WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 51: 18 - 24 December 2023
Data as reported by: 17:00; 24 December 2023

0 New events
159 Ongoing events
139 Outbreaks
20 Humanitarian crises

Legend
- Measles
- Meningococcal disease
- Lassa fever
- Cholera
- Typhoid fever
- COVID-19
- Anthrax
- Dengue fever
- Malaria
- Hepatitis E
- Drought
- Foodborne
- Yellow fever
- Meningitis
- Plague
- Swine influenza
- Deaths
- Humanitarian crisis
- Acute watery diarrhoea
- Acute respiratory infection
- Malaria
- Cholera
- Typhoid fever
- DENGUE
- Chikungunya
- Zika
- Marburg
- EVD
- Rift Valley fever
- Pneumonia
- Skin injury from unknown chemical exposure
- Countries reported in the document
- Countries outside WHO African Region
- UN Member States with no reported events
- Not applicable

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

- **Monkey Pox in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**
- **Cholera in Burundi**
- **Humanitarian Situation in Mali**

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

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

**Major issues and challenges include:**

- While the situation in Burundi is showing signs of improvement amidst the persistent cholera outbreak, it remains imperative to implement a comprehensive, long-term plan to prevent the recurrence of cholera cases. The ongoing challenges, primarily stemming from inadequate water and sanitation conditions in various affected areas across the country, persist. Reports continue to highlight difficulties in accessing clean water and a shortage of latrines in affected locations.
Monkey Pox

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

Monkey Pox (MPXV) is endemic in West and Central Africa, and there has been an increase in the cases of the outbreak in DRC since 12 November 2023. Since 2022, MPXV has also been reported in other regions other than Africa, earning the classification of the outbreak as a global event.

Since 2023, there has been 13,357 cases and 600 deaths of MPXV Clade 1 in 89.0% (23 of 26) provinces affected, a 4.7% case fatality rate. Of the total cases, 79% are in children under 15 years old age group.

Due to limited testing capacities, only approximately 10% of suspected cases in 2023 have been tested by PCR; the test positivity rate at the national level is around 65%. The remaining 90% remain classified as suspected cases based on signs and symptoms compatible with MPXV. As such, the MPXV situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo has remained obscured by the low number of confirmed cases.

As of 13 December 2023, there were six provinces responding to Mpox in DRC, namely, Ecuador (n=6,073 cases), Sankuru (n=1,813), Maindombe (n=1,535), Tshopo (n=1,183), Tshuapa (n=796) and Kinshasa (n=1,120), with three deaths reported in Ecuador (1), Mainadombe (1), and Tshuapa (1). These data underscore the need for enhanced surveillance and support in the country to better understand and manage the outbreak. Historically, the DRC has only reported MPXV clade I, and there have been no confirmed cases of MPXV clade IIb, which is dominant in the current global outbreak.

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

In 2023, DRC has reported an increase in MPXV cases, with affected people exhibiting symptoms like a skin rash or mucosal lesions lasting 2–4 weeks accompanied by fever, headache, muscle aches, back pain, low energy, and swollen lymph nodes. The MPXV outbreak in DRC is facing numerous challenges, including limited coordination among teams due to mobility issues, limited capacity on following up cases and limited laboratory capacity. The Ministry of Health in DRC is working to strengthen active research and social and behaviour change teams, organize a briefing on MPXV epidemiological surveillance for providers in active provinces along with partners.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- Coordination and cooperation on health care has been strengthened especially at Mama Yemo hospital in Kinshasa.
- Case tracing and contact investigations is ongoing at the community level through the collection, and transport of samples although it is absent at the points of entry (PoE) or points of control (PoC) levels.
- Surveillance and laboratory activities on collecting and testing samples is ongoing
- Community infection prevention and control (IPC) is ongoing through provision of IPC kits in collaboration to community and religious leaders, and civil society.
- Risk communication and social mobilization through awareness raising individual interviews in households

