WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 47: 20-26 November 2023
Data as reported by: 17:00; 26 November 2023

1 New events
154 Ongoing events
134 Outbreaks
21 Humanitarian crises

Protracted 3 events
Protracted 2 events
Protracted 1 event

Legend
- Measles
- Typhoid fever
- Malaria
- Anthrax
- Dengue fever
- Meningitis
- Yellow fever
- Plague
- Diphtheria
- Humanitarian crisis
- Drought
- Acute watery diarrhoea
- Typhoid fever
- Influenza like illness
- Enteric Outbreak
- Acute Food Insecurity
- Skin injury from unknown chemical exposure

Legend
- Grade 3 events
- Grade 2 events
- Grade 1 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.†"
Overview

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

- Humanitarian situation in Cameroon
- Dengue fever in Togo
- Measles in the Democratic Republic of Congo

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:**

- Since the beginning of 2023, the Democratic Republic of Congo has been experiencing a measles outbreak reported in six provinces affected by a humanitarian crisis. Although there has been an overall decrease in cases over the last four epidemiological weeks, some settings continue to experience an increase in cases. Additionally, persistent challenges such as limited resources for planned activities, limited support from partners for intervention scale-up, restricted healthcare access for internally displaced persons (IDPs), limited diagnostic capabilities in provincial laboratories, insufficient implementation of community-based surveillance activities, and a shortage of sampling and transportation kits for potential epidemic diseases in affected zones have compounded the situation. The government and its partners should sustain and strengthen surveillance activities, alongside vaccination efforts, to effectively control the outbreak.
Humanitarian Crisis

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

The humanitarian situation in the North-West (NW) and South-West (SW) regions of Cameroon remains critical, marked by increasing violence and instability. In the last quarter of 2023, the region experienced several significant incidents, contributing to an overall atmosphere of insecurity and hardship for the local population.

- **Violence and Displacement:** Non-State armed groups (NSAGs) have been actively involved in violent attacks, such as the incidents in Akwaya subdivision, South-West region, where four people were killed, 25 injured, and 33 houses were burnt. Over 875 individuals from villages like Kajifu 1, Kekeukessim 1, and Kekeukessim 2 were forced to flee to neighboring Nigeria, Mamfe, or nearby bushes due to targeted attacks and continuous threats.

- **Impact on Education:** NSAGs announced a lockdown from 5 to 18 September 2023, intending to disrupt school resumption in the NW and SW regions. They declared only community, private, and mission schools could resume on September 19, whereas public schools were banned and targeted by NSAGs. The government responded by declaring community schools illegal, creating further tension and depriving children of their right to education.

- **Cholera Outbreak:** A significant increase in cholera cases was reported in the SW, with 44 cases detected by the end of August 2023. The outbreak originated in an institution and spread to Beau health district.

- **Nutrition and Health Challenges:** The region saw 257 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 334 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children. Challenges in delivering health services, such as a shortage of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and poor access to mobile clinic sites, compounded the situation.

- **Security and Access Issues:** Increased security incidents, including road blockages in the NW, hindered the delivery of life-saving assistance. Humanitarian workers faced violence and extortion, limiting their ability to reach vulnerable communities.

- **Protection Challenges:** Protection monitoring partners reported 989 priority protection incidents, indicating a significant impact on the populations’ access to basic services and legal documentation, especially in remote communities.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- **Health Service Delivery response** was escalated as partners provided assistance to over 12,000 beneficiaries through mobile clinics, community healthcare workers, and support to health facilities, including assisting deliveries, caesarean sections, and surgical operations.

- **Malnutrition treatment and prevention services** were provided, with mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening identifying cases of acute malnutrition. However, challenges in treating SAM cases persist due to resource shortages.

- **General protection interventions** reached 5,706 people, offering services like civil documentation support, legal aid, counselling, and mental health support.

- **Interventions focused on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)** for children and caregivers, awareness on child protection and gender-based violence risk mitigation, reaching 17,632 individuals.

- **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI):** Assistance reached 4,474 people, with new displaced persons receiving in-kind assistance, rental aid, and support for purchasing essential household items.

- **WASH Interventions:** Critical WASH supplies and hygiene awareness activities reached 26,370 people, with a significant focus on IDPs.

- **Coordination and Advocacy:** OCHA continued to lead and coordinate the humanitarian response, advocating for unimpeded access and protection for affected populations.
SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The situation in the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon remains precarious, with ongoing violence affecting both the direct and indirect targets. The allocation of US$ 6 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a critical step in addressing the urgent needs of the affected populations. This aid will focus on nutrition, shelter, WASH, and protection services, with a strong collaboration with national NGOs for sustainable humanitarian assistance.
**Dengue Fever**

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

Since November 2023, Togo has been experiencing a dengue fever outbreak in the Lakes district, one of the six districts of the maritime region, with an estimated population of 241,247 inhabitants as of 2022.

The first case was recorded on 18 September 2023, in a 38-year-old man who had lived outside the country and later died during treatment. Subsequently, four more cases were recorded in the maritime region, followed by cases reported in residents of plateaux and savanes regions.

