Overview

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

- Floods in Ethiopia
- Dengue Fever in Cabo Verde
- Anthrax in Uganda

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.
Floods

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The recent floods in Ethiopia, occurring between October and November 2023, have had a devastating impact on the country, particularly in the Somali, Oromia, Afar, South Ethiopia, and Gambela regions. The floods, caused by heavy rainfall and river overflows, have affected an estimated 1.5 million people, with around 632,700 displaced and 57 reported deaths as of 27 November 2023. In the Somali region alone, over one million people have been affected.

The South Ethiopia Region, specifically Dasenech Woreda in the South Omo Zone, experienced the worst flooding. Unseasonal and heavy rainfalls led to the overflow of the Omo River, drowning 27 of the 40 kebeles in the woreda, resulting in nearly 80,000 people affected and displacing approximately 69,000. This has also led to the displacement of around 889,454 livestock and the submersion of 123,000 hectares of grazing areas.

In southwest Oromia zones, over 305,000 people were affected, with significant damages to agriculture, infrastructure, and displacement of people. Approximately 30 schools, four health facilities, 24 water pipes, and more than 25 rural roads were damaged.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission and its regional counterpart distributed 235.4 metric tons of grain/flour and 1,569 pieces of emergency shelter in the South Ethiopia Region.
- In West Guji Zone and East Bale Zone, household water treatment chemicals, soap, and chlorine for water disinfection were distributed, benefiting over 22,000 flood-affected people.
- Cholera vaccination campaigns have been conducted, with over 7.1 million people vaccinated. Over 300 Cholera Treatment Centers and 506 Oral Rehydration Points have been set up across affected woredas.
- Health partners are supporting last-mile delivery of supplies for malaria prevention and treatment, including bed nets, rapid diagnostic tests, and drugs.
- The health cluster is supporting the Measles Outbreak Response Vaccination Campaign, reaching out especially to children under 10 in various regions.
- Partners have facilitated the road transportation of 108 metric tons of humanitarian cargo and received 1,366 cubic meters of supplies for storage.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The situation in Ethiopia remains critical, with vast numbers of people affected by floods, leading to displacement, destruction of infrastructure, and an increase in health risks, including cholera, malaria, and measles outbreaks. While there have been concerted efforts in providing humanitarian aid and healthcare support, the response capacity is strained due to limited resources and funding. In addition, the physical inaccessibility of certain areas further complicates the delivery of aid. Continued and enhanced support from both national and international partners is essential to address the immediate needs and mitigate the long-term impacts of these floods. The situation underscores the importance of robust preparedness and response mechanisms to effectively manage natural disasters and related health crises.
Snapshot of humanitarian situation in Ethiopia

Community member in Somali region tries to save his household items from floods.

Source: OCHA
**Dengue Fever**

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

On 3 November 2023 Dr Agostinho Neto Central Hospital in Praia was notified of three suspected cases of arboviruses. The samples of the suspected cases were sent to the Institute Pasteur Dakar for laboratory investigation of which two samples were subsequently confirmed positive for the dengue virus by PCR on 6 November. The identified serotype was DENV-3, while tests for other arboviruses yielded negative results.

Since the notification of the initial suspected cases, the epidemiological situation has been characterized by a gradual increase in reported suspected cases. From 3 November to 18 December 2023, the country has recorded a total of 397 suspected cases, including 188 confirmed cases by PCR and Dengue Duo test. The most affected municipalities include Praia (n=107) and São Filipe (n=256) where 90% of cases were reported. Most suspected cases have been recorded in females (n=238). Regarding age groups, most cases were in the range of 10 to 19 years old (n=74) followed by those in the 0 to 9 years old (n=61) age group. All cases presented with acute illness; symptoms included fever, headache, arthralgia, myalgia, diarrhoea, vomiting, retro-orbital pain, and skin rash.

The anti-vector control team deployed to the field identified a high density of mosquitoes compatible with Aedes aegypti inside and peri-domiciliary of the residences of the cases, in several inspected breeding sites (mainly water drums, plant pots, in stagnant water) and in garbage. The entomological indices (housing index, container and Breteau) are above their respective thresholds in all affected areas.