**Democratic Republic of Congo**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13,357</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
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</table>
Distribution of confirmed cases of Provinces affected by Mpox in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as of 12 December 2023.
**Cholera**

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

The cholera outbreak in Burundi, which commenced in mid-December 2022, is currently under control, with five cases reported in the past three weeks. Notably, there have been no reported deaths since 10 June 2023. From the beginning of this outbreak until 25 December 2023, a total of 1 364 cases, including nine deaths (CFR 0.6%) and 1 352 recovered, have been reported from 12 health districts across the country namely Bubanza, Bugarama, Bujumbura Centre, Bujumbura Nord, Bujumbura Sud, Cibitoke, Isare, Kabezi, Mabayi, Mpanda, Rumonge and Rwibaga.

The majority of reported cases 90%, (1 229) have been reported from four districts, namely Isare (n=472) representing 34.6%, and North Health District (n=404) representing 29.9%. The other two Health Districts include; Cibitoke with 19.9%, (n=271) and South with 6.0% (n=82) of all reported cases.

Among the nine (9) reported fatalities, six (6) occurred in Isare health district in Rural Bujumbura, while three (3) were in Bujumbura Mairie provinces (one in Bujumbura Sud and two in Bujumbura Nord health districts).

Males remain more affected than females, constituting 54.9% of the cases. Young people between 11 to 20 years old are the most affected, accounting for 21.8% of the cases, followed by the 21 to 30 years old age group (21.8%) and children below five years (18.7%).

Bujumbura Mairie and Bujumbura Rural districts are particularly recognised as cholera hotspots. These areas encompass the capital city of Burundi, Bujumbura, and its surrounding regions. The high prevalence of overcrowded informal settlements, insufficient sanitation infrastructure, and poor hygiene practices contribute significantly to the transmission of cholera, representing well-established drivers and risk factors for the disease.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- The Ministry of Public Health of Burundi continues to coordinate response activities to the cholera outbreak with support from WHO and its partners.

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

The true burden of Zika virus disease in Mali is not well known because the majority of people infected with the disease do not develop symptoms, and those who do develop mild symptoms. Particular attention should be paid to preventing mosquito bites in pregnant women and women of reproductive age at risk for pregnancy complications.
Distribution of confirmed cases of Cholera in affected Health Districts in Burundi, as of 25 December 2023
**Humanitarian Crisis**

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

The situation report from Mali, dated 15 December 2023, sheds light on a complex scenario encompassing both humanitarian and epidemiological concerns. The key areas of focus are the regions of Gao, Kidal, and Ménaka.

The security situation remains alarming, particularly in Gao, Kidal, and Ménaka, characterized by clashes, robberies, kidnappings, and theft. A notable increase in internally displaced persons (IDPs) has been observed in Kidal and Ménaka. The report highlights the migration from 375,539 IDPs in April 2023 to 391,961 in September 2023, marking a 4% increase. Kidal alone witnessed a staggering 328% rise in IDP numbers.

The period saw a marked increase in morbidity and mortality due to dengue fever. From week 36 to 48, 4,181 dengue fever suspected cases were reported across 19 health districts in six regions. Out of 4,179 tested samples, 600 were positive (14.4% positivity rate), and there were 21 fatalities registered (3.5% lethality rate). Two dengue serotypes (VDEN-1 and VDEN-3) have been identified.

Notably, there's a fluctuating trend in suspected meningitis cases and a decrease in measles cases. In 2023, as of week 48, 400 suspected meningitis cases were reported, with 63 positives including various strains (Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus Influenzae b, Haemophilus Influenzae non-b, Neisseria meningitidis C). From weeks 1 to 48 in 2023, out of 778 tested samples, 352 were positive (45% positivity rate), with no reported fatalities.

However, there's an upward trend in malaria cases and dog bites. Mali recorded 1,932,022 positive malaria cases out of 3,119,050 tests (61.9% positivity rate), resulting in 154 deaths (0.008% lethality rate) since week 1 to 48, 2023.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- **Dengue Response:** WHO provided technical support, risk assessments, communication campaigns, training for health professionals, and financial assistance of USD 115,000 for field operations and anti-vector response teams.