From 30 October to 3 November 2023, a descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on dengue cases recorded in the Lakes district. After a thorough review of registers from health facilities, followed by an active case search in the affected district community and laboratory testing of suspected cases, a total of 5 confirmed cases was identified with no reported deaths. All the cases were students and were reported from two health facilities, namely the polyclinic and USP Zalivé.

The most frequent symptoms reported among cases include headache, fever, arthralgia, and myalgia with a biological complication of mild thrombocytopenia found in one case (20.0%).

As of 17 November 2023, a total of 8 cases of dengue fever were reported, with five cases (62.5%) in the maritime region, one case (12.5%) in the Plateaux region, and two (25.0%) in the Savanes region. The cases were laboratory confirmed using PCR (n=2, 25.0%) and rapid diagnostic tests (n=6, 75.0%). Of the reported cases, one death (CFR 0.1%) was recorded.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- Coordination meeting at the Ministry of Health has been strengthened through partnerships with the education sector
- Community-based surveillance for Dengue fever cases has been intensified for detection, reporting and samples are being prioritized for laboratory testing
- Dissemination of information about dengue fever and prevention strategies has been reinforced across the community and country
- Surveillance activities, including investigation and active case search at the community level are ongoing to control the spread of the outbreak
- Risk communication and community engagement efforts have been strengthened through briefing of Community Health Workers, activities promoting the use of mosquito nets, and the destruction of larval breeding sites

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

Almost every year, Togo experiences an epidemic of Dengue fever, and the distinctive feature of the current outbreak is that it originated in a district that has never reported Dengue cases before. The presence of a functional biological confirmation system, coupled with enhanced surveillance and awareness activities at the community level, is crucial for promptly controlling this epidemic.
Measles

EVENT DESCRIPTION

Since the beginning of 2023, the Democratic Republic of Congo has been grappling with a measles outbreak reported in six provinces affected by a humanitarian crisis, namely Kasai, South Kivu, North Kivu, Tshopo, Maindombe and Ituri.

Overall, in the last four weeks, there has been a sharp decrease in cases, with a 40.0% decrease recorded between epidemiological week 43 and epidemiological week 47 (ending 26 November 2023).

Notably, during epidemiological week 44, a total of 3,204 cases, including 50 deaths (CFR 1.6%) were reported while 1,691 cases with 32 deaths (CFR 1.9%) were recorded in epidemiological week 47.

Specifically, in the Kasai province, there was an estimated 68.2% reduction in cases reported from epidemiological week 43 (2,199 cases, 36 deaths, CFR 1.6%) to epidemiological week 47 (ending 26 November 2023), with 700 cases including 16 deaths (CFR 2.3%). In the Mai-Ndombe region, there was over a two-time increase in cases reported from epidemiological week 40 (231 cases, five deaths, CFR 2.2%) to epidemiological week 47, with 732 cases, including 15 deaths (CFR 2.0%), recorded.

Lately, in the South Kivu region, the current third hotspot, there were slight changes in cases, with a 2.4% increase between epidemiological week 45 (123 cases, one death, CFR 0.8%) and epidemiological week 47, reporting 126 cases with no deaths recorded.

As of 26 November 2023, a cumulative total of 163,674 cases, including 2,887 deaths (CFR 1.8%) were recorded from the six active provinces in the Democratic Republic of Congo affected by the humanitarian crisis with 46,159 cases, and 1,458 deaths (CFR 3.2%) in Kasai province, followed by South Kivu (43,608 cases, 265 deaths, CFR 0.6%), and North Kivu (36,743 cases, 156 deaths, CFR 0.4%).

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The National Coordinating Committee is actively coordinating response efforts at the Ministry of Health.
- A vaccination campaign was conducted from 23 October to 2 November 2023.
- Surveillance activities including the investigation of suspected measles cases, the reinforcement of community-based surveillance (CBS) for measles in the affected health provinces are ongoing.
- Samples are being collected and sent to the National Institute for Biomedical Research laboratory for analysis for biological confirmation.
- Risk communication and community engagement activities are ongoing in the affected provinces.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Epidemiological data from this ongoing measles outbreak showed an overall decrease in cases, although a surge in cases has been reported in the Mai-Ndombe region over a six-week period. The vaccination campaign conducted between epidemiological weeks 43 and 44 has likely contributed to this positive trend. Sustained vaccination efforts and targeted interventions in regions facing persistent challenges should be implemented to mitigate the impact and control this outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
Distribution of cases of measles in The Democratic Republic of the Congo by province, as of 26 November 2023
Between weeks 35 and 42 of 2023, Cameroon recorded six PCR-positive cases of yellow fever. This is in addition to the 42 cases that tested positive by plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) between weeks 4 and 46 of 2023. Of the 48 PCR- and PRNT-positive cases, 22 (46%) were unvaccinated against yellow fever, 17 (35%) were vaccinated, and 9 (19%) had unknown vaccination status. These cases were reported from 40 districts in the Center, Littoral, South, West, East, North-West, South-West, North, Adamaoua and Far-North regions. Only two cases benefited from in-depth investigation with entomological investigation.

On 30 March 2020, 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 confirmed cases have been reported in the country, with 688 deaths and 27 847 recoveries.