According to data from entomological surveillance, the Aedes aegypti mosquito is circulating on all islands. In 2015, a study carried out in Praia identified two serotypes of the dengue virus – DENV-2 and DENV-4 – in mosquitoes captured through trapping.

The country has climatic conditions that favor the presence of the vector and its propagation between the months of August and October, which correspond to the period of greatest heat and the rainy season. Annually, spraying campaigns are reinforced during this period, in an integrated manner, as part of the fight against vector-borne diseases.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- **Coordination activities**:
  - On 7 November 2023, the Minister for Health declared a state of alert for dengue in the City of Praia.
  - A Dengue Fever Response Coordination Team was established, convening regularly to monitor and oversee response activities.
  - The Dengue Fever Contingency Plan was implemented to provide guidance for response initiatives.

- **Vector control activities**
  - A nationwide indoor spraying campaign, with a focus on Praia City, is currently in progress, with the country actively engaging partners for vector control efforts.
  - There is an increased emphasis on on-the-ground measures for vector control, larval control, and the elimination of breeding sites.

- **Laboratory activities**
  - Laboratory activities are underway at the reference laboratory to confirm cases of dengue fever.
  - WHO facilitated the mobilization of Dengue Duo tests, enhancing epidemiological and laboratory surveillance through the acquisition of diagnostic kits and reagents.

- **Risk communication**
  - Informative materials, including pamphlets, posters, and videos, have been created and disseminated to educate the public on preventive measures, service locations, and signs of dengue.
  - Press releases are being distributed to inform the population about the epidemiological situation and the actions being taken by health authorities.
  - Collaborative Information, Education, and Communication interventions with the Red Cross of Cape Verde are underway to further raise awareness.
SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The current situation in Cape Verde reflects a concerning dengue outbreak, characterized by a significant number of suspected and confirmed cases. The high density of Aedes aegypti mosquitoes, coupled with conducive climatic conditions, poses an ongoing threat. Therefore, it is crucial to intensify public awareness campaigns, strengthen vector control efforts, enhance healthcare capacity, foster collaboration between authorities and communities, and leverage international support. Continuing training initiatives, emphasizing environmental management, and ensuring regular updates to stakeholders are imperative for a comprehensive and coordinated response to mitigate the impact of the outbreak and prevent further transmission.

Number of Daily and Cumulative Cases of Dengue Fever in Cabo Verde, 2 November to 2 December 2023

![Graph showing daily and cumulative cases of dengue fever over the specified period.](image-url)
**Anthrax**

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**
From June 2023, Kyotera district in Uganda reported 24 animal deaths suspected of Anthrax. Local communities allegedly consumed meat from an infected animal, and 35 people experienced symptoms like itching, rash, and skin lesions. By 19 November, at least 12 people had died from these symptoms. As of 3 December, 38 human samples were collected and tested by Uganda Virus Research Institute, and Bacillus anthracis (Anthrax) was confirmed in one sample through a positive PCR test in three of the collected human samples.

On 27 July, 2023, samples were picked from a 42-year-old casual labourer in Kapkwich village in Kween district, and sent to Arua reference laboratory. On 01 August 2023, laboratory results from UVRI confirmed the case positive for Anthrax.

As of 5 December 2023, in Uganda, human Anthrax outbreaks have been reported in three districts; Kyotera with a total of 35 cases (3 confirmed, 7 probable and 25 suspected case), Kween with 5 cases (3 confirmed and 2 suspected) and 0 death, and Ibanda with 9 cases (5 confirmed cases with 0 death).

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**
To combat Anthrax, comprehensive measures are being implemented at both health facilities and the community level as the outbreak is unfolding.

