2213 10 0.4%

A cumulative total of 2,395 cases and 10 deaths (CFR 0.5%) have been reported in Kenya since 20 July 2020. The outbreak is currently active in only one county; West Pokot County. No new cases were reported in the last epi week.

Kenya Measles Ungraded 29-Jun-22 1-Jan-23 10-Sep-23 1244 180 18 1.4%

The outbreak has been continuous since 2022, affecting 13 counties in 2023. Cumulatively, 1,244 cases, with 180 confirmed cases and 22 deaths (CFR 1.8%) have been reported as of 10 September 2023.

Kenya Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) Grade 2 6-Jul-23 26-May-23 16-Aug-23 3 2 0 0.0%

A circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been confirmed in Kenya. Three genetically linked cVDPV2s were isolated from two acute flaccid paralysis cases, and one asymptomatic community contact. Genetic sequencing confirms the isolated cVDPV2s are linked to cVDPV2s currently circulating in Banadir, Somalia.

Lesotho COVID-19 Protracted 3 13-May-20 13-May-20 8-Aug-23 34490 34490 706 2.1%

On 13 September 2023, Epidemiology and Disease Control (EDC) Unit was informed of a suspected case of Chikungunya from Bansang General Hospital in a 13-year-old girl from Dobo village in the District of Niani in the Central River Region. Sample tested positive at the National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL). Confirmatory test at the Institut Pasteur de Dakar also tested positive for Chikungunya RT-qPCR.
Since the first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Lesotho on 13 May 2020 until 12 September 2023, a total of 34,490 cases of COVID-19 have been reported, and 706 deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>COVID-19 Protracted</td>
<td>16-Mar-20</td>
<td>21-Sep-23</td>
<td>8161</td>
<td>8161</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Lassa Fever Ungraded</td>
<td>3-Mar-22</td>
<td>21-Sep-23</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| From January 6, 2022, to week 38 of 2023, a cumulative total of 343 cases have been reported with 90 confirmed and 27 deaths. (CFR 7.9%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Measles Ungraded</td>
<td>3-Feb-22</td>
<td>21-Sep-23</td>
<td>12685</td>
<td>12213</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Since the measles outbreak started on 13 December 2021, there have been 12,885 suspected cases, 12,213 confirmed cases, and 95 deaths with CFR 0.7% in 15 affected Counties as of week 38 of 2023. Montserrado County has recorded the highest number of deaths (69).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Mpox Protracted</td>
<td>21-Jul-22</td>
<td>21-Sep-23</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Liberia confirmed its first case of Mpox on 23 July 2022, with a cumulative total of 113 suspected cases reported and 7 confirmed. The most recent case was in week 38 of 2023 in Grand Kru and Nimba counties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Malnutrition crisis</td>
<td>Protracted</td>
<td>1-Jul-21</td>
<td>6-Aug-23</td>
<td>2200000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| About 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 two out of five people are severely food insecure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>COVID-19 Protracted</td>
<td>20-Mar-20</td>
<td>23-Aug-23</td>
<td>68289</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
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<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Cholera Grade 3</td>
<td>3-Mar-22</td>
<td>17-Sep-23</td>
<td>58996</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Twenty-nine districts have reported Cholera cases since March 2022 in the Machinga district. As of 17 September 2023, a cumulative total of 58,996 cases and 1,768 deaths (CFR 3.0%) have been reported since the onset of the outbreak.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>COVID-19 Protracted</td>
<td>2-Apr-20</td>
<td>27-Aug-23</td>
<td>88905</td>
<td>2686</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| On 2 April 2020, the president of Malawi announced the first confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the country. As of 27 August 2023, the country has 88,905 confirmed cases with 2,686 deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis (WPV1) Grade 2</td>
<td>31-Jan-22</td>
<td>20-Sep-23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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. Malawi continues participating in the multi-country, subregional outbreak response to control the WPV1 outbreak.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) Grade 2</td>
<td>11-Sep-17</td>
<td>31-Jul-23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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 (ending 30 July 2023), over 7.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>COVID-19 Protracted</td>
<td>25-Mar-20</td>
<td>11-Jun-23</td>
<td>33150</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| On 25 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 have been reported in the country, including 743 deaths and 32,331 recoveries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Dengue Fever Ungraded</td>
<td>12-Sep-23</td>
<td>12-Sep-23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Two dengue fever cases have been confirmed in commune V of Bamako District in Mali. Samples of 12 contacts have been sent to the National Institute of Public Health for testing; results are pending.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Measles Ungraded</td>
<td>20-Feb-18</td>
<td>2-Jul-23</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| From the beginning of the year through 2 July 2023, 634 suspected measles cases were tested in Mali, and 276 were laboratory confirmed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>COVID-19 Protracted</td>
<td>13-Mar-20</td>
<td>2-Jul-23</td>
<td>63712</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The government of Mauritania announced its first confirmed COVID-19 case on 13 March 2020. As of 2 July 2023, a total of 63,712 cases, including 997 deaths and 62,715 recovered have been reported in the country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) Ungraded</td>
<td>11-Sep-23</td>
<td>10-Sep-23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| One Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) case was confirmed by RT-PCR on 9 September 2023 in a 23-year-old female in Assaba wilaya with date of symptom onset as of 5 September 2023. Three contacts to the case have been identified and are being followed up, and further investigations are ongoing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Epi State</th>
<th>Week Start</th>
<th>Week End</th>
<th>Cases Start</th>
<th>Cases End</th>
<th>Deaths Start</th>
<th>Deaths End</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Measles Ungraded</td>
<td>7-Mar-23</td>
<td>11-Jun-23</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Since the beginning of 2023, measles 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.
According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, there was no WPV1 case reported this week. There were eight cases reported in 2022.