As of 20 December 2023, Benin reported six cases of dengue fever, including three confirmed cases and one death. Confirmed cases were reported from Littoral (n=2) and Couffo (n=1).

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 November 2023, 5.5 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, 3.2 million of which are children and over 2.06 million IDPs registered. The situation remains fluid.

Burkina Faso reported 11 cases of COVID-19, including 8 confirmed cases. As of 24 October, 214 confirmed cases and no deaths were reported from six health districts: Pouytenga (193, 90%), Ouagadougou (10), Zorgho (8), Koudougou (2), and Bobo Dioulasso (1).

On 30 March 2020, the Ministry of Health and Wellness in Botswana reported three confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 29 October 2023, a total of 330 361 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 2 799 deaths.

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.

On 3 October 2023, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative reported one case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) in Burkina Faso, three cases were reported in 2022.

The Ministry of Health in Burundi reported the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 21 March 2020. As of 19 December 2023, 106 348 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country, with 1 937 deaths, there has been 45 confirmed new cases and 4 hospitalizations.

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

The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. Cumulatively, a total of 1 356 cases with nine deaths (CFR 0.7%) have been reported as of 13 December 2023. The Ministry of Health in Burundi reported the first two confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 12 December 2023, the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases is 54 304 and 15 deaths.
Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment

WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER
WEEK 47: 20 - 26 NOVEMBER 2023

1.20% 0.70% 0
6/27/2017
Poliomyelitis
31 64 143
11/26/2023
10/25/2021
Cholera
125 242
3/19/2020
Poliomyelitis
45
3/17/2023
12/13/2023
6 535
11/13/2023
1/1/2022
1
113
Protracted 2
Grade 2
0
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
From 4 March 2022 to 26 November 2023, 35 confirmed cases of Mpox and one death have been reported in the country. Since the start of 2023, the country has reported 18 laboratory-confirmed cases, including one death.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central African Republic</th>
<th>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</th>
<th>Grade 2</th>
<th>5/24/2019</th>
<th>5/24/2019</th>
<th>12/13/2023</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A total of 14 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. The number of confirmed cases reported in 2023 was revised to 14 so far.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central African Republic</th>
<th>Yellow Fever</th>
<th>Ungraded</th>
<th>6/12/2023</th>
<th>1/1/2023</th>
<th>11/26/2023</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

There is an ongoing yellow fever outbreak in the Central African Republic (CAR). This year from week 1 through week 47 (ending 26 November), five confirmed cases of yellow fever were recorded for the following districts: Sangha-Mbaéré (1), Berbérati (1), Bambéri (2), and Bossembélé (1). The number of the confirmed cases this year has been reviewed.

| Chad | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) | Grade 2 | 2/11/2022 | 3/1/2016 | 11/12/2023 | - | - | - | - |
| Chad | Measles | Ungraded | 5/24/2018 | 1/1/2023 | 12/10/2023 | 10 552 | 820 | 8 | 0.10% |

As of Week 49 of 2023 (ending 10 December), 10 552 suspected cases and eight measles-related deaths (CFR 0.1%) were reported in Chad. A total of 820 samples tested IgM positive for measles and 178 tested IgM+ for rubella.

| Chad | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 10/18/2019 | 9/9/2019 | 12/13/2023 | 204 | 204 | 0 | 0.00% |

One cVDPV2 case was reported this week, bringing the total number of cases this year to 45. This latest reported case had onset of paralysis on 15 September, from Salamat region of Chad. 44 cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2022, 106 cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2020 from three different outbreaks and nine others were reported in 2019.

| Comoros | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 4/30/2020 | 4/30/2020 | 10/12/2023 | 9 109 | 9 109 | 160 | 1.80% |

The first case of confirmed COVID-19 was notified on 30 April 2020 in Comoros. As of 23 May 2023, a total of 9109 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 160 deaths, were reported 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 cases, including 389 deaths, have been reported in the country.


From 22 August to 27 November 2023, 21 laboratory-confirmed cases of Mpox, 5 probable cases and 5 deaths were reported.

| Congo | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1) | Grade 2 | 3/21/2023 | 3/1/2023 | 12/13/2023 | 1 | 1 | - | - |

No circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) cases were reported this week. As of 6 December 2023, only one case reported this year.


Since 11 March 2020, a total of 88 354 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported from Côte d’Ivoire, including 835 deaths and a total of 87 497 recoveries.

| Côte d’Ivoire | Dengue | Grade 3 | 7/10/2023 | 6/19/2023 | 12/3/2023 | 3895 | 321 | 27 | 0.70% |

An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in Ivory Coast. A total of 3895 cases have been reported from 19 June to 3 December 2023, with 321 confirmed cases and 27 deaths (CFR 0.8%).

| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Humanitarian crisis | Grade 3 | 12/20/2016 | 4/17/2017 | 12/9/2023 | - | - | - | - |

In the latest reporting week (week 49), the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was marked by flooding in several localities of the Tshopo province with 97 516 people affected so far, including 71 388 internally displaced persons (IDPs). There was an arrival in week 48 of 2 135 new IDPs in the provinces of Tshopo (1 104) and Sangha-Mbaéré (1). By week 50, the number of IDPs referred to as “newly arrived” was 1 740.

| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Cholera | Grade 3 | 1/16/2015 | 1/1/2023 | 11/12/2023 | 62 803 | 1 866 | 715 | - |

As of 12 November 2023, the country had reported 62 803 cumulative cases, with 715 deaths (CFR 1.1%) across 12 affected provinces.

| Democratic Republic of the Congo | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/10/2020 | 3/10/2020 | 8/19/2023 | 96 230 | 96 230 | 1 468 | - |

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.

| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Measles | Ungraded | 10/12/2021 | 1/1/2023 | 10/1/2023 | 247 160 | 3 429 | 4 567 | - |

Since 1 January 2023, a total of 199 121 confirmed cases, including 4 567 deaths, have been reported as of week 47 of 2023.
Measles outbreak is still ongoing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). A total of 286 out of 572 health zones have had measles outbreaks since the start of this year. As of week 39, (ending 1 October), a total of 247 160 suspected measles cases and 4 567 deaths (CFR 1.8%) have been reported, 6 227 have been investigated of which 3 429 were IgM positive for measles, and 583 were IgM positive for rubella.

| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Mpox | Protracted 2 | 3/30/2019 | 1/1/2023 | 12/3/2023 | 13 357 | 714 | 607 | - |

In The Democratic Republic of the Congo, this year, from January to 3 December, a total of 714 confirmed cases are reported out of 13 357 suspected cases and 607 related deaths.

| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1) | Grade 2 | 8/27/2022 | 8/27/2022 | 12/13/2023 | 241 | 241 | 0 | 0.00% |

Four cVDPV1 cases were reported this week, from Tanganyika, bringing the total number of cVDPV1 cases for 2023 to 94. These most recently reported cases had onset of paralysis in October 2023.

| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 2/26/2021 | 1/1/2022 | 12/13/2023 | 482 | 482 | 0 | 0.00% |

Once cVDPV2 case was reported this week, from Nord Ubangi, with onset of paralysis on 5 September 2023, bringing the total number of cVDPV2 cases for the year to 110 and 372 cases in 2022.

| Equatorial Guinea | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/14/2020 | 3/14/2020 | 7/26/2023 | 17 229 | 17 229 | 183 | - |

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 | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/21/2020 | 3/21/2020 | 5/3/2023 | 10 189 | 10 189 | 103 | 1.00% |

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 | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 6/2/2022 | 6/7/2022 | 12/15/2023 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0.00% |

No new case of cVDPV2 in 2023 as at week 50. 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.

| Eswatini | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/13/2020 | 3/13/2020 | 10/23/2023 | 75 052 | 75 052 | 1 427 | 1.90% |

The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in the kingdom of Eswatini on 17 March 2020. As of 18 October 2023, a total of 75 052 cases have been reported with 1 427 associated deaths.

| Ethiopia | Floods | Ungraded | 11/8/2023 | 11/2/2023 | 12/13/2023 | - | - | - | - |

Heavy rains, flash, and river floods have caused flood emergency affecting more than 56 woredas in five regions affecting over 1 431 347 people and displaced over 682 197 people and resulted in the deaths of 44 people, mostly from Somali region.

| Ethiopia | Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis) | Grade 3 | 2/17/2022 | 1/1/2022 | 11/20/2023 | - | - | - | - |

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.

| Ethiopia | Humanitarian crisis (Northern Ethiopia) | Grade 3 | 11/4/2020 | 11/4/2020 | 12/14/2023 | - | - | - | - |

In northern Ethiopia, humanitarian crisis continues, driven by ongoing natural and manmade challenges including drought-like conditions, floods (in Afar), armed conflict, hunger, and escalating food insecurity. Despite the signing of a peace agreement in 2022, intended to resolve the conflict in Tigray, the surge in humanitarian needs persist across multiple areas, including the Afar and Amhara regions.

| Ethiopia | Cholera | Grade 3 | 9/17/2022 | 9/17/2022 | 12/15/2023 | 28 550 | 28 550 | 428 | 1.50% |

Since the index case in August 2022, there have been 28550 cholera cases as at week 50 of 2023. Within this same period, there have been 428 deaths (CFR 1.46%).


Since the confirmation of the first case on 21 March 2020, Ethiopia has confirmed a total of 501 207 cases of COVID-19 as of week 50, 2023, with 7 574 deaths and 488 159 recoveries. A total of 729 COVID-19 tests and 16 confirmed cases were reported in Epi-week 48 (27 Nov 2023-03 Dec 2023). From SARI/ILI sentinel sites, 11 COVID-19 cases were detected from a total of 245 sample tested in epi week 47.

| Ethiopia | Dengue | Grade 3 | 5/16/2023 | 5/10/2023 | 12/18/2023 | 19 995 | 19 995 | 17 | 0.00% |

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 3 December 2023, a total of 19 995 cases and 17 deaths associated deaths (CFR 0.09%) have been reported.

| Ethiopia | Malaria | Ungraded | 1/31/2023 | 1/1/2023 | 11/26/2023 | - | - | - | - |

Malaria outbreak is still ongoing in Ethiopia, during week 47 (ending 26 November), 111 360 cases of malaria and 36 deaths were reported, an increase by 49.8 % when compared to the previous week (week 46) regarding the number of cases reported. Of the total cases of the week, 95.58% of the cases were lab-confirmed, with Plasmodium falciparum accounting for 62.2%. Cumulatively, from 1 January to 26 November, a total of 3 183 310 cases were reported.

| Ethiopia | Measles | Ungraded | 4/13/2017 | 1/1/2023 | 12/18/2023 | 26 000 | 26 000 | 203 | 0.80% |
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 53 Woredas across the country: As at 3 December 2023, a total of 26,000 cases with 203 deaths have been reported, a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 0.78%.