- Coordination at national and district level has been strengthened through different functions across the task force and rapid response teams.
- Surveillance and laboratory activities on tracing cases, testing and verification is ongoing
- Capacity building through virtual training for all laboratory teams in affected districts was conducted
- Case management in health institutions and safe disposal of carcasses in health institutions and communities for hospitalised and home-based care patients have been reinforced by the Ministry of Health.
- Risk communication and social mobilization through engagement at subcounty, district and national level to raise awareness and encourage sample collection is ongoing

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**
Uganda reported an increase in Anthrax cases since 17 October 2023, with all affected people exhibiting symptoms consistent with anthrax. The anthrax outbreak is facing numerous challenges, including limited resources for vaccination teams, and limited community cooperation despite extensive public awareness efforts. The Ministry of Health in Uganda, along with its partners should therefore ensure proper provision of vaccines for both animals and people, availability of drugs, and insufficient healthcare worker capacity to manage rare diseases.
Distribution of cases of Anthrax in affected districts in Uganda, as of 5 December 2023
## Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment

### Weekly Bulletin on Outbreaks and Other Events

**Week 49: 04 - 10 December 2023**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Date notified to WCO</th>
<th>Start of reporting period</th>
<th>End of reporting period</th>
<th>Total cases</th>
<th>Cases Confirmed</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Events</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>12/5/2023</td>
<td>12/10/2023</td>
<td>12/12/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Zika</td>
<td></td>
<td>12/7/2023</td>
<td>12/10/2023</td>
<td>12/12/2023</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
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On 6th November 2023, the MoH reported the case of a child originating from the Djoungolo district in the heart of Yaounde, Cameroon, presented in a local clinic in town with persistent fever, pain when swallowing, cervical swelling, hoarse cough, hypersalivation, dysphonia with muffled voice, foul breath and snoring with dyspnea. He was immediately referred to the Chantal Biya Reference Center, and another sample was collected and sent to the Centre Pasteur of Cameroon. However, there were no reagents to test for c. diptheriae and the samples were stored. This was clinically diagnosed Diphtheria.

The MoH confirmed 12 cases of Zika including 2 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 Koulkoro. The case investigation report will be shared by DGSHP surveillance in due course.

### Ongoing Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>CFR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted 3</td>
<td>2/25/2020</td>
<td>2/25/2020</td>
<td>8/24/2023</td>
<td>271 853</td>
<td>271 853</td>
<td>6 881</td>
<td>-</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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<th>Date notified to WCO</th>
<th>Start of reporting period</th>
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<th>Total cases</th>
<th>Cases Confirmed</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted 3</td>
<td>3/21/2020</td>
<td>3/21/2020</td>
<td>10/16/2023</td>
<td>105 968</td>
<td>105 968</td>
<td>1 936</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
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<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
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<td>Protracted 3</td>
<td>3/17/2020</td>
<td>3/16/2020</td>
<td>5/3/2023</td>
<td>28 014</td>
<td>28 014</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted 3</td>
<td>3/30/2020</td>
<td>3/30/2020</td>
<td>11/21/2023</td>
<td>330 361</td>
<td>330 361</td>
<td>2799</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On 30 March 2020, the Minister 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.

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<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>1/1/2019</td>
<td>1/1/2019</td>
<td>11/27/2023</td>
<td>550 000</td>
<td>5 500 000</td>
<td>-</td>
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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.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>12/14/2022</td>
<td>11/19/2023</td>
<td>1 314</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>9</td>
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From the beginning of the outbreak in January to October 30, 2023, a total of 64 774 suspected cases have been documented, with 2 7540 probable cases and 214 fatalities.

### Information from UN ECG indicates that 63 people have died (with burial supported by the government), 116 have been injured and are receiving government support at local health facilities, 1500 households are affected with 5600 people displaced, and approximately 750 hectares of farmland have been impacted.
The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. Cumulatively, a total of 1,314 cases with nine deaths (CFR 0.7%) have been reported as of 19 November 2023

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 54,266, including 54,266 recoveries and 15 deaths.

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

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

The Far North region of Cameroon is still facing humanitarian crisis. Localities of this region situated at the border area with Nigeria and Chad, as well as the Lake Chad area, remain the most affected by the armed conflict. Between August and September this year, nearly 6,000 newly displaced people were registered in the Mokolo district following repeated attacks by non-state armed groups. More than 2,000 new asylum seekers/refugees were registered for the same period at the Bourounguèl transit site, in Mokolo district of Mayo-Tsanaga department.

