

WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 13: 25 - 31 March 2024

Data as reported by: 17:00; 31 March 2024



African Region

Emergency Preparedness and Response

3
New events

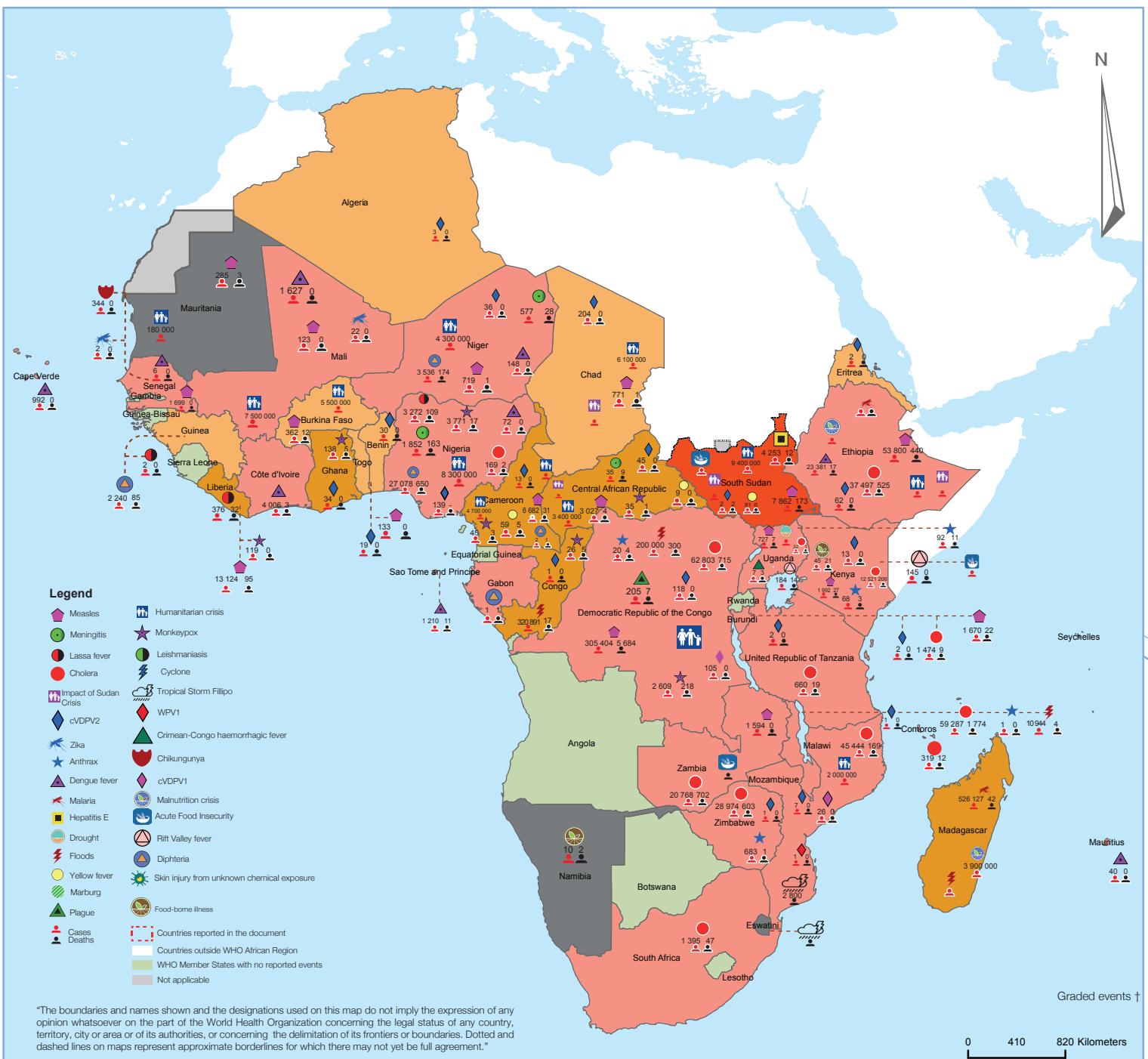
126

Ongoing events

99
Outbreaks

30

Humanitarian crises



"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."