Ethiopia | Polio vaccine (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 6/24/2019 | 5/20/2019 | 12/15/2023 | 69 | 69 | 0 | 0.00%

As of week 50, 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 total of 12 684 cumulative cases have been reported with 372 deaths (CFR=2.9%). Notably, 58% of confirmed cases are male.


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

Ghana | Dengue fever | Grade 3 | 11/2/2023 | 1/1/2023 | 12/19/2023 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 0.00%

A total of 18 cases of dengue fever including 9 confirmed cases and zero deaths, have been reported in Ghana in 2023.

Ghana | Mpox | Protracted 2 | 6/8/2022 | 5/24/2022 | 12/19/2023 | 133 | 133 | 5 | 3.80%

As of week 48, there have been 133 confirmed and 5 deaths (CFR 3.8%) reported from 261 Districts.

Guinea | Polio vaccine (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 8/23/2019 | 7/23/2019 | 12/19/2023 | 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 50 2023.

Guinea | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/13/2020 | 5/3/2023 | 38 462 | 38 462 | 467 | 1.20%

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 | 8/21/2023 | 7/4/2023 | 10/4/2023 | 456 | 14 | 57 | 12.50%

An outbreak of diphtheria has been reported in the Kankan region of Guinea since 4 July 2023. As of 4 October 2023, 456 suspected cases have been reported, including 14 confirmed cases. A total of 57 deaths have been recorded. Of the reported cases, 59% are female. The 1-4 years age group is the most affected with 365 cases. Siguiri District has reported the highest number of cases (429 cases, 94%).


A strong explosion with a detonation followed by a fire occurred around midnight on the night of December 17 to 18, 2023, in the Kaloum area, specifically at the central fuel depot located in Korhogo. The explosion from the fuel depot was heard in the suburbs of the city of Conakry. This powerful explosion is reported to have caused collapses of buildings (doors, windows, blown away), cracked structures, and torn ceilings and resulted in the death of persons living in the affected area. As of 18 December 2023, 18 deaths and 178 wounded persons were reported.


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 | Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis) | Grade 3 | 2/17/2022 | 1/1/2022 | 11/20/2023 |

Climate forecasts indicate that the October to December 2023 short rains in northern and eastern Kenya will likely have an early onset and be cumulatively above average, supported by a strong El Niño event. The rains are expected to improve forage, pasture, and water resources in pastoral areas, supporting livestock body. However, there is an elevated risk that the above-average rainfall will result in flooding in the flood-prone parts of the country and outbreaks of diseases like Rift Valley Fever in pastoral areas. Pastoral areas remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) as the pastoral lean season concludes.

Kenya | Anthrax | Grade 2 | 4/10/2023 | 10/23/2023 | 20 | 3 | 15.00%

As of 31 August 2023, cumulative 20 cases and 3 deaths were reported. Seventeen of these cases and three deaths were reported in April-May 2023. In August 2023, three new cases emerged in Kitui sub-county, all cases were linked to the handling of an infected animal. No new cases have been reported after August.

Kenya | Cholera | Grade 3 | 10/19/2022 | 10/5/2022 | 12/18/2023 | 12 121 | 577 | 202 |

A cholera outbreak has been ongoing in Kenya since 26 October 2022. As of 22 October 2023, a total of 12 121 cases, with 577 confirmed by culture, and 202 deaths (CFR 1.7%) have been reported in 27 affected Counties. No new cases were reported as of 17 December 2023.

Kenya | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/13/2020 | 10/24/2023 | 343 999 | 343 999 | 5 689 |

On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case in the country. As of 18 October 2023, 343 955 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported, including 5 689 deaths and 44 new cases in the country.


A strong explosion with a detonation followed by a fire occurred around midnight on the night of December 17 to 18, 2023, in the Kaloum area, specifically at the central fuel depot located in Cononak. This powerful explosion is reported to have caused collapses of buildings (doors, windows, blown away), cracked structures, and torn ceilings and resulted in the death of persons living in the affected area. As of 18 December 2023, 18 deaths and 178 wounded persons were reported.
Since January 2020, a total of 2395 visceral leishmaniasis confirmed and suspected cases with ten (10) deaths (CFR 0.5%) percent, have been reported in nine counties namely: Marsabit, Garissa, Kitui, Baringo, West Pokot, Mandera, Wajir, Tharaka Nithi and Isiolo. The outbreak is active in West Pokot County. No new cases were reported as of 17 December 2023.