The cholera outbreak in Cameroon is still ongoing and the outbreak is currently active in 10 districts across three regions (Center, Littoral and South-West). In the last epi-week (week 48), three new cases were reported with zero death, this gives a cumulative number of 21,222 cases including 2,084 confirmed by culture (9.8%) and 508 deaths (CFR 2.4%). The median age is 28 years (0.1-103 years) and the M/F ratio of 1.3.

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.

No cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There were three cases reported in 2022, three others reported in 2021, and seven cases reported in 2020.

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, Adamaca and Far-North regions. Only two cases benefited from in-depth investigation with entomological investigation.

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On 6 November 2023, the Ministry of health Surveillance Service reported two confirmed cases of Dengue through Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing and one borderline case in the city of Praia, Santiago Island, Cabo Verde. The same day three more suspected cases were reported from the Central Hospital Dr. Agostinho Neto giving a total of six cases including two confirmed with zero death. As of 16 November 2023, a total of 49 suspected cases including seven confirmed cases and no deaths were reported.

The Central African Republic (CAR) has been facing humanitarian crisis for more than a decade following military-political conflicts. Of the country population of 6.1 million inhabitants, more than half (3.4 million), need humanitarian assistance in 2023. More than 520,000 people are currently internally displaced, 2.5 million are registered as returnees, and 0.75 million are refugees mainly from Chad and Sudan.

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.

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At the end of epidemiology week 47, 2023, the country recorded 3,027 suspected cases and 4 deaths. Since the start of 2023, 15 out of 35 health districts (43%) experienced measles outbreaks.

### 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.

### 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 reviewed to 14 so far.

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

### 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 11 March 2023.

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

### 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.

### 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.

### 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 COVID-19 cases 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 3,189 cases have been reported from 19 June to 30 September 2023, with 259 confirmed cases and 27 deaths (CFR: 0.8%).

### The humanitarian situation in The Democratic Republic of the Congo remains concerning. In North Kivu province, there are about 454,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) recorded since the resumption of armed clashes in October. In South Kivu province, a total of 13,343 IDPs arrived in various localities from 30 October to 5 November fleeing armed conflict in their villages.

### During the epidemiological week 37 (week ending 17 September 2023), 741 new cases and ten deaths were reported. This marks an increase compared to the preceding week (624 cases, 0 deaths). Cumulatively, 29,874 cases with 107 deaths (CFR 0.4%) have been documented across six provinces in the country.
### Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment

#### WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER

**WEEK 49: 04 - 10 DECEMBER 2023**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Disease/Outbreak Description</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>First Cases</th>
<th>Associated Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
<th>Prograd</th>
<th>Recoveries</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Recoveries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>3/10/2020</td>
<td>3/10/2020</td>
<td>8/19/2023</td>
<td>96 230</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
<td>Protracted 1</td>
<td>96 230</td>
<td>1 468</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>

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                              | 10/12/2021  | 1/1/2023  | 10/1/2023   | 247 160           | 3 429 | 4 567   | 714        | 714         | -      | -          |

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      | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)               | 8/27/2022   | 8/27/2022 | 11/29/2023 | 226               | 3 230 | 0        | 0.00%      |             |        | -          |

One cVDPV2 case was reported in Nord Ubangi this week. There have been 108 cases reported this year and 372 cases in 2022.

| Democratic Republic of the Congo      | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)               | 2/26/2021   | 1/1/2022  | 11/29/2023 | 480               | 480   | 0        | 0.00%      |             |        | -          |

No cVDPV1 cases were reported this week. The number of 2023 cases remains 83 and 147 cases in 2022.

| Equatorial Guinea                      | COVID-19                             | 3/14/2020   | 3/14/2020 | 7/26/2023   | 17 229            | 2 179 | 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                             | 3/13/2020   | 3/13/2020 | 10/23/2023 | 75 052            | 75 052 | 1 427    | 1.90%      |             |        | -          |

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)               | 6/2/2022    | 6/7/2022  | 11/27/2023 | 2                 | 2      | 0        | 0.00%      |             |        | -          |

No new case of cVDPV2 in 2023 as at week 43. 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                             | 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                               | 11/8/2023   | 11/2/2023 | 11/6/2023   | -                 |       | -        | -          |             |        | -          |

