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

- **Dengue in Ethiopia**
- **Mpox in Republic of Congo**
- **Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever in Senegal**

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 still facing a dengue fever outbreak which was initially reported in Afar region situated in the north-eastern part of the country in early April 2023. The outbreak has spread to three other regions, including Dire Dewa, Oromia and Somali. While the outbreak has shown a downward trend since epidemiological week 26, surveillance system activities should be maintained and sustained, especially in the current context characterized by multiple outbreaks (cholera, covid-19, malaria, measles), along with humanitarian emergencies in Ethiopia.

- As documented in previous years, sporadic cases of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) have been reported in Senegal since April 2023. Identifying the source of contamination and documenting the transmission chain for these cases remains challenging, as there is no clear epidemiological link among them. Furthermore, capacity building of health care providers in infection prevention and control, and the strengthening and maintenance of surveillance of viral hemorrhagic fevers (VHF), including CCHF, are needed for preparedness and a timely response.
Since 2 April 2023, Ethiopia has been grappling with a dengue fever outbreak which was initially reported in the Logia and Mile districts within the Afar region and has now spread to three additional regions: Dire Dewa, Oromia, and Somali. Since 10 May 2023, when 1,638 cases and nine deaths (CFR 0.5%) were reported, a sharp increase in cases has been noted with over 8,500 new cases, resulting in a weekly average of 407 cases. The peak of the outbreak was observed during epidemiological week 26 (ending 2 July), followed by a decline in cases in subsequent weeks, reaching less than 50 cases, by epidemiological week 40.

From 2 April to 5 October 2023, a cumulative total of 10,180 suspected cases, 127 confirmed and four deaths (CFR 0.04%) have been reported from 16 woredas across four regions: Afar, Dire Dewa, Oromia, and Somali. Of 10,156 cases with available information, 88.0% (8,936) were reported from Afar Region, followed by Dire Dawa (8.0%, n=799), Oromia (3.5%, n=356), and Somali Region (0.6%, n=65).

Logia, Mile and Awash districts were the most affected, with 4,162 cases, 1,942 cases and 1,216 cases respectively. Melka district was the least affected, with only two reported cases.

The epi-curve below shows a multimodal distribution with three increasing peaks observed during weeks 17, 21 and 26. After week 26, the trend has been decreasing since week 26, suggesting that the outbreak is under control and nearing its end.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- Coordination of the response activities is still ongoing at national level with regular meetings with each of the affected woredas Health Offices and Health Centers
- Capacity building activities particularly on case management and surveillance activities are continuously provided for health workers and health officials.
- Intensified surveillance with active case search, contact tracing is ongoing in the affected communities.
- Case management continues in the peripheral health facilities of the affected areas including Mille, Semera, Logia, Gewane, Gelealo health centers as well as, Awash, Chifra and Dupti Hospitals
- Risk communication and community engagement activities are ongoing within the community, schools, and religious institutions.
- Vector breeding site identification and control measures, including the application of abate chemical (larvicidal) are being conducted in all affected woredas within the Afar, Dire Dawa, Oromia and Somali Regions.

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

The ongoing dengue fever outbreak in Ethiopia is one of several concurrent outbreaks the country is facing, including cholera, covid-19, malaria, and measles. Although the current trend for dengue fever is declining, it is crucial to maintain and sustain surveillance activities. This is particularly important as the current climate change led by the El Niño phenomenon could extend the transmission period of major vector-borne diseases including dengue. Furthermore, the humanitarian crisis including the internal displacement of the population due to insecurity, is exacerbating the public health challenges in the country.
Distribution of cases of Dengue fever by region in Ethiopia, as of 5 October 2023

Legend
- Dengue fever cases
- 0 - 29
- 30 - 169
- 170 - 359
- 360 - 799
- 800 - 8,936

Proportion of the total
- 0.0% - 3.51%
- 3.52% - 7.87%
- 7.88% - 87.99%

Boundaries
- Non-affected Regions
- Other countries

Note: The map reflects the distribution of Dengue fever cases in Ethiopia as of 5 October 2023. The colors and symbols indicate the number of cases in different regions. The map also shows non-affected areas and international boundaries.
THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

The Republic of Congo has been experiencing a new wave of Mpox outbreak since 22 August 2023. Since the beginning of 2023 until 11 October, a total of 22 cases, including two deaths (CFR 9.1%), have been reported from two of the 12 departments of the Republic of Congo, namely, Likouala and Brazzaville, respectively located in the northern and southeastern parts of the country. Of note, in 2022, five laboratory-confirmed cases including three deaths were reported from Likouala, Sangha and Pointe-Noire departments.