### Protracted 2

Since the measles outbreak started on 13 December 2021, there have been 12 967 suspected cases, 12 298 confirmed cases, and 95 deaths with CFR 0.7% in 15 affected Counties as of week 42 of 2023. Montserrado County has recorded the highest number of deaths (69).

### Protracted 3

On 6 November 2023, the Ministry of Health (MoH) released a press release on confirmed measles outbreak in Lilongwe district following the notification of 11 laboratory confirmed cases within the same geographical area 36. As of 6 November, 32 suspected cases including 11 confirmed are reported. Two suspected measles related deaths were also reported.

### Ungraded

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.

### Protracted 2

This year on 27 November, a case of human cutaneous anthrax was confirmed from Mzimba district, northern Malawi in a 6-year-old female, no death reported so far.

### Protracted 3

Twenty-nine districts have reported cholera cases since March 2022 in the Machinga district. As of 15 October 2023, a cumulative total of 59 040 cases and 1 788 deaths (CFR 3.0%) have been reported since the onset of the outbreak.

### Ungraded

One positive case of wild WPV1 was detected in Lilongwe from a child with the date of onset of paralysis on 19 November 2021. As of December 18 2023, there were 12 cases in 9 districts of Malawi. No other cases have been reported. Malawi continues participating in the multi-country, subregional outbreak response to control the WPV1 outbreak.

### Grade 3

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 50, over 7.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance.

### Grade 2

The Ministry of Health of Mali confirmed the first COVID-19 case in the country. As of 13 October 2023, a total of 68 352 confirmed cases, including 1 425 deaths, have been reported in the country.

### Graded 2

Since the first COVID-19 case was reported in Lesotho on 13 May 2020 until 13 October 2023, a total of 35836 cases of COVID-19 have been reported, and 706 deaths.

### Grade 3

On 6 November 2023, the Ministry of Health released a press release on confirmed measles outbreak in Lilongwe district following the notification of 11 laboratory confirmed cases within the same geographical area 36. As of 6 November, 32 suspected cases including 11 confirmed are reported. Two suspected measles related deaths were also reported.
From the beginning of the year through 24 September 2023, 760 suspected measles cases were tested in Mali, and 344 were laboratory confirmed.

The MoH confirmed 12 cases of Zika including two co-infections (Dengue-Zika) by the molecular biology and genomics laboratory of the University Clinical Research Center (UCRC). The samples come from the infectious and tropical diseases department of Point G hospital in Bamako. The cases came from Bamako and Koulikoro. The case investigation report will be shared by DGSHP surveillance in due course.

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 (Kaidi, Ksar, 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.

A case of Rift Valley fever confirmed on 23 November 2023 from the locality of Éjare in Radhi municipality was reported in a 32-year-old male shepherd in Éjare, Radhi. He developed symptoms including fever and epistaxis, consulted at Tintin Health Center where RVF was suspected.

The Republic of Mauritius announced the first three positive cases of COVID-19 on 18 March 2020. As of 20 December 2023, a total of 306 959 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 1 056 deaths have been reported in the country.

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.

A wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) was detected in Mozambique from samples collected in late March 2022 from Changara district in Tete province. This new WPV1 is an orphan virus and is linked to the virus detected in Malawi (for which outbreak response vaccinations are ongoing in Malawi and neighbouring countries). The patient, a 12-year old female, had onset of paralysis on 25 March 2022. Her stool samples were collected on 1 April and 2 April 2022, and sent to the laboratory on 4 April 2022. According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, there were eight cases reported on 10 August 2022. As of 17 December 2023, there were no new cases reported for wild polio in Mozambique.

The first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Mozambique on 22 March 2020. As of 18 October 2023, a total of 233 654 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country, including 2 249 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. No cVDPV2 cases reported in 2023.

A wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) was detected in Mozambique from samples collected in late March 2022 from Changara district in Tete province. This new WPV1 is an orphan virus and is linked to the virus detected in Malawi (for which outbreak response vaccinations are ongoing in Malawi and neighbouring countries). The patient, a 12-year old female, had onset of paralysis on 25 March 2022. Her stool samples were collected on 1 April and 2 April 2022, and sent to the laboratory on 4 April 2022. According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, there were eight cases reported on 10 August 2022. As of 17 December 2023, there were no new cases reported for wild polio in Mozambique.

The first case of COVID-19 was detected in Namibia on the 14 March 2020. As of 18 October 2023, a total of 172 239 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 4 104 deaths have been reported.

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.

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. No cVDPV2 cases reported in 2023.

A wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) was detected in Mozambique from samples collected in late March 2022 from Changara district in Tete province. This new WPV1 is an orphan virus and is linked to the virus detected in Malawi (for which outbreak response vaccinations are ongoing in Malawi and neighbouring countries). The patient, a 12-year old female, had onset of paralysis on 25 March 2022. Her stool samples were collected on 1 April and 2 April 2022, and sent to the laboratory on 4 April 2022. According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, there were eight cases reported on 10 August 2022. As of 17 December 2023, there were no new cases reported for wild polio in Mozambique.