As per the Somali Regional State Disaster Risk Management-Bureau (DRMB), following heavy and continuous rainfall in almost all Somali region and highlands of Oromia regions, rivers including Web Genale and related tributaries have burst their banks resulting the worst flooding for 30 last years. As of 6 November 2023, more than 42 301 households (253 801 individuals) are affected, and 23 132 households (138 792 individuals) were reported displaced while 24 people lost their lives due to floods.

| Ethiopia                                | Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis) | 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) | 11/4/2020   | 11/4/2020 | 10/6/2023   | -                 |       | -        | -          |             |        | -          |

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.

| Ethiopia                                | Cholera                               | 9/17/2022   | 9/17/2022 | 11/27/2023 | 26 618            | 26 618 | 374      | 1.40%      |             |        | -          |

Since the index case in August 2022, there have been 26 618 cholera cases as at week 47 of 2023. Within this same period, there have been 374 deaths (CFR 1.4%).

| Ethiopia                                | COVID-19                              | 3/13/2020   | 3/13/2020 | 9/21/2023   | 501 060           | 500 946 | 7 574    | -          |             |        | -          |

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

| Ethiopia                                | Dengue                                | 5/16/2023   | 5/10/2023 | 10/24/2023  | 10 233           | 10 233 | 4        | 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 18th October 2023, a total of 10 233 cases and 4 deaths associated deaths (CFR 0.04%) have been reported.

| Ethiopia                                | Malaria                               | 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 1 383 310 cases were reported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>4/13/2017</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>10/23/2023</td>
<td>18 899</td>
<td>18 899</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since August 12, 2022, a total of 237 Woredas across all regions in Ethiopia have been affected by measles outbreak. Currently outbreak remains active in 25 Woredas located in six regions: As at 18 October 2023, a total of 18,899 cases with 149 deaths have been reported, a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 0.76%.

As of week 42, 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 at week 36 of 2023, Ghana has had a cumulative 171 665 cases and 1 462 deaths (CFR 0.9%). The most recent cases (5) were from the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai, Ayawaso West and Tema respective districts.

Kenya Floods Ungraded 11/9/2023 11/8/2023 11/28/2023 - - -

The impact of the El Niño phenomenon continues to be experienced in the Horn of Africa sub-region. In Kenya, since the beginning of November, heavy rain have resulted in flooding and overflow of rivers, displacing people, causing deaths and properties destruction including roads and households. As of 28 November, it is estimated that 33 counties have experienced above rainfall with a total of 93 645 households affected by the floods and 307 161 people displaced from 15 counties, 120 fatalities are also reported so far.

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.

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 Kandara sub-county, all cases were linked to the handling of an infected animal. No new cases have been reported after August.

A cholaera 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.

On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case in the country. As of 9 October 2023, a total of 48 992 cases, including 307 deaths and 48 676 recoveries have been reported. No New cases reported since then.

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

The 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.