Of the 22 reported cases, 18 (81.8%) were laboratory-confirmed and four (18.2%) were probable cases. Most of the cases, 21 (95.5%) cases were reported in Likouala department, including 13 cases (nine confirmed, four probable) from Impfondo and eight confirmed cases from Enyellé-Bétou health districts. Only one confirmed case was recorded in Brazzaville department from Talangaï health district.

The two deaths were recorded in Likouala department. The first death occurred in a 13-day-old male who developed fever, respiratory distress and mucocutaneous lesions on 30 September 2023 and died on 05 October 2023. No sample was collected for laboratory testing. The second death occurred on 07 October 2023, in a 9-month-old male who developed similar symptoms on 18 September 2023. Specimen results from the National Public Health Laboratory were positive for Mpox by PCR on 7 October 2023.

More than 60.0% (n=11) of the confirmed cases were aged over 20 years, while 22.0% (n=4) were under 10 years old, with a sex ratio of M/F = 0.8.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- Surveillance activities including case investigation, active case search and contact tracing have been strengthened through regular field workers briefing and distribution of case definition in healthcare facilities in the affected districts.
- Risk communication and community sensitization are being conducted with the support of community health workers, and Mpox awareness messages are being broadcast through the local radio in Likouala department.
- Mpox PCR testing and confirmation are now being performed at the National Public Health Laboratory in Brazzaville.
- Clinical management of cases is ongoing at Impfondo’s referral hospital, while infection prevention and control measures are being reinforced in the affected districts.

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

The Republic of Congo is one of the African countries with historical monkeypox virus transmission, with outbreaks being reported mainly among indigenous peoples in Likouala department. The current response is being hindered by limited funding to implement the response plan. National authorities and partners need to escalate resource mobilization to support the country in carrying out adequate and comprehensive preparedness and response interventions.
Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

On 21 April 2023, Senegal reported a confirmed case of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) in a 35-year-old male butcher from Guédiawaye health district, Dakar region. He had onset of symptoms on 10 April 2023, with fever and flu-like symptoms. Subsequently, the clinical condition of the case deteriorated with the onset of hemorrhagic syndrome, meningoencephalitis, and thrombocytopenia on 20 April 2023. He died on 22 April 2023, after testing positive for CCHF.

As of 30 September 2023, eight cases, with three deaths (CFR 37.5%), were reported from five regions, including Dakar (three cases from Guédiawaye, Mbao and Yeumbeul districts), Fatick (two cases from Foudiougne and Gossas districts), Louga (one case from Linguère district), Tambacounda (one case from Koumpentoum district) and Kédougou (one case from Kédougou district). Two deaths were recorded in Dakar region (Guédiawaye and Mbao districts), and one death in Fatick region (Foudiougne district).

All reported cases were males, aged between 8 and 60 years old, with a median age of 35 years.

In 2022, seven confirmed cases, including three deaths (CFR 42.9%), were recorded in four regions: Tambacounda (Koumpentoum district), Matam (Matam district), Saint-Louis region (Podor district), and Fatick (Fatick district).

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- The Public Health Emergency Operations Center was activated on 28 April 2023 to organize the response with the establishment of an incident management system under the One Health approach.
- A multisectoral and multidisciplinary investigation is conducted for each confirmed case.
- Surveillance has been intensified in the affected districts.
- A total of 339 contacts were identified and followed up through contact tracing activities.

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

CCHF is endemic in Senegal, as in other African countries, with confirmed cases detected annually in recent years. Senegal benefits from strong laboratory capacity, which facilitates timely case confirmation. There appears to be no association between reported cases. Further investigation is needed to document the chain of transmission and identify the source of contamination to better adapt response and prevention measures.
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**Weekly Bulletin on Outbreaks and Other**

**Week 41: 9 - 15 October 2023**

**Distribution of cases of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever by District in Senegal, as of 30 September 2023**

**Weekly trend of confirmed cases and deaths of CCHF in Senegal, as of 30 September 2023**
All events currently being monitored by WHO AFRO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Grade</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>Algeria</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/25/2020</td>
<td>8/24/2023</td>
<td>271 853</td>
<td>271 853</td>
<td>6881</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
</tr>
</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                         | Grade 2| 8/3/2023                  | 8/3/2023               | 80          | 16              | 0      | 0.00%|

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| 7/14/2022                 | 10/4/2023              | 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 3| 3/21/2020                 | 10/3/2023              | 105 968     | 105 968         | 1 936  | 1.80%|

The first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Angola on 21 March 2020. As of 16 October 2023, 105 968 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country, with 1 936 deaths.