The first case of COVID-19 was detected in Namibia on 14 March 2020. As of 9 July 2023, a total of 171,998 confirmed cases with 4,098 deaths have been reported.

following a detection of elevated lead concentration in the blood among six children screened at a private health facility. Further investigations are ongoing.

On 18 July 2023, WHO received a notification from the Namibia health authorities regarding suspected lead intoxication among children in Rosh Pinah, Kharas region.

According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) 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 number of internally displaced people in Niger has reached a record high, with an increase from 1.9 million in 2017 to 4.3 million individuals (15% population) in 2023, indicating a significant rise in the need for humanitarian assistance. On 28 July, Niger experienced a military coup and this marks the third Sahel country in less than three years. Acute food insecurity affects 3.3 million people, while a staggering 7.3 million are at risk of their situation deteriorating due to the ongoing crisis.

The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases 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 2,423 deaths.

The first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Mozambique on 22 March 2020. As of 1 August 2023, 33,534 cholera cases have been recorded with 141 deaths (CFR 0.4%) in 11 affected provinces.

The current cholera outbreak in the country started in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. As of 1 August 2023, 33,534 cholera cases have been recorded with 141 deaths (CFR 0.4%) in 11 affected provinces.

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.

According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. The number of cases in 2022 was reported during this week. The number of cases reported in 2022 is 0.%

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, 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.

Niger COVID-19 Protracted 3 19-Mar-20 19-Mar-20 1-May-23 9513 9513 315 3.3%

From 19 March 2020 to 1 May 2023, a total of 9,513 cases with 315 deaths have been reported across the country. A total of 9,203 recoveries have been reported from the disease and 139 are under treatment. Public health response activities are ongoing in affected districts.

The number of internally displaced people in Niger has reached a record high, with an increase from 1.9 million in 2017 to 4.3 million individuals (15% population) in 2023, indicating a significant rise in the need for humanitarian assistance. On 28 July, Niger experienced a military coup and this marks the third Sahel country in less than three years. Acute food insecurity affects 3.3 million people, while a staggering 7.3 million are at risk of their situation deteriorating due to the ongoing crisis.