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. Sigiri District has reported the highest number of cases (429 cases, 94%).
The outbreak has been continuous since 2022, affecting 13 counties in 2023. Cumulatively, 1,325 cases, with 256 confirmed cases and 23 deaths (CFR 1.7%) have been reported as of 22 October 2023. There have been new cases in week 41.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Reporting Week 1</th>
<th>Reporting Week 2</th>
<th>Reporting Week 3</th>
<th>Reporting Week 4</th>
<th>Reporting Week 5</th>
<th>Reporting Week 6</th>
<th>Reporting Week 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>7/6/2023</td>
<td>5/26/2023</td>
<td>10/5/2023</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted 3</td>
<td>3/16/2020</td>
<td>3/16/2020</td>
<td>9/21/2023</td>
<td>8 161</td>
<td>8 161</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>3.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Lassa Fever</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>3/3/2022</td>
<td>1/6/2022</td>
<td>10/30/2023</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>2/3/2022</td>
<td>12/13/2023</td>
<td>10/30/2023</td>
<td>12 967</td>
<td>12 298</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Malnutrition crisis</td>
<td>Protracted 2</td>
<td>7/1/2021</td>
<td>1/1/2021</td>
<td>10/23/2023</td>
<td>2 200 000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>11/27/2023</td>
<td>11/28/2023</td>
<td>11/28/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>3/3/2022</td>
<td>3/3/2022</td>
<td>10/15/2023</td>
<td>59 040</td>
<td>59 016</td>
<td>1 768</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted 3</td>
<td>4/2/2020</td>
<td>4/2/2020</td>
<td>8/27/2023</td>
<td>88 905</td>
<td>88 905</td>
<td>2 686</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis (WPV1)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>1/31/2022</td>
<td>2/1/2022</td>
<td>10/4/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>9/11/2017</td>
<td>9/7/2023</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Chikungunya</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>10/2/2020</td>
<td>9/26/2023</td>
<td>10/5/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted 3</td>
<td>3/25/2020</td>
<td>3/25/2020</td>
<td>10/16/2023</td>
<td>33 159</td>
<td>33 159</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>2.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mauritania</th>
<th>Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)</th>
<th>Ungraded</th>
<th>7/27/2023</th>
<th>7/17/2023</th>
<th>9/17/2023</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>50.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>10/26/2023</td>
<td>10/8/2023</td>
<td>10/19/2023</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>3/7/2023</td>
<td>12/26/2022</td>
<td>9/17/2023</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>11/27/2023</td>
<td>12/1/2023</td>
<td>12/1/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>11/27/2023</td>
<td>12/1/2023</td>
<td>12/1/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Rift Valley fever (RVF)</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>11/27/2023</td>
<td>12/1/2023</td>
<td>12/1/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>11/27/2023</td>
<td>12/1/2023</td>
<td>12/1/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted</td>
<td>3/18/2020</td>
<td>3/18/2020</td>
<td>10/22/2023</td>
<td>296 069</td>
<td>296 069</td>
<td>1 052</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado</td>
<td>Protracted</td>
<td>1/1/2020</td>
<td>10/12/2023</td>
<td>8/6/2023</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>9/14/2022</td>
<td>10/12/2023</td>
<td>10/23/2023</td>
<td>34 943</td>
<td>34 943</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Polioymyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>12/7/2018</td>
<td>1/1/2021</td>
<td>10/23/2023</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Polioymyelitis (WPV1)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>5/17/2022</td>
<td>5/18/2022</td>
<td>10/4/2023</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted</td>
<td>3/14/2020</td>
<td>3/14/2020</td>
<td>8/25/2023</td>
<td>172 088</td>
<td>172 088</td>
<td>4 098</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>2/1/2015</td>
<td>2/1/2015</td>
<td>10/30/2023</td>
<td>4 300 000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>8/28/2023</td>
<td>7/4/2023</td>
<td>10/23/2023</td>
<td>1 690</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>4/5/2022</td>
<td>1/1/2022</td>
<td>10/16/2023</td>
<td>1 802</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>12/7/2022</td>
<td>10/31/2022</td>
<td>10/16/2023</td>
<td>2 261</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment

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.

Mauritania

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 Tevarret 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 Libheir 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

On 19 October 2023, the Mauritanian Ministry of Health reported suspected diphtheria cases. The first case had onset of symptoms on 8 October 2023. A total of eight suspected cases, including four deaths, have been reported as of 29 October 2023.

Mauritania

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 (Kaddi, 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 as confirmed cases.

Mauritania

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

Mozambique

The Republic of Mozambique announced the first three positive cases of COVID-19 on 18 March 2020. As of 22 October 2023, a total of 296 069 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 1 052 deaths have been reported in the country.

Mozambique

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.

Mozambique

The current cholera outbreak in the country started in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. As of 15 October 2023, 34 943 cholera cases have been recorded with 146 deaths (CFR 0.4%) in 11 affected provinces, 65 of the 67 affected districts have ended the outbreak.

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.

Mozambique

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.

Mozambique

According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, there was no WPV1 case reported this week. There were eight cases reported on 10 August 2022.

Namibia

The first case of COVID-19 was detected in Namibia on the 14 March 2020. As of 25 August 2023, a total of 172 088 confirmed cases with 4 098 deaths have been reported.

Niger

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.