0 410 820 Kilometers

6 Grade 3 events	5 Grade 2 events	0 Grade 1 events	50 Ungraded events
1 Protracted 3 events	5 Protracted 2 events	0 Protracted 1 events	

Overview

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

- Humanitarian Crisis in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique
- Meningitis in the Central African Republic
- Cholera in Burundi
- Mpox in the Republic of Congo

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

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

Major issues and challenges include:

- Mozambique faces a complex humanitarian emergency driven by three major, interconnected issues of natural disasters, conflict, and disease outbreaks and remains vulnerable to extreme weather events. The ongoing violence in Cabo Delgado province disrupts lives and livelihoods, displacing thousands of people from December 2022 to March 2024. The ongoing violence hinders relief delivery, making it difficult to reach those in need. Limited funding restricts the ability of support groups to implement full-scale response plans, and the threat of future cyclones and insufficient resources threatens progress made towards rebuilding the country to its pre-conflict status. The combined effects of conflict and climate disasters have severely impacted food security across the country. In addition, the ongoing cholera outbreak has overwhelmed the already susceptible healthcare system in the areas affected. The security concerns in Mozambique call for a Global Response through a coordinated international effort that is crucial to provide vital assistance, improve security, and secure long-term support for the nation's recovery.

Mozambique

Complex Humanitarian Situation

EVENT DESCRIPTION

Mozambique faces a critical humanitarian situation, characterised by security concerns, natural disasters, and disease outbreaks. The insurgency in northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado province continues to be a major security threat that has caused displacement of people fleeing violence and attacks on villages. Despite regional and international efforts, extremist groups continue attacks on civilians and government forces. Attacks disrupted harvest season, forcing farmers to abandon land and livestock. This is in addition to the natural disasters and disease outbreaks that continue to face the country.

In December 2023, confrontations between non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and the Security Defence Forces scaled up, including violent attacks against civilians. NSAG movement to Quissanga, Metuge, Mecufi, and Chiure districts from south of Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, and Muidumbe district in Cabo Delgado province took place from January to February of 2024.

As of January, 540 000 persons were displaced in Cabo Delgado, with the highest number in Pemba City, Metuge, and Macomia. As of 22 March 2024, 112 894 people were displaced due to attacks by armed groups with Chiure district recording the highest displacement rate of 91 239 people in February 2024 alone. There were reported attacks on the healthcare system in Chiure where health facilities were burned and looted. This resulted in the subsequent displacement of health workers causing further disruption in the provision of health services. Since December 2023, over 64 000 people have received food assistance, and 24 000 received shelter and other forms of aid.

Mozambique has also experienced storms and cyclones while recovering from cyclone Freddy which took place from February to March 2023. Since the beginning of March 2024, cyclone Gombe, cyclone Fillipo and the ongoing cyclone Gamane have displaced families and destroyed crops due to resulting floods in southern African countries. In addition, there is looming food insecurity in Mozambique as a result of adverse weather conditions from El Niño that delayed the start of the 2023/24 rainy season rainy season with below-average rainfall, especially in southern and central Mozambique. The Disruptions to agricultural production due to cyclones and displacement have exacerbated food insecurity. The government of Mozambique has predicted that millions of people are expected to face hunger with children particularly being the most affected group.

The humanitarian efforts in Mozambique have been

compounded by the ongoing cholera outbreak in the country that started in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. The country had reported a cumulative total of 45 444 cases, with 169 deaths (CFR 0.4%) in 11 affected provinces as of 03 March 2024. This includes 4 521 cases and seven deaths in 2024 only.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The OCHA introduced the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Mozambique which seeks US\$ 413 million to meet the needs of 1.7 million people. The plan aims to provide life-saving assistance, including protection services, shelter, food assistance, treatment for acute malnutrition, and emergency obstetric care.
- Community leadership and coordination have been strengthened through participatory assessments that identify root causes of conflict and vulnerabilities to disasters to build agency and resilience.
- Primary healthcare services and community health initiatives have been strengthened through a decentralized governance model to respond better to outbreaks.
- Provision of higher quality care through well-trained, consistently remunerated, and adequately supported community health workers is ongoing.
- WHO is providing technical assistance to the MoH to develop a legal framework to formally recognize community health workers with adequate training and consistent remuneration.
- Efforts to complement the National Strategic Health Plan and the Provincial Strategic Health Plans of Tete and Niassa Provinces are ongoing.
- Scaling up and maintaining community health services is underway with collaboration between WHO and its partners through financing the expansion plan that aims to gradually cover all 11 provinces.