- **Measles:** Preparations for a national vaccination campaign against measles scheduled for January 2024 are underway, including the reception of 10,803,000 vaccine doses and micro plan development.

- **Malaria:** Capacity-building initiatives for health personnel in surveillance and response to diseases, with training provided to 97 Technical Directors of Centers in the Mopti region and 60 agents from Private Structures in Bamako.

- **Dog Bites and Rabies:** Financial support for dog and carnivore vaccination campaigns in the most affected areas (Bamako, Koulikoro), enhanced surveillance, and advocacy for resource mobilization for vaccination in other at-risk regions.

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

The current situation in Mali portrays a multifaceted crisis, blending public health challenges with a strained humanitarian environment. The escalating cases of dengue, persistent measles, and increasing malaria and dog bites require continued vigilance and robust response mechanisms. Future actions should emphasize sustainable healthcare solutions, improved living conditions for IDPs, and reinforced disease surveillance and response systems. The integration of these efforts, alongside addressing the underlying humanitarian issues, is crucial for stabilizing the health situation in Mali.
A Snapshot of the Humanitarian Situation in Mali

Source: OCHA
All events currently being monitored by WHO AFRO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Date notified to WCO</th>
<th>Start of reporting period</th>
<th>End of reporting period</th>
<th>Total cases</th>
<th>Cases Confirmed</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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>5 500 000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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From 25 February 2020 to 17 December 2023, a total of 271 997 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 6 881 deaths have been reported from Algeria.

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

The first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Angola on 21 March 2020. As of 19 December 2023, 106 348 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country, with 1 936 deaths, there has been 45 confirmed new cases and 4 hospitalizations.

The first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Benin on 21 March 2020. As of 29 October 2023, a total of 330 361 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 2 799 deaths.

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

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

Since 2015, the security situation in the Sahel and Eastern Burkina Faso has gradually deteriorated due to attacks by armed groups. Access to healthcare services remains a major challenge for the affected population. As of 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.

On 6 September 2023, the reference laboratory for viral hemorrhagic fevers confirmed a case of chikungunya in a patient from the Pouytenga health district whose sample was collected as part of sentinel surveillance for dengue and other arboviruses. 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).

Burkina Faso

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.

From the beginning of the outbreak in January to 118 December 2023, a total of 146 878 suspected cases have been documented, with 68 346 confirmed cases and 688 fatalities.

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.

On 31 March 2020, the Minister 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 34 304 and 15 deaths.

No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There is one case reported in 2023 and one in 2022.

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 2 200 new asylum seekers/refugees were registered for the same period at the Gourenguel transit site in Mokolo district of Mayo-Tsanaga department.

Cape Verde

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

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 3 December 2023, 2023, a total of 21 222 cases, including 2 084 confirmed by culture (9.8%) and 508 deaths (CFR 2.4%), were reported.

Central African Republic

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.

Central African Republic

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.

At the end of epi-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.

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.

Four weekly 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 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 is 1.3.

From week 1 through week 48 (ending 3 December 2023), 6 535 confirmed measles cases have been reported in Cameroon, including 476 IgM+ and 6 059 epidemiologically linked laboratory-confirmed cases, including one death.

At the end of epi-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.

The Cameroon Ministry of Health confirmed the first COVID-19 case on 6 March 2020. As of 3 December 2023, 125 242 cases have been reported, including 1 974 deaths.

The Cameroon Ministry of Health confirmed the first COVID-19 case on 6 March 2020. As of 3 December 2023, 125 242 cases have been reported, including 1 974 deaths.

From 1 January to 30 November 2023, 113 suspected cases of Mpox, including 27 laboratory-confirmed and no deaths have been reported. In 2022, 18 confirmed cases and three deaths were reported in the country.