Niger

An outbreak of diphtheria has been confirmed in Matameye health district, Zinder region. The first case was reported on 17 July 2023. As of 23 October 2023, a total of 1690 suspected cases, including 75 deaths (CFR:4.4%) were reported from 20 health districts. Public health response activities are ongoing in affected districts.

Niger

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=66) 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.

Niger

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.
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.

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.

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).

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 recoveries and 3 155 deaths have been reported.

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 7.6%). Of suspected cases, 1 534 were confirmed, including 87 laboratory-confirmed, 158 epidemiologically linked, and 1 289 clinically compatible.

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.

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.

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.

Two new cases of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) were reported in Dahra and Matam districts of Senegal, following a confirmation of the disease through polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing on 10 November 2023 at the Pasteur Institute of Dakar. Both patients are females of 27 years-old and 70 years-old respectively. The case from Dahra district has dead (CFR 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.

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

No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There have been 26 cVDPV2 cases reported this year and 48 cases in 2022.

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 11 states, including Dakar (51), Sédhiou (46), Fatick (28), Ziguinchor (24), Saint-Louis (20), Kaolack (19), Tambacounda (19), Kédougou (18), Kolda (15), Matam (11), and Casamance (7). Since the end of 2022, 1 534 cases have been reported as recoveries.

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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.

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On 9 November 2023, health authorities of South Africa declared diphtheria outbreak at the Pollsmoor Correctional Centre in the Western Cape Province following a confirmation through culture laboratory testing on 2 November of the disease in a 19-year-old male inmate who died on 5 November 2023. Investigations detected 55 inmates as close contacts. Of them, eight were positive. Two staff members displayed symptoms compatible with diphtheria and have received treatment whilst waiting for their laboratory test results. Cumulatively, 11 cases including nine confirmed and one death are reported so far from this Correctional Centre as of 8 November 2023.

South Africa | Measles | Ungraded | 10/17/2022 | 10/13/2022 | 10/2/2023 | 7 054 | 1 199 | 0 | -

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).

South Sudan | Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis) | Grade 3 | 12/18/2020 | 4/5/2021 | 11/20/2023 | - | - | - | -

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.

South Sudan | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 3 | 8/15/2016 | 8/15/2016 | 10/3/2023 | - | - | - | -

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.

South Sudan | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 4/5/2020 | 4/5/2020 | 10/4/2023 | 18 368 | 18 368 | 138 | -

On 5 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of South Sudan reported the country’s first case of COVID-19. As of 4 October 2023, a total of 18,368 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 138 deaths.

South Sudan | Hepatitis E | Ungraded | 1/3/2018 | 1/1/2019 | 8/27/2023 | 4 253 | 1 517 | 27 | -

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.

South Sudan | Measles | Ungraded | 2/23/2022 | 1/1/2023 | 10/29/2023 | 6 957 | 521 | 150 | -

In 2023, from week 1 through week 43 (ending 29 October) a total of 6,957 with 150 related deaths have been reported with a CFR of 2.2%. About 65% of cases are in children less than five years of age with 76.8% of all related deaths.

Tanzania, United Republic of | Cholera | Grade 3 | 10/3/2023 | 9/7/2023 | 11/10/2023 | 638 | 53 | 15 | 2.40%

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 10 November 2023, a total of 638 cases including 15 deaths (CFR 2.4%) were reported from thirteen districts of Mara, Kigoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Singida, Simiyu and Dodoma regions. Three cases were admitted in Singida (1) and Dodoma (2). Of the 72 samples tested by culture, 53 showed growth of Vibriocholerae. Women account for 54.1% (345) of cases, and 43.3% (280) of cases are aged between 15 and 44 years.

Tanzania, United Republic of | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/16/2020 | 3/16/2020 | 10/23/2023 | 43 078 | 43 078 | 846 | -

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 18 October 2023, a total of 43,078 confirmed cases have been reported in Tanzania Mainland including 846 deaths.

Tanzania, United Republic of | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 7/19/2023 | 7/17/2023 | 9/21/2023 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0.00%

2 new cVDPV2 cases was reported in week 35. 3 suspected cases have been reported cumulatively.


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.