| Benin        | Mass burn incident                | Ungraded | 9/25/2023                 | 9/26/2023              | 57          | 36              | 63.20% |

On 23 September 2023, a fire broke out after a fuel explosion at an oil depot in SEME KRAKE city located in the South-East region of Benin. A total of 57 people were affected of which 34 died on the spot and 2 died at the University Hospital of Cotonou. As of 26 September 2023, 21 people were hospitalized at the University hospital of Cotonou (9) and the Epidemic Treatment Center of Abomey Calavi (12). Of the 21 hospitalized victims, 8 sustain severe burns and are being treated at the intensive care unit of the University hospital of Cotonou.

| Benin        | COVID-19                           | Protracted 3| 3/17/2020                 | 5/3/2023               | 28 014      | 28 014         | 163    | 0.60%|

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| 8/24/2019                 | 10/11/2023             | 30          | 30             | 0      | 0.00%|

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 19.

| Botswana     | COVID-19                           | Protracted 3| 3/30/2020                 | 9/14/2023             | 330 215     | 330 215        | 2800   | 0.90%|

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| 1/1/2019                   | 9/7/2023              | 210 0000    |                | -      | -    |

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, 5.5million People were in need of humanitarian assistance and over 2.0million IDPs registered. The situation remains fluid.


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 | 9/11/2023                 | 9/19/2023             | 6 703       | 128            | 48     | 0.70%|

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

| Burundi      | Cholera                            | Grade 3| 1/1/2023                   | 10/14/2023            | 1193        | 175            | 9      | 0.80%|

The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. Cumulatively, a total of 1 193 cases with nine deaths (CFR 0.8%) have been reported

| Burundi      | COVID-19                           | Protracted 3| 3/31/2020                 | 10/1/2023             | 54 366      | 54 266         | 15     | 0.00%|

On 31 March 2020, the Minister of Health in Burundi reported the first two confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 10 September 2023, the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases is 54 366, including 54 266 recoveries and 15 deaths.

| Burundi      | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)             | Grade 2| 3/17/2023                 | 10/5/2023             | 2           | 2              | 0      | 0.00%|

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

Go to overview Go to map of the outbreaks
### Cameroon

#### Humanitarian crisis (North, Adamawa & East)

| Grade | Protracted | 12/31/2013 | 6/27/2017 | 10/10/2023 | - | - | - | - |

Cameroon hosts about 460,000 refugees and asylum-seekers. 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 352,938 refugees by the UNHCR as of 31 August 2023.

#### Humanitarian crisis (North-West & South-West)

| Grade | Protracted | 10/1/2016 | 6/27/2018 | 10/2/2023 | - | - | - | - |

In the North-West and South-West regions, the unstable security situation and persistent violence are exacerbating humanitarian needs. Affected people continue to flee their homes to neighboring villages and communities. Between January and July 2023, humanitarian and security partners reported the displacement of more than 42,000 people in both regions.

#### Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)

| Grade | 12/31/2013 | 6/27/2017 | 10/2/2023 | - | - | - | - |

In Cameroon, the Far North region faces the triple burden of conflicts in the Lake Basin Chad, the socioeconomic impact of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis and natural hazards including floods, all this continue to drive the humanitarian needs in that region and are happening in the context of underfunded humanitarian response plan.

#### Cholera

| Grade | 3 | 3/31/2021 | 10/25/2021 | 10/5/2023 | 20879 | 2031 | 492 | 2.40% |

From 25 Oct 2021 to 05 October 2023, a total of 20,879 cases of cholera including 2,031 laboratory-confirmed cases and 492 deaths (CFR 2.4%) have been reported from nine 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.

#### COVID-19

| Grade | Protracted | 3 | 6/3/2020 | 3/6/2020 | 10/1/2023 | 125201 | 125201 | 1974 | 1.60% |

The Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 6 March 2020. As of 1 October 2023, 125,201 cases have been confirmed, including 1,974 deaths.

#### Measles

| Grade | Ungraded | 4/2/2019 | 1/1/2023 | 10/1/2023 | 6475 | 6005 | 30 | 0.50% |

From week 1 through week 39, 2023 (ending 01 October), 6,475 measles cases have been reported in Cameroon, including 428 IgM+. At least 30 related deaths (CFR 0.5%) have been reported in 2023.

#### Mpox

| Grade | Protracted | 2 | 2/24/2022 | 1/1/2022 | 6/22/2023 | 207 | 23 | 3 | 1.40% |

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.

#### Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)

| Grade | 5/23/2019 | 1/1/2020 | 10/1/2023 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0.00% |

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

Cape Verde

#### COVID-19

| Grade | Protracted | 3 | 3/19/2020 | 3/18/2020 | 7/8/2023 | 64143 | 64143 | 414 | 0.60% |

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

#### Humanitarian crisis

| Grade | Protracted | 12/11/2013 | 12/11/2013 | 10/4/2023 | - | - | - | - |

The protracted humanitarian crisis in Central African Republic (CAR) is still presenting worrying situations. Recently, the northwest part of the country received over 37,000 Chadians, mainly women and children seeking refuge due to insecurity in their villages. More to that, since April this year, a total of 18,545 Sudanese refugees and returnees arrived in the north-east prefecture of Yakaga, seeking Safety from the ongoing conflict in Sudan. These displacements have exacerbated the humanitarian situation in these regions.

#### COVID-19

| Grade | Protracted | 3/14/2020 | 3/14/2020 | 6/18/2023 | 15404 | 15404 | 113 | 0.70% |

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.

#### Measles

| Grade | Ungraded | 3/13/2022 | 1/1/2023 | 8/20/2023 | 2055 | 1145 | 3 | 0.10% |

From week 1 to week 33 (ending 20 August 2023), the Ministry of Health and Population has recorded 1,145 confirmed measles cases, including 102 laboratory-confirmed cases, 1,043 epidemiologically linked cases. Three deaths have been reported. The measles outbreak is ongoing in 13 (37%) out of 35 health districts.

#### Mpox


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.

#### Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)

| Grade | 5/24/2019 | 5/24/2019 | 10/1/2023 | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0.00% |
Fifteen 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>Country</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Date of Onset</th>
<th>Date of Confirmation</th>
<th>Suspected Cases</th>
<th>Confirmed Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Recovery</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>6/12/2023</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>2/11/2022</td>
<td>3/1/2016</td>
<td>10/4/2023</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
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<td>Bacterial intestinal infections (Cholera/ Shigellosis)</td>
<td>Grade 1</td>
<td>7/14/2023</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
<td>10/1/2023</td>
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<td>7822</td>
<td>7 822</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mpox</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Grade 2</td>
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<td>10/1/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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), Berbérali (1) and Bambari (2).

Chad is consistently facing multidimensional crises including conflict induced displacements, nutritional crisis, natural disasters due to climate changes, epidemics, economic crisis, and political instability. Regarding the ongoing conflict in Sudan, there is no immediate prospect of resolving the conflict and since mid-April, hundreds of Sudanese refugees, and Chadian returnees, including wounded, continue to cross the border to seek refuge in Chad. Since the beginning of the Sudanese crisis and as of 22 September, UNHCR has counted 420 834 refugees. IOM has reported 52 786 returnees. Among refugees, 85 % are women and children and 67 % of the returnees are children under 18.

Chad COVID-19 was confirmed 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.

As of Week 31 of 2023 (ending 6 August), 8 489 suspected cases and four measles-related deaths (CFR 0.1%) have been reported from 143 out of 150 districts in Chad. A total of 820 samples tested IgM positive for measles and 178 tested IgM+ for rubella.

There have been 34 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 Bacterial Intestinal Infections outbreak in Congo continues to decline for the number of new suspected cases. Cumulatively, from 28 June through 24 September 2023, a total of 2 483 suspected cases with 52 deaths (CFR 2.1 %) are reported mainly from Niari department. Of the reported cases: 21 are confirmed for cholera, 92 for shigellosis and 25 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.

From 1 January 2022 to 11 October 2023, the Republic of Congo has reported eighteen laboratory-confirmed cases of Mpox, four probable cases and two deaths.

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 Ivory Coast. A total of 3029 cases have been reported from 19 June to 02 September 2023, with 259 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 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.

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.

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.

Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes with households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) are expected to persist in southern, southeastern, and northern Ethiopia as per the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) outlook update. Furthermore, forecasted above-average rainfall driven by El Niño and positive Indian Ocean Dipole conditions – brings not only opportunities like improved harvests and livestock reproduction, but also risks such as displacement, crop losses, and livestock diseases.

In Amhara region, there is an ongoing security concerns after conflict emerged early August. Partners are still unable to access many areas, and diseases surveillance not fully resumed because of limited internet access. Furthermore, armed conflict in Sudan has forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee to neighboring countries. As of 16 September 2023, over 81,000 people have arrived in Ethiopia through multiple border crossing points in Amhara, Benishangul Gumz, and Gambella Regions. 

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, with 183 deaths and 16,907 recoveries.

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.

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.

One cVDPV2 case was reported in Tshopo bringing the number of 2023 cases to 90. There were 372 cases reported in 2022.
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.