From week 1 through week 48 (ending 3 December 2023), 6 535 confirmed measles cases have been reported in Cameroon, including 476 IgM+ and 6 059 epidemiologically linked laboratory-confirmed cases, including one death.

At the end of epi-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.
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>1/1/2023</th>
<th>1/1/2023</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.00%</th>
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</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 Bossoumbélé (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 | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/19/2020 | 3/19/2020 | 5/23/2022 | 7,822 | 7,822 | 194 | 2.50% |

With the ongoing Sudanese crisis, over 570,000 Sudanese and Chadian people fled Darfur to converge to the eastern entry points of Chad. Chad is the most affected country by the crisis in Sudan as it hosts 49.6% of Sudanese refugees, with thousands of new arrivals every week. These refugees live in numerous formal and informal camps located in 11 health districts across four provinces (Ennedi East, Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi Fira).

| Chad | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/19/2020 | 3/19/2020 | 5/23/2022 | 7,822 | 7,822 | 194 | 2.50% |

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

| Chad | Dengue | Grade 3 | 8/5/2023 | 8/6/2023 | 10/1/2023 | 1,342 | 41 | 1 | - |
| 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. The 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 9,109 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 160 deaths, were reported in the country.

| Congo | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/14/2020 | 3/14/2020 | 5/14/2023 | 25,195 | 25,195 | 389 | 1.60% |

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 87,516 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 South Kivu (1,031) fleeing violences in their respective localities.

| 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 | - |

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 28 550 cholera cases as at week 50 of 2023. Within this same period, there have been 428 deaths (CFR 1.46%).

**Ethiopia**  
COVID-19  
Protracted 3  
3/13/2020  
3/13/2020  
12/15/2023  
501 207  
501 207  
7 574  
1.50%  

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 709 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**  
Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)  
Grade 2  
6/24/2019  
5/20/2019  
12/15/2023  
69  
69  
0  
0.00%  

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%.
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.

### Gabon
COVID-19  Protracted 3  3/12/2020  3/12/2020  10/22/2023  48 992  48 992  307  0.60%

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.

### Gambia

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

### Ghana
COVID-19  Protracted 3  3/12/2020  3/12/2020  9/21/2023  171 665  171 665  1 462  -

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.

### 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

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
Diptheria  Grade 2  8/21/2023  7/4/2023  10/4/2023  456  14  57  12.50%

An outbreak of diptheria 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.

### Guinea-Bissau

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
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.

### 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 Kandara 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  10/19/2023  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  3/13/2020  10/24/2023  343 999  343 999  5 689  -

On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of one new 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.

### Kenya
Leishmaniasis (visceral)  Ungraded  3/31/2019  1/3/2020  12/18/2023  2 395  2 205  10  -

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.

### Kenya
Measles  Ungraded  6/29/2022  1/1/2023  10/22/2023  1 325  256  23  -

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%). No new cases have been reported as of 17 December 2023.

### Kenya
Polio(Enteroviruses) (cVDPV2)  Grade 2  7/6/2023  5/26/2023  12/13/2023  13  13  0  0.00%

According to Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There have been eight cases reported in 2023.

### Lesotho

Since the first confirmed 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Onset</th>
<th>Last Update</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Protracted 3</td>
<td>3/16/2020</td>
<td>9/21/2023</td>
<td>8,161</td>
<td>8,161</td>
<td>2.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Lassa Fever</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>3/3/2022</td>
<td>10/30/2023</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>27.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>2/3/2022</td>
<td>1212/2021</td>
<td>12967</td>
<td>12,298</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Mpox</td>
<td>Protracted 2</td>
<td>7/21/2022</td>
<td>12/18/2023</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>11/27/2023</td>
<td>11/28/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>3/3/2022</td>
<td>10/15/2023</td>
<td>59,040</td>
<td>59,016</td>
<td>1,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>9/11/2017</td>
<td>12/19/2023</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Chikungunya</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>10/2/2023</td>
<td>10/5/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Dengue</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>9/12/2023</td>
<td>10/29/2023</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>2/20/2018</td>
<td>9/24/2023</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Zika</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>12/7/2023</td>
<td>12/22/2023</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

In Mali, 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.