Togo | Dengue | Grade 3 | 11/14/2023 | 11/14/2023 | 11/14/2023 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 12.50%

The Togo Ministry of Health officially notified cases of dengue fever to WHO on 14 November 2022. As of 16 November, eight cases have been detected, including two confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing at the national reference laboratory. Among the eight cases, one has died.

Togo | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 10/18/2019 | 9/13/2019 | 10/26/2023 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0.00%

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

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

In the Karamoja region of Uganda, it is anticipated that the food security situation will slightly improve in the projection period (September 2023 – February 2024), with the population in IPC Phase 3 or above reducing from 582,000 people (45%) to 342,000 (27%). About 48,000 people (4% of the population analysed) will be in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 293,000 people (23% of the population analysed) will be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). The districts of Abim, Amudat, Karamoja and Nakapiripirit are projected to improve from IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) to Phase 2 (Stressed), whereas the rest will remain in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) through the projection period.

Uganda | Anthrax | Grade 2 | 11/27/2023 | 11/19/2023 | 12/2/2023 | 35 | 3 | 2 | 5.70%

This year, human Anthrax outbreaks have been reported in three districts: Kween district (5 cases, 3 confirmed and 0 death), Ibanda district (9 cases, 5 confirmed and 0 death) and Kyotera district (35 cases, 3 confirmed, 7 probable, 2 confirmed deaths and 11 suspected deaths). As of 2 December, only the Kyotera human anthrax outbreak is active.


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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.

| Country | Disease | Grade | Start Date | End Date | Cases | Deaths | CFR%
|---------|---------|-------|------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Uganda  | Malaria | Ungraded | 6/5/2023 | 7/2/2023 | -     | -      | -
| Uganda  | Measles | Ungraded | 10/4/2023 | 9/28/2023 | 147   | 18     | 0.00%
| Uganda  | Rift Valley Fever (RVF) | Ungraded | 9/25/2023 | 1/1/2023 | 181   | 53     | 7.20%
| Zambia  | Anthrax | Grade 2 | 11/1/2023 | 10/12/2022 | 684   | 4      | 0.60%
| Zambia  | Cholera | Grade 3 | 1/24/2023 | 1/20/2023 | 887   | 329    | 2.10%
| Zambia  | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/18/2020 | 3/18/2020 | 343 995 | 4 058 | -

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, Rubanda, Mbarara, Isingiro, Bushenyi, Nakaseke, Kass and Kakuimo districts. In week 36, districts with active human RVF outbreaks were Kass and Kakuimo districts. The last RVF case from Kass district was confirmed on 4 September 2023.

| Country | Anthrax | Grade 2 | Start Date | End Date | Cases | Deaths | CFR%
|---------|---------|-------|------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Zimbabwe | Anthrax | Grade 2 | 11/1/2023 | 1/1/2023 | 412   | 0      | 0.00%

As of 14 November 2023, there have been a total of 285 cases from Gokwe North and 127 cases from Gokwe South, in Midlands province of Zimbabwe. The outbreak began in week 1 of 2023 and is still ongoing.

| Country | Cholera | Grade 3 | Start Date | End Date | Cases | Deaths | CFR%
|---------|---------|-------|------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Zimbabwe | Cholera | Grade 3 | 2/12/2023 | 2/12/2023 | 4 472 | 930    | 25%

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 10 February 2023. All of the ten provinces are affected with majority of the cases reported from Manicaland, Harare, Mash West and Mash Cent provinces.

| Country | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | Start Date | End Date | Cases | Deaths | CFR%
|---------|---------|-------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Zimbabwe | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/20/2020 | 3/20/2020 | 265 731 | 5 714 | -

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.

| Country | Dengue | Grade 3 | Start Date | End Date | Cases | Deaths | CFR%
|---------|--------|-------|------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Mauritius | Dengue | Grade 3 | 7/10/2023 | 6/8/2023 | 262   | 0      | 0.00%

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.

| Country | Cholera | Grade 3 | Start Date | End Date | Cases | Deaths | CFR%
|---------|---------|-------|------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Uganda  | Cholera | Grade 3 | 7/25/2023 | 7/25/2023 | 80    | 31     | 12.50%

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

†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.