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 6th October 2023, a total of 10,180 cases and 4 deaths associated cases (CFR 0.04%) have been reported.

With the ongoing malaria outbreak in Ethiopia, a total of 76,351 malaria cases were reported in week 38 (ending 24 September), 10.8% of increase compared to the previous week 37. Regarding deaths, 15 new deaths reported in week 38 including seven from Oromia Region. About 873 Woredas reported at least one malaria cases across the country during the reporting week 38.

Since August 12, 2023, a total of 237 Woredas across all regions in Ethiopia have been affected by measles outbreak. Currently outbreak remains active in 17 Woredas located in six regions: As of 1 October 2023, a total of 17,252 cases with 131 deaths have been reported, a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 0.76%.

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.

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, and with 21,304 recoveries confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 9,315 recoveries and 177 deaths.

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.

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, and with 21,304 recoveries confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 9,315 recoveries and 177 deaths.

As of week 38, there have been 133 confirmed and 5 deaths (CFR 3.8%) reported from 261 Districts.

Ethiopia | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 8/23/2019 | 7/23/2019 | 9/21/2023 | 69 | 69 | 0 | 0.00%
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Gambia | Mpiex | Protracted 2 | 6/8/2022 | 5/24/2022 | 9/21/2023 | 133 | 133 | 5 | 3.80%
Ghana | Chikungunya | Ungraded | 9/15/2023 | 9/15/2023 | 9/18/2023 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.00%

As of week 36, 2023, Ghana has had a cumulative 171,665 cases and 1,462 deaths (CFR 0.9%). The most recent cases (3) were from the Bibiani-Anthwiaso-Bekwai, Ayawaso West and Tema region districts.


As of week 36, 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.

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.

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

Ghana | Chikungunya | Ungraded | 9/15/2023 | 9/15/2023 | 9/18/2023 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.00%

As of week 38, 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.

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As of week 36, 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.
A cumulative total of 2 387 cases and 10 deaths (CFR 0.4%) 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 6/29/2022 1/1/2023 9/10/2023 1244 180 18 1.40%

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 7/6/2023 5/26/2023 10/5/2023 5 5 0 0.00%

No cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There have been five cases reported in 2021.

Lesotho COVID-19 Protracted 3 5/13/2020 5/13/2020 8/8/2023 34490 34 490 706 2.10%

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.

Liberia COVID-19 Protracted 3 3/16/2020 3/16/2020 9/21/2023 8161 8 161 295 3.60%

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.

Liberia Lassa Fever Ungraded 3/3/2022 1/6/2022 9/21/2023 343 90 27 7.90%

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%).

Liberia Measles Ungraded 2/3/2022 12/13/2021 9/21/2023 12885 12 213 95 0.70%

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).

Liberia Mpox Protracted 2 7/21/2022 7/23/2022 9/21/2023 113 7 0 0.00%

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.

Madagascar Malnutrition crisis Protracted 2 7/1/2021 1/1/2021 8/6/2023 2200000 - - -

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.


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

Malawi Cholera Grade 3 3/3/2022 3/3/2022 10/1/2023 59013 59 013 1768 3.00%

Twenty-nine districts have reported Cholera cases since March 2022 in the Machinga district. As of 1 October 2023, a cumulative total of 59 013 cases and 1 768 deaths (CFR 3.0%) have been reported since the onset of the outbreak.

Malawi COVID-19 Protracted 3 4/2/2020 4/2/2020 8/27/2023 88905 88 905 2686 3.00%

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.

Malawi Poliomyelitis (WPV1) Grade 2 1/31/2022 2/1/2022 10/4/2023 1 1 0 0.00%

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.

Mali Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) Grade 2 9/11/2017 9/7/2023 - - - -

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.

Mali Chikungunya Ungraded 10/2/2023 9/26/2023 10/5/2023 1 1 0 0.00%

The Ministry of Health of Mali has announced that a case of Chikungunya has been confirmed by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) on 30 September 2023 in commune VI of the Bamako district. The case is a 35-year-old male resident of Kayes Libert in the Kayes health district with onset of symptoms on 26 September 2023. Active case finding has identified 13 contacts who are currently being followed up.


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.

Mali Dengue Fever Ungraded 9/12/2023 8/31/2023 10/1/2023 325 31 0 0.00%

On 9 September 2023, the Malian Ministry of Health reported a case of dengue in a 44-year-old female resident of BacoDJicoroni Golf, commune V, Bamako district. The case had onset of symptoms on 31 August 2023. On 9 September 2023, the sample collected from the case was confirmed positive for dengue virus by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at the University Clinical Research Center (UCRC) laboratory. As of 2 October 2023, 325 suspected cases including 11 confirmed cases and no deaths have been reported.