The Ministry of Health of Mali has announced that a case of Chikungunya has been confirmed by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) on 30 September 2023 in commune VI of the Bamako district. The case is a 35-year-old male resident of Kayes Liberté in the Kayes health district with onset of symptoms on 26 September 2023.

On 9 September 2023, the Malian Ministry of Health reported a case of dengue in a 44-year-old female resident of Bacoqodjiconi Golf, commune V, Bamako district. The case had onset of symptoms on 31 August 2023. On 9 September 2023, the sample collected from the case was confirmed positive for dengue virus by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at the University Clinical Research Center (UCRC) laboratory. As of 29 October 2023, 494 suspected cases, including 62 confirmed cases and one death have been 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 DSHP surveillance in due course.
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 Tevaret district of Nouakchott North region who had reportedly been infected in the Oued 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 Barkest 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 Diphtheria
Grade 2 10/26/2023 10/8/2023 10/19/2023 8 4 50.00%

On 19 October 2023, the Mauritanian Ministry of Health reported suspected cases of diphtheria. 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 Measles
Ungraded 3/7/2023 12/26/2022 9/17/2023 730 269 5 0.70%

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 among confirmed cases.

Mauritania Rift Valley fever (RVF)
Ungraded 11/27/2023 12/1/2023 12/1/2023 1 1 0 0.00%

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

Mauritius COVID-19
Protracted 3 3/18/2020 3/18/2020 12/20/2023 309 959 309 959 1 056 0.40%

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.

Mozambique Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado
Protracted 2 1/1/2020 10/12/2023 8/6/2023 - - - -

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 Cholera
Grade 3 9/14/2022 10/12/2022 12/19/2023 38 793 38 793 153 -

The current cholera outbreak in the country started in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. As of 07 December 2023, 38 793 cholera cases have been recorded with 153 deaths (CRF 0.4%) in 11 affected provinces.

Mozambique COVID-19
Protracted 3 3/22/2020 3/22/2020 10/23/2023 233 654 233 654 2 249 1.00%

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 Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)
Grade 2 12/7/2018 1/1/2021 10/23/2023 6 6 0 0.00%

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 Poliomyelitis (WPV1)
Grade 2 5/17/2022 5/18/2022 12/18/2023 8 8 0 0.00%

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.

Namibia COVID-19
Protracted 3 3/14/2020 3/14/2020 12/19/2023 172 239 172 239 4 104 -

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

Niger Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)
Grade 2 2/1/2015 2/1/2015 11/15/2023 4 300 000 4 300 000 - -

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 COVID-19
Protracted 3 3/19/2020 3/19/2020 5/1/2023 9 513 9 513 315 3.30%

From 19 March 2020 to 1 May 2023, a total of 9 513 cases with 315 deaths have been reported across the country. A total of 9 203 recoveries have been reported from the country.

Niger Diphtheria
Grade 2 8/28/2023 7/4/2023 11/26/2023 2 346 123 128 5.50%

An outbreak of diphtheria has been confirmed in Matameye health district, Zinder region. The first case was reported on 17 July 2023. As of 26 November 2023, a total of 2346 suspected cases, including 128 deaths (CFR:5.5) were reported. Public health response activities are ongoing in affected districts.

Niger Measles
Ungraded 4/5/2022 1/1/2023 10/16/2023 1 802 567 0 -

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 Meningitis
Ungraded 12/7/2022 10/31/2022 10/16/2023 2 261 736 129 -
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.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 5</th>
<th>Week 6</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>1/1/2020</td>
<td>1/1/2021</td>
<td>10/25/2023</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>11/15/2023</td>
<td>8300000</td>
<td>8300000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 <3 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.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nigeria</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>Nigeria</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>10/1/2023</td>
<td>3,276</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>3.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nigeria</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>Nigeria</td>
<td>Lassa Fever</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>1/8/2023</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>9/17/2023</td>
<td>7,352</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nigeria</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>Nigeria</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>6/1/2018</td>
<td>1/1/2022</td>
<td>10/25/2023</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nigeria</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>Nigeria</td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>12/1/2022</td>
<td>12/1/2022</td>
<td>7/31/2023</td>
<td>4,160</td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The first case of COVID-19 was first detected in Nigeria on 27 February 2020. As of 15 August 2023, a total of 266,675 confirmed cases with 259,953 recovered and 3,155 deaths have been reported.**