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According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. The number of cases in 2022 was 0.%

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 2,423 deaths.
### Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment

#### WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER

**WEEK 38: 18 - 24 SEPTEMBER 2023**

**Nigeria**
- **COVID-19**
  - Protracted 3
  - 27-Feb-20
  - 27-Feb-20
  - 15-Aug-23
  - 266675
  - 266675
  - 3155
  - 1.2%

The first case of COVID-19 was first detected in Nigeria on 27 February 2020. As of 15 August 2023, a total of 266,675 confirmed cases with 295,953 recovered and 3,155 deaths have been reported.

**Nigeria**
- **Diphtheria**
  - Grade 2
  - 1-Dec-22
  - 1-Dec-22
  - 31-Jul-23
  - 4160
  - 1534
  - 137
  - 7.5%

Between week 19, 2022 and week 31, 2023, 4,160 suspected cases of diphtheria were reported from 27 states in Nigeria. Kano (3,233), Yobe (477), and Katsina (132) States have reported the most cases. A total of 137 deaths were recorded among confirmed cases (CFR 7.5%). Of suspected cases, 1,534 were confirmed, including 87 laboratory-confirmed, 158 epidemiologically linked, and 1,289 clinically compatible.

**Nigeria**
- **Lassa Fever**
  - Ungraded
  - 8-Jan-23
  - 1-Jan-23
  - 23-Jul-23
  - 6597
  - 1009
  - 171
  - 2.6%

In week 29, 2023, Nigeria recorded 114 cases of Lassa fever, with zero deaths. From week 1 to week 29, a cumulative total of 6,597 suspected cases were reported across 28 states and 111 local government areas. Among these cases, 1,009 were confirmed, and 171 are deaths (CFR 16.9%). The states of Ondo, Edo, and Bauchi account for 73% of all confirmed cases.

**Nigeria**
- **Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)**
  - Grade 2
  - 1-Jun-18
  - 1-Jan-22
  - 2-Aug-23
  - 67
  - 67
  - -

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

**Rwanda**
- **COVID-19**
  - Protracted 3
  - 14-Mar-20
  - 14-Mar-20
  - 26-Feb-23
  - 133194
  - 133194
  - 1468
  - 1.1%

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.

**Sao Tome and Principe**
- **COVID-19**
  - Protracted 3
  - 7-Apr-20
  - 6-Apr-20
  - 23-Aug-23
  - 6589
  - 6589
  - 80
  - 1.2%

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 80 deaths. A total of 6,462 cases have been reported as recoveries.

**Senegal**
- **Chikungunya**
  - Ungraded
  - 8-Jun-23
  - 8-Jun-23
  - 1-Aug-23
  - 2
  - 2
  - 0
  - 0.0%

On 24 July 2023, the Dakar Pasteur Institute laboratory reported one IgM-confirmed case of Chikungunya from Sokone district. There was another case notified on 4 July 2023 by the Dakar Pasteur Institute laboratory (IgM-confirmed case of Chikungunya) from Pikine district.

**Senegal**
- **COVID-19**
  - Protracted 3
  - 2-Mar-20
  - 2-Mar-20
  - 28-Apr-23
  - 88997
  - 88997
  - 1971
  - 2.2%

From 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.

**Senegal**
- **Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)**
  - Ungraded
  - 21-Apr-23
  - 21-Apr-23
  - 1-Aug-23
  - 3
  - 3
  - 1
  - 33.3%

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 8 May 2023, a second confirmed case was reported followed by a third confirmed case on 10 July.

**Senegal**
- **Measles**
  - Ungraded
  - 4-Jul-22
  - 1-Jan-23
  - 29-Jul-23
  - 445
  - 445
  - 0
  - 0.0%

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 Dourbel (294 cases), Kédougou (27 cases), and Tambacounda (24 cases). Of the 197 children aged 9 months to 5 years with confirmed measles, 188 (95%) were not vaccinated against measles.

**Seychelles**
- **COVID-19**
  - Protracted 3
  - 14-Mar-20
  - 14-Mar-20
  - 28-Feb-23
  - 50937
  - 50937
  - 172
  - 0.3%

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.