Mali Measles Ungraded 2/20/2018 1/1/2023 9/24/2023 382 344 0 0.00%
From the beginning of the year through 24 September 2023, 760 suspected measles cases were tested in Mali, and 344 were laboratory confirmed.

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 62 713 recovered have been reported in the country.

Two Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) cases were confirmed in Mauritania since the beginning of 2023. The first case was a 58-year-old male from Tevarett district of Nouakchott North region who had reportedly been infected in the Ouad Naga district of Trarza region and developed a febrile illness on 17 July 2023. He was tested and died in Dakar, Senegal, on 26 July 2023. His results returned positive for CCHF on 27 July 2023. The second case is a 23-year-old female from Libileh locality in Barkel district of Assaba region with date of symptom onset as of 5 September 2023. She tested positive for CCHF by RT-PCR on 9 September 2023. No epidemiological link was established between the two confirmed cases.

Mauritania has been experiencing a measles outbreak since early 2023. A total of 20 districts have reached the epidemic threshold, including four currently experiencing an outbreak (Kaldi, Krian, Monguel et Rosso). As of 17 September 2023, the country has reported 730 suspected cases of measles (269 confirmed, including 173 laboratory-confirmed cases and 96 epidemiologically linked cases). Five deaths, including two community deaths, have been reported among confirmed cases.

The Republic of Mauritius announced the first three positive cases of COVID-19 on 18 March 2020. As of 1 October 2023, a total of 295 883 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 1 052 deaths have been reported in the country.

Mauritius has been experiencing an outbreak of dengue fever since early June. As of 1 October 2023, 262 suspected cases have been reported, including 203 in Mauritius Island and 59 in Rodrigues Island.

The current cholera outbreak in the country started in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. As of 24 September 2023, 34 645 cholera cases have been recorded with 144 deaths (CFR 0.4%) in 11 affected provinces, 64 of the 67 affected districts have ended the outbreak.

Most poor and very poor households in Mozambique face Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes as the ongoing harvest improves food access and availability. In Cabo Delgado, ongoing humanitarian assistance drives Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes, with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persisting in conflict-affected areas. There have been a reduced number of attacks.

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 2 243 deaths.

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 on 10 August 2022.

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

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.

An outbreak of diphtheria has been confirmed in Matameye health district, Zinder region. The first case was reported on 17 July 2023. As of 30 September 2023, a total of 1518 suspected cases, including 104 deaths (CFR 0.7%) were reported from 10 health districts. Public health response activities are ongoing in affected districts.

As of epidemiological week 39, 2023 (ending 30 September), 1,784 suspected measles cases were reported, of which 991 were investigated across 66 districts in the eight regions. Of these cases, 57% (n=567) were laboratory-confirmed. Additionally, 91% (n=66) of the districts reported at least one suspected case, and 34 (49%) health districts have reached the epidemic threshold since the beginning of the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR (%)</th>
<th>Recovered</th>
<th>Losses</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/13/2020</td>
<td>3/13/2020</td>
<td>63 712</td>
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<td>62 713</td>
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<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>7/27/2023</td>
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<td>9/17/2023</td>
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<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>3/7/2023</td>
<td>12/26/2022</td>
<td>9/17/2023</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>7/27/2023</td>
<td>7/17/2023</td>
<td>9/17/2023</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado</td>
<td>Protracted</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1/1/2020</td>
<td>10/12/2023</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>9/14/2022</td>
<td>10/12/2023</td>
<td>8/6/2023</td>
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<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>12/7/2018</td>
<td>1/1/2021</td>
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<td>Poliomyelitis (WPV1)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
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<td>5/18/2022</td>
<td>10/4/2023</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/1/2015</td>
<td>2/1/2015</td>
<td>9/7/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>8/28/2023</td>
<td>7/4/2023</td>
<td>9/30/2023</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>104</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>4/5/2022</td>
<td>1/1/2022</td>
<td>9/30/2023</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>12/7/2022</td>
<td>10/31/2022</td>
<td>9/30/2023</td>
<td>2248</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>5.70%</td>
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A meningitis outbreak was declared in the Dungass health district in Zinder region. The first case was reported on 31 October 2022 and confirmed on 23 November 2022, with Neisseria meningitidis identified as the causative agent. As of 31 October 2023, 2,248 suspected cases of meningitis, including 736 laboratory-confirmed cases and 129 deaths (CFR 5.7%) were reported.

**Niger**

Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)  Grade 2  1/1/2020  1/1/2021  10/11/2023  34  34  0  0.00%

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.