The first case of COVID-19 was detected in Namibia on the 14 March 2020. As of 18 October 2023, a total of 172 239 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 4 104 deaths have been reported.

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.

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. No cVDPV2 cases reported in 2023.

A wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) was detected in Mozambique from samples collected in late March 2022 from Changara district in Tete province. This new WPV1 is an orphan virus and is linked to the virus detected in Malawi (for which outbreak response vaccinations are ongoing in Malawi and neighbouring countries). The patient, a 12-year old female, had onset of paralysis on 25 March 2022. Her stool samples were collected on 1 April and 2 April 2022, and sent to the laboratory on 4 April 2022. According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, there were eight cases reported on 10 August 2022. As of 17 December 2023, there were no new cases reported for wild polio in Mozambique.

The first case of COVID-19 was detected in Namibia on the 14 March 2020. As of 18 October 2023, a total of 172 239 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 4 104 deaths have been reported.

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.

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. No cVDPV2 cases reported in 2023.

A wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) was detected in Mozambique from samples collected in late March 2022 from Changara district in Tete province. This new WPV1 is an orphan virus and is linked to the virus detected in Malawi (for which outbreak response vaccinations are ongoing in Malawi and neighbouring countries). The patient, a 12-year old female, had onset of paralysis on 25 March 2022. Her stool samples were collected on 1 April and 2 April 2022, and sent to the laboratory on 4 April 2022. According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, there were eight cases reported on 10 August 2022. As of 17 December 2023, there were no new cases reported for wild polio in Mozambique.

The first case of COVID-19 was detected in Namibia on the 14 March 2020. As of 18 October 2023, a total of 172 239 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 4 104 deaths have been reported.

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.

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. No cVDPV2 cases reported in 2023.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>First Confirmed Case</th>
<th>End Confirmed Case</th>
<th>Number of Confirmed Cases</th>
<th>Recovery Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>10/1/2023</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>1/1/2020</td>
<td>1/1/2021</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>10/10/2016</td>
<td>10/10/2016</td>
<td>8300000</td>
<td>8300000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>10/1/2023</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>3.10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>1/8/2023</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Dengue</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>11/1/2023</td>
<td>12/19/2023</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>12/1/2022</td>
<td>12/1/2022</td>
<td>4160</td>
<td>1534</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Lassa fever</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>1/8/2023</td>
<td>9/17/2023</td>
<td>7352</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Mpox</td>
<td>Protracted 2</td>
<td>1/31/2022</td>
<td>7/9/2023</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>6/1/2018</td>
<td>10/25/2023</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>11/14/2022</td>
<td>12/10/2023</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>7/4/2022</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted 3</td>
<td>3/2/2020</td>
<td>2/28/2023</td>
<td>50937</td>
<td>50937</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of epidemiological week 41, 2023 (ending 16 October), 1,802 suspected measles cases were reported, of which 995 were investigated across 66 districts in the eight regions. Of these cases, 57% (n=578) were laboratory-confirmed. Additionally, 91% (n=666) of the districts reported at least one suspected case, and 36 (49%) health districts have reached the epidemic threshold since the beginning of the year.

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 16 October 2023, 2,261 suspected cases of meningitis, including 736 laboratory-confirmed cases and 129 deaths (CFR 5.7%) were reported.

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 50, 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.

From 1 January to 1 October 2023, a cumulative total of 3,276 suspected cholera cases and 102 deaths (CFR 3.1%) were reported from 143 local government areas in 27 states. Of all suspected cases, 51% are male and the most affected age groups are <5 years, followed by 5-14 years. Zamfara State (907 cases) accounts for 28% of all suspected cases. Comparatively, the number of suspected cholera cases in 2023 has decreased by 79% compared to what was reported at epi-week 39 in 2022. Similarly, cumulative recorded deaths have decreased by 77% in 2023.

From 1 January to 1 October 2023, a cumulative total of 3,276 suspected cholera cases and 102 deaths (CFR 3.1%) were reported from 143 local government areas in 27 states. Of all suspected cases, 51% are male and the most affected age groups are <5 years, followed by 5-14 years. Zamfara State (907 cases) accounts for 28% of all suspected cases. Comparatively, the number of suspected cholera cases in 2023 has decreased by 79% compared to what was reported at epi-week 39 in 2022. Similarly, cumulative recorded deaths have decreased by 77% in 2023.

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.

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.

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 confirmed cases with 1,468 deaths and 131,847 recovered cases have been reported in the country.

On 6 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of Sao Tome and Principe reported the country’s first case of COVID-19. As of 18 October 2023, a total of 6,599 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 80 deaths. A total of 6,519 cases have been reported as recoveries.

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.

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.