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nigeria</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>
</table>

On 31 March 2020, Sierra Leone reported the first confirmed COVID-19 case in the country. As of week 38, 2023, a total of 146,818 confirmed cases with 1,468 deaths and 131,647 recovered cases have been reported in the country.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sierra Leone</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>
</table>

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.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senegal</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>
</table>

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.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senegal</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Zika</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>12/11/2023</td>
<td>11/14/2023</td>
<td>12/18/2023</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2023, the first confirmed case of dengue was recorded in week 1. Of week 49 (ending 10 December), 248 confirmed cases of dengue were reported, of which 58% were male. Of the reported cases, 225 (90.7%) were confirmed by PCR and 23 cases (9%) were only IgM positive for dengue. Ten cases were positive by both PCR and IgM. There were five cases of severe dengue and one associated death. Pikine district (108 cases, 43.5%) has the highest number of dengue cases, followed by Thilogne (38 cases, 15.3%), Yeumbeul (27 cases, 10.9%), Dakar center (14 cases, 5.6%) and Mbour (14 cases, 5.6%).

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senegal</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>Senegal</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>7/4/2022</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>10/1/2023</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From epidemic week 1 to 39 of 2023 (ending 10 December), 467 confirmed cases of measles with no deaths were reported in Senegal.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senegal</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>Senegal</td>
<td>Zika</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>12/11/2023</td>
<td>11/14/2023</td>
<td>12/18/2023</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senegal</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>
</table>

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.
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 4,343 people recorded crossing the border from Sudan to South Sudan since 15 April.

On 14 December, the Togolese 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Confirmed</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Recovery</th>
<th>Death Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>11/9/2023</td>
<td>11/8/2023</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>10/17/2022</td>
<td>10/13/2022</td>
<td>10/2/2023</td>
<td>7,054</td>
<td>1,199</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>12/18/2020</td>
<td>4/5/2021</td>
<td>11/20/2023</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis</td>
<td>Protracted 3</td>
<td>8/15/2016</td>
<td>8/15/2016</td>
<td>12/16/2023</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>11/30/2023</td>
<td>12/15/2023</td>
<td>12/15/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania, United Republic of</td>
<td>Floods in Tanzania</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania, United Republic of</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>10/3/2023</td>
<td>9/7/2023</td>
<td>12/12/2023</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania, United Republic of</td>
<td>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>7/19/2023</td>
<td>7/17/2023</td>
<td>12/15/2023</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There have been two cases reported in the country this year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>12/15/2023</td>
<td>12/16/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Dengue</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>11/14/2023</td>
<td>11/14/2023</td>
<td>11/14/2023</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 COVID-19 cases were reported in Tanzania Mainland including 846 deaths.

On 18 October 2023, a total of 63 cases with symptoms and signs consistent with HEV disease and 12 deaths (Case Fatality Rate: 19%) were reported from Fangak. Most cases (36.5%) are from the village of Old Fangak. The median age group affected is 33 years (Interquartile range: 2 -59). Males are the most affected accounting for 58.7% of all reported cases. It is worth noting that out of the 12 recorded deaths, 8 (CFR: 66.7%) were recorded among women of reproductive age group with median age of 24.5 years (IQR: 20-30).

The die 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 and other at-risk locations to relocate to safer areas to mitigate or reduce the impact of disasters.