**Nigeria**

Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)  Grade 2  10/10/2016  10/10/2016  9/7/2023  8 300 000  8 300 000  -  -

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.

**Nigeria**

Cholera  Grade 3  1/1/2023  8/27/2023  2 860  84  2.90%

From 1 January to 27 August 2023, a cumulative total of 2 860 suspected cholera cases and 84 deaths (CFR 2.9%) were reported from 124 Local Government Areas in 25 states. Of all suspected cases, 51% are male, and the age groups most affected are <5 years, followed by 5-14 years. The most affected states are Zamfara (787), Cross River (718), Katsina (302), Bayelsa (265) and Ebonyi (227).

**Nigeria**

COVID-19  Protracted 3  2/27/2020  2/27/2020  8/15/2023  266 675  266 675  3155  1.20%

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 259 953 recovered and 3 155 deaths have been reported.

**Nigeria**

Diphtheria  Grade 2  12/1/2022  12/1/2022  7/31/2023  4 160  1 534  137  7.50%

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  1/8/2023  1/1/2023  9/17/2023  7352  1 068  181  2.50%

In week 37, 2023, Nigeria recorded 79 cases of Lassa fever, with zero deaths. From week 1 to week 37, a cumulative total of 7 352 suspected cases were reported across 28 states and 112 local government areas. Among these cases, 1 068 were confirmed, and 181 are deaths (CFR 16.9%). The states of Ondo, Edo, and Bauchi account for 75% of all confirmed cases.

**Nigeria**

Mpqox  Protracted 2  1/31/2022  1/1/2022  7/9/2023  843  843  9  1.10%

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 26 cVDPV2 cases reported this year and 48 cases in 2022.

**Rwanda**

COVID-19  Protracted 3  3/14/2020  3/14/2020  2/26/2023  133 194  133 194  1468  1.10%

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  4/7/2020  4/6/2020  8/23/2023  6589  6 589  80  1.20%

On 6 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of Sao Tome and Principe reported the country’s first COVID-19 case. 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  6/8/2023  6/8/2023  8/1/2023  230  230  0  0.00%

On 24 July 2023, the Institut Pasteur in Dakar reported an IgM-confirmed case of Chikungunya from the Sokone district. As of 1 October 2023, there were 230 confirmed cases from six regions, with Kedougou (164) and Tambacounda (60) being the most affected.

**Senegal**


From 2 March 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 hemorrhagic fever (CCHF)  Ungraded  4/21/2023  4/21/2023  8/1/2023  3  3  1  33.30%

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.

**Senegal**

Dengue  Ungraded  11/14/2022  1/1/2023  10/1/2023  55  55  0  0.00%

A total of 55 dengue confirmed cases have been reported in 15 districts of Senegal from week 1 to week 39 of 2023. The majority of cases have been reported from Thilogene (38; 69.1%) and Pikine (4; 7.3%) districts.

**Senegal**

Measles  Ungraded  7/4/2022  1/1/2023  10/1/2023  467  467  0  0.00%

From epidemic week 1 to 39 of 2023 (ending 1 October 2023), 467 confirmed cases of measles with no deaths were reported in Senegal.

**Senegal**

West Nile fever  Ungraded  9/26/2023  8/31/2023  9/24/2023  1  1  0  0.00%

On 19 September 2023, the Ministry of Health of Senegal was informed by Institut Pasteur of Dakar of a confirmed West Nile virus case in Yeumbeul district in Pikine Department, Dakar region. The case is a 73-year-old female residing in Yeumbeul district who had onset of symptoms of fever, headache, myalgia and arthralgia on 31 August 2023. She presented at a health facility on 01 September 2023 where she tested negative for malaria and received a symptomatic treatment with no clinical improvement. A blood sample was sent to Institut Pasteur of Dakar on 11 September 2023 for further testing. The sample tested IgM positive for West Nile virus on 19 September 2023. Further investigations are ongoing.
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.

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.

As of 21 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.

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.

As per the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) food security outlook June 2023 to January 2024 for South Sudan, the country continues to face extremely high levels of acute food insecurity, with over 60% of the population anticipated to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes. A risk of Famine persists until at least the main harvest, despite relative calm and less intense flood risk.

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is estimated to be 9.4 million this year in South Sudan according to the humanitarian community. With the ongoing conflict in Sudan, as of 29 September, 291 224 individuals have been recorded at border crossing into South Sudan since the fighting in Sudan erupted on 15 April 2023.

On 5 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of South Sudan reported the country's first case of COVID-19. As of 16 August 2023, a total of 18 368 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 138 deaths.

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.