In week 49, Senegal health authorities have reported the confirmation of two cases of Zika virus disease in the districts of Sédhiou and Sokone through Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing. Details regarding the age of the women in Sokone remain unspecified, and their pregnancy status has not been disclosed. There is a potential risk for adverse outcomes including microcephaly, other congenital malformations in infants, and possibilities of premature birth or miscarriage. Investigation reports are forthcoming.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Week of First Confirmed Case</th>
<th>Total Confirmed Cases</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>COVID-19 Protracted 3</td>
<td>3/31/2020</td>
<td>921/2023</td>
<td>7636</td>
<td>7 636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa through 18 December 2023, a cumulative total of 4,076,463 confirmed cases and 102,595 deaths have been reported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>measles Ungraded</th>
<th>Week of First Confirmed Case</th>
<th>Total Confirmed Cases</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Protracted 3</td>
<td>10/17/2022</td>
<td>10/13/2022</td>
<td>7 054</td>
<td>7 054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 8 October 2022 to 2 October 2023, a total of 1,199 laboratory-confirmed cases were reported from eight provinces with declared measles outbreaks in Limpopo (524 cases), Mpumalanga (119 cases), North West (222 cases), Gauteng (217 cases), Free State (35 cases), Western Cape (19), KwaZulu-Natal (47) and Northern Cape (7).

### Public Health Events

#### Cholera

- **South Sudan**: Protracted 3, Grade 3, 4/5/2021 - 11/20/2023, 12/18/2023
- **South Sudan**: Protracted 3, Grade 3, 11/30/2023 - 12/15/2023
- **South Sudan**: Protracted 3, Grade 3, 12/19/2023 - 1/1/2024

Approximately 5.83 million people, almost half of South Sudan’s population (46%), are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity classified as IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) between September to November 2023. In the harvest/post-harvest projection period of December 2023 to March 2024, the situation is projected to improve marginally as a result of reduced intensity of climatic shocks

#### Humanitarian crisis

- **South Sudan**: Protracted 3, Grade 3, 4/5/2020 - 12/16/2023
- **South Sudan**: Protracted 3, Grade 3, 8/15/2016 - 102 595

South Sudan continues to face protracted humanitarian situation punctuated by acute phases caused by manmade and natural challenges affecting its population. It is reported that during third quarter this year, community-based militias were responsible for most violence against civilians with at least 215 incidents of violence affecting 641 civilians (321 killed, 231 injured, 65 abducted, and 24 subjected to conflict-related sexual violence) over this period. Regarding the impact of the ongoing Sudan conflict crisis, as of 11 December, 434,343 people were recorded crossing the border from Sudan to South Sudan since 15 April.

#### COVID-19

- **South Sudan**: COVID-19 Protracted 3, Grade 3, 4/5/2020 - 12/15/2023
- **South Sudan**: COVID-19 Protracted 3, Grade 3, 6/1/2023 - 3/19/2023

On 14 December, the Togolese Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene has announced the confirmation of a cholera case in the Gulf health district of Greater Lomé. The patient is a 45-year-old woman from Anfamé. In response, the Ministry is actively conducting community investigations to identify any additional cases or fatalities.

#### Measles

- **Tanzania, United Republic of**: Measles Ungraded, 2/23/2022 - 1/1/2023
- **Tanzania, United Republic of**: Measles Ungraded, 10/12/2023 - 12/15/2023

For the ongoing cholera outbreak, as of 12 December 2023, a total of 660 cholera cases and 19 deaths (CFR: 2.9%) are reported. Of the total cases reported, 66.7% are children under 5 years old as well as 75% of all related deaths.

#### Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)

- **Tanzania, United Republic of**: Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2), Grade 2, 7/19/2023 - 7/17/2023
- **Tanzania, United Republic of**: Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2), Grade 2, 12/15/2023 - 2/2/2024

No cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There have been two cases reported in the country this year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Week of First Confirmed Case</th>
<th>Total Confirmed Cases</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Measles Ungraded</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>7 205</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The death toll due to flooding and mudslides has risen to at least 88 people, with at least 139 injured and 5,600 people affected, according to the Tanzania government officials on 11 December. Rains and mudslides have contaminated most of the water sources in the affected areas, risking an outbreak of communicable diseases like Cholera and others. The Government and its partners continue to provide and mobilise food and non-food items for the response. The President of Tanzania has urged communities living in flood-prone areas or worse between September to November 2023. In the harvest/post-harvest projection period of December 2023 to March 2024, the situation is projected to improve marginally as a result of reduced intensity of climatic shocks.

#### Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)

- **Tanzania, United Republic of**: COVID-19 Protracted 3, Grade 3, 3/6/2020 - 3/1/2020
- **Tanzania, United Republic of**: COVID-19 Protracted 3, Grade 3, 12/15/2023 - 12/16/2023

On 14 December, the Togolese Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene has announced the confirmation of a cholera case in the Gulf health district of Greater Lomé. The patient is a 45-year-old woman from Anfamé. In response, the Ministry is actively conducting community investigations to identify any additional cases or fatalities.

#### COVID-19

- **Tanzania, United Republic of**: COVID-19 Protracted 3, Grade 3, 3/6/2020 - 3/1/2020
- **Tanzania, United Republic of**: COVID-19 Protracted 3, Grade 3, 12/15/2023 - 12/16/2023

Since the first COVID-19 confirmed cases were reported in South Africa on 16 March 2020, a total of 4,076,463 confirmed cases and 102,595 deaths have been reported.
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.

Zambia

The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zambia on 18 March 2020. As of 25 August 2023, a total of 343 995 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 3 632 deaths were reported.

Zimbabwe

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.

1 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.