The current outbreak in Bentiu POC continues. In week 44 (week ending 23 June 2019), one new suspected cases of Hepatitis E was reported. As of reporting date, a total of 106 cases and two deaths have been recorded from Bentiu PoC and a total of 12 suspected cases including 4 confirmed cases in Lankein. The last cases in Lankein were reported in week 25 (week ending on 23 June 2019). As of 18th September 2023, a cumulative total of 63 cases with symptoms and signs consistent with HEV disease and 12 deaths (Case Fatality Rate: 19%) were reported from Fangak. Most cases (36.5%) are from the village of Old Fangak. The median age group affected is 33 years (Interquartile range: 2 -59). Males are the most affected accounting for 58.7% of all reported cases. It is worth noting that out of the 12 recorded deaths, 8 (CFR: 66.7%) were recorded among women of reproductive age group with median age of 24.5 years (IQR: 20-30).

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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

On 10 November 2023, the Ministry of Health in South Sudan announced that a cholera outbreak in Sucre state has ended with a total of 24 confirmed cases. The last case was reported on 24 November 2023.
The Togo Ministry of Health officially notified cases of dengue fever to WHO on 14 November 2023. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Togo</th>
<th>Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>10/18/2019</th>
<th>9/13/2019</th>
<th>10/26/2023</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

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, Kapeeka and Nakapiripirit are projected to improve from Phase 3 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 | 12/7/2023 | 39 | 7 | 10 | 25.60% |
Uganda | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/21/2020 | 11/12/2023 | 3/21/2020 | 171 843 | 171 843 | 3 632 | - |
Uganda | Malaria | Ungraded | 6/5/2023 | 7/2/2023 | 11/18/2023 | - | - | - | - |
Uganda | Measles | Ungraded | 10/4/2023 | 9/28/2023 | 12/7/2023 | 147 | 18 | 0 | 0.00% |
Uganda | Rift Valley Fever (RVF) | Ungraded | 9/25/2023 | 1/1/2023 | 11/19/2023 | 182 | 54 | 13 | 7.10% |

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

On 1 December, WHO received asitrep from the MoH reporting a measles outbreak in another district (Kyegegwa) with 68 cases including 64 probable, four confirmed cases and zero death. Cumulatively, a total of 147 measles cases including 18 confirmed and zero death are reported so far from two districts of Kyegegwa and Kyegegwa. As of 7 December, only Kyegegwa district has an active outbreak.

Since week 1 through week 44 (ending 19 November 2023), about 182 Rift Valley Fever (RVF) cases have been reported including 54 confirmed cases and 13 deaths from Kabale, Rubanda, Mbarara, Isingiro, Bushenyi, Nakaseke, Kato, Lira and Kakumiru districts. As of 19 November, only Lira district is experiencing an active RVF outbreak with one case and zero death reported so far.

Zambia | Anthrax | Grade 2 | 11/1/2023 | 10/12/2023 | 11/20/2023 | 684 | 4 | 0.60% |

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

Zambia | Measles | Ungraded | 6/13/2022 | 6/13/2022 | 12/18/2023 | 3 715 | 367 | 31 | - |

Zambia experienced a measles outbreak in the North Western province of the country. This is in a district that borders with DR Congo. A measles outbreak continued to evolve in Lusaka, North-western and Southern provinces affecting several districts. Cumulatively, the provinces had recorded 3 715 measles cases and 31 deaths as of 12 August 2023. As of 18 December 2023, 148 cases of measles were reported in 6 districts (Chittambo, Chiengi, Samfya, Kanchibiya, Ikelenge, Kaputa) with 0 deaths.

Zimbabwe | Anthrax | Grade 2 | 11/13/2023 | 1/1/2023 | 11/14/2023 | 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.

Zimbabwe | Cholera | Grade 3 | 2/12/2023 | 2/12/2023 | 10/1/2023 | 4 472 | 930 | 125 | - |

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

Zimbabwe | COVID-19 | Protracted 3 | 3/20/2020 | 3/20/2020 | 7/25/2023 | 265 731 | 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.

*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/](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.
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