In 2023, from week 1 through week 37 (ending 17 September) a total of 5 896 with 145 related deaths have been reported with a CFR of 2.46%. More than 66% of cases are in children less than five years of age with 75% of all related deaths.

On 3 October 2023, WHO was notified about a Cholera outbreak affecting three regions of Tanzania Mainland: Mara, bordering Kenya, Arusha and Kigoma. As of 13 October 2023, a total of 340 cases including 9 deaths (CFR 2.6%) were reported from ten districts of Mara, Kigoma, Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions. Thirty-two cases were admitted in Mara (4), Kigoma (3) and Arusha (25). Of the 72 samples tested by culture, 53 showed growth of Vibrio cholerae. Women account for 55.6% (189) of cases, and 49.7% (138) of cases are aged between 15 and 44 years.

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 laboratory-confirmed cases have been reported in Tanzania Mainland including 846 deaths.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in Tanzania through 28 April 2023, a cumulative total of 4 383 723 confirmed cases and 125 838 deaths have been reported.

As per the Acute food insecurity classification reported in September 2023 by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), in Karamoja, below-average and erratic rainfall between April and August caused poor short-cycle harvests in August and September. Consequently, poor households saw only minimal improvements in food access and availability in the post-harvest period.

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 Sizulu Island, Namayingo district. Cumulatively, 81 cases of cholera with 10 deaths have been reported as of 14 September 2023.
### Uganda

**COVID-19**
- Protracted 3
- 3/21/2020 - 3/21/2020 - 8/28/2023 - 171843 - 171843 - 3632 - 2.10%

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.

**Malaria**
- Ungraded
- 6/5/2023 - 7/2/2023 - 10/1/2023 - - - -

Malaria outbreak is still ongoing in Uganda. The districts of Tororo, Bugiri, Butaleja, Budaka, Pallisa, Namutumba and Butebo, Kumi and Alebtong, have seen cases drop to below epidemic thresholds following several interventions. During the last reporting period (week 39), a total of 194 226 cases and 18 deaths have been reported and only three districts are now in outbreak.

**Measles**
- Ungraded
- 10/4/2023 - 9/28/2023 - 9/30/2023 - 11 - 6 - 0 - 0.00%

The Ministry of Health declared a measles outbreak on 28 September 2023 following confirmation of suspected measles cases at the Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI) from Panyadoli Health Center IV in Kinyando District. As of 30 September 2023, 11 suspected cases with six confirmed cases and no deaths have been reported.

**Rift Valley Fever (RVF)**
- Ungraded

Between week 1 and week 36 (week ending 10 September 2023), a total of 181 suspected cases of RVF including 53 confirmed and 13 deaths (CFR 7.2%) were reported from Kabale, Mbarara, Isingiro, Bushenyi, Nakaseke, Kazo and Kakumiro districts. In week 36, districts with active human RVF outbreaks were Kakumiro, Mbarara and Nakaseke districts. The last RVF case from Kakumiro district was confirmed on 4 September 2023.

### Zambia

**Cholera**
- Grade 3
- 1/24/2023 - 1/20/2023 - 9/10/2023 - 887 - 329 - 19 - 2.10%

Cumulatively, 887 cases from eight districts; Mpulungu, Vubwi, Nsama, Nicholson, Mwansambwwe, Chipata, Chibangali and Lusangazi. A total of 19 deaths have been reported.

**COVID-19**
- Protracted 3
- 3/18/2020 - 3/18/2020 - 5/11/2023 - 343995 - 343995 - 4058 - 1.20%

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.

**Measles**
- Ungraded
- 6/13/2022 - 6/13/2022 - 8/12/2023 - 3715 - 367 - 31 - 0.80%

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 12 August 2023.

### Zimbabwe

**Cholera**
- Grade 3
- 2/12/2023 - 2/12/2023 - 10/1/2023 - 4472 - 930 - 125 - 2.80%

The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on the 12 February 2023. Cumulatively there were 4 472 cholera cases with 125 deaths (CFR 2.8%) as of 2 October 2023. All of the ten provinces are affected with majority of the cases reported from Manicaland, Harare, Mash West and Mash Cent provinces.

**COVID-19**
- Protracted 3
- 3/20/2020 - 3/20/2020 - 7/25/2023 - 265731 - 265731 - 5714 - 2.20%

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.

### Namibia

**Suspected lead intoxication**
- Ungraded
- 7/19/2023 - 7/19/2023 - 8/28/2023 - - - -

On 18 July 2023, WHO received a notification from the Namibia health authorities regarding suspected lead intoxication among children in Rosh Pinah, Kharas region following a detection of elevated lead concentration in the blood among six children screened at a private health facility. Further investigations are ongoing.

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

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