**Sierra Leone**
- **COVID-19**
  - Protracted 3
  - 31-Mar-20
  - 27-Mar-20
  - 21-Sep-23
  - 7636
  - 7636
  - 126
  - 1.7%

On 31 March 2020, Sierra Leone reported the first confirmed COVID-19 case in the country. As of week 38, 2023, 7,636 cases, 126 deaths, CFR (1.7%). Since the beginning of 2023 there have been six confirmed COVID-19 cases.

**South Africa**
- **Cholera**
  - Grade 3
  - 3-Feb-23
  - 3-Feb-23
  - 31-Jul-23
  - 1388
  - 198
  - 47
  - 3.4%

As of 31 August 2023, South Africa has reported 1,388 suspected cases, with 47 deaths (CFR:3.7%) from six provinces – Gauteng, Free State, North West, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and recently KwaZulu-Natal.

**South Africa**
- **COVID-19**
  - Protracted 3
  - 5-Mar-20
  - 5-Mar-20
  - 24-Apr-23
  - 4072533
  - 4072533
  - 102565
  - 2.5%

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 102,565 deaths have been reported.

**South Africa**
- **Measles**
  - Ungraded
  - 17-Oct-22
  - 13-Oct-22
  - 18-Sep-23
  - 6894
  - 1171
  - 0
  - 0.0%

From 8 October 2022 to 18 September 2023, a total of 1,171 laboratory-confirmed cases were reported from eight provinces with declared measles outbreaks in Limpopo (523 cases), Mpumalanga (115 cases), North West (221 cases), Gauteng (206 cases), KwaZulu-Natal (39), Free State (33 cases), Western Cape (18), and Northern Cape (7).

**South Sudan**
- **Drought/food insecurity**
  - Grade 3
  - 18-Dec-20
  - 5-Apr-21
  - 31-Jul-23
  - -
  - -

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.
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 Ministry of Health, Community Health, 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.

The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on 12 February 2023. Cumulatively there were 4,106 cholera cases with 112 deaths (CFR 2.5%) as of 24 September 2023.

The ongoing measles outbreak in South Sudan is a continuation of the measles outbreak that was officially declared by Health authorities on 23 February 2022. In 2023, from epi-week 1 to week 33 (ending 20 August), a total of 5,774 suspected cases, 436 lab-confirmed and 142 related deaths (CFR 2.5%) have been reported.

The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Uganda on 21 March 2020. As of 28 August 2023, a total of 171,843 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 3,632 deaths were reported.

There is an ongoing malaria outbreak in Uganda, during week 35 (ending 3 September), 15 health districts are in outbreak and three health districts are in alert mode and a total of 178,309 confirmed cases of malaria and 36 deaths have been reported.

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 ongoing measles outbreak in South Sudan is a continuation of the measles outbreak that was officially declared by Health authorities on 23 February 2022. In 2023, from epi-week 1 to week 33 (ending 20 August), a total of 5,774 suspected cases, 436 lab-confirmed and 142 related deaths (CFR 2.5%) have been reported.

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 27 August 2023, a total of 4,253 cases of acute jaundice syndrome (AJS) including 27 deaths (CFR 0.7%) have been reported since January 2019.

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.

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.

Cholera outbreak was officially confirmed on 25 July, 2023 after three samples turned positive for cholera in Uganda. The four samples were collected from suspected cholera cases from Sigulu Islands, Namayingo district. Cumulatively, 81 cases of cholera with 10 deaths have been reported as of 14 September 2023.

The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Uganda on 21 March 2020. As of 28 August 2023, a total of 171,843 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 3,632 deaths were reported.
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zimbabwe on 20 March 2020. As of 25 August 2023, a total of 265,731 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 5,714 deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo Meningitis</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>31-May-22</td>
<td>22-Sep-23</td>
<td>1462</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was a slight increase in number of new cases (n=46) reported in week 29 compared to the previous week (n=43). Since the beginning of 2023, a total of 1,462 cases and 111 deaths (CFR 7.6%) have been reported in six provinces. The most affected provinces are North Kivu (570 cases, 17 deaths; CFR 3%), and Tshopo (430 cases, 60 deaths, CFR 14%). As of 22 September 2023, no health district has crossed the epidemic threshold and the event was closed.

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

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

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