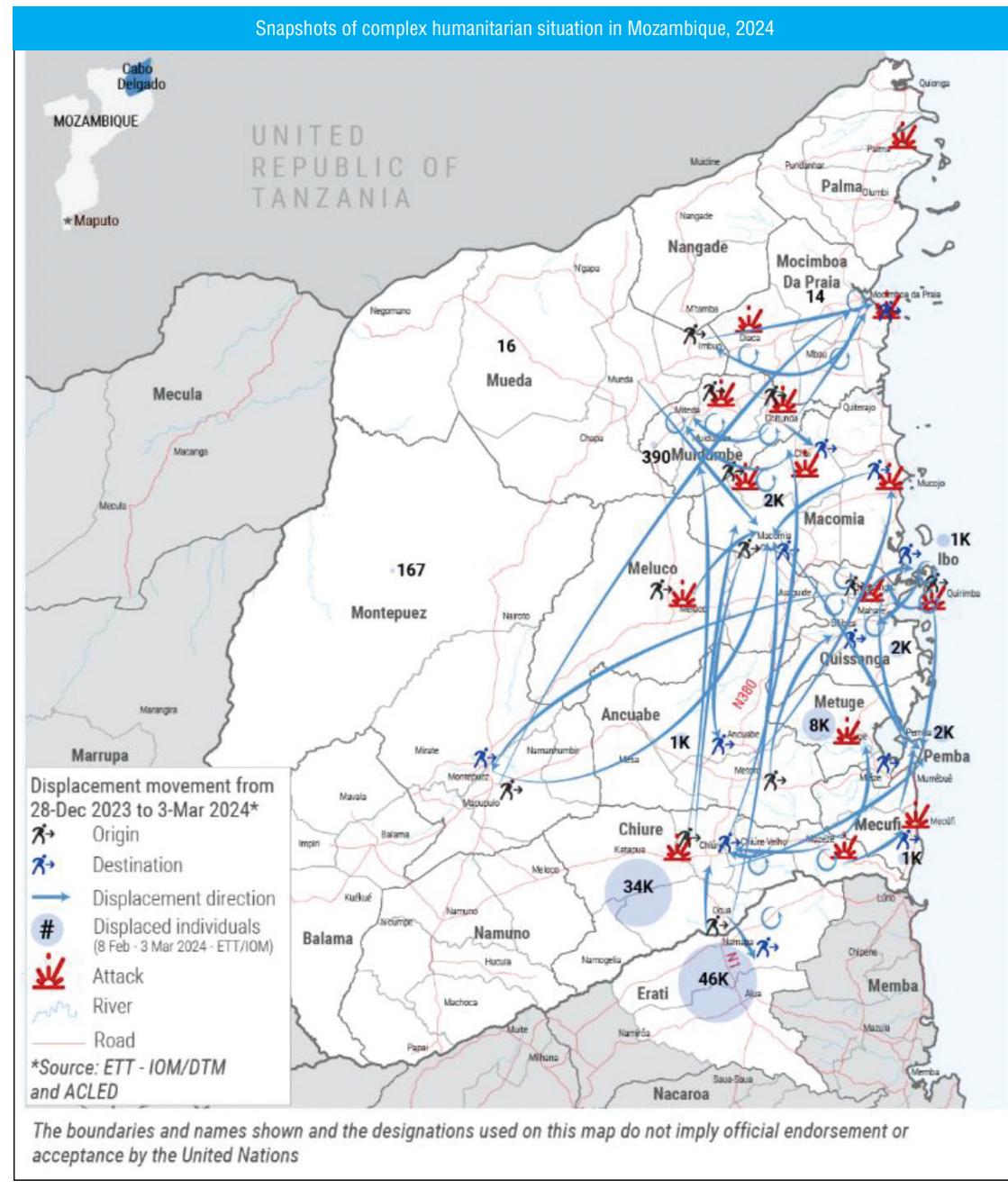
SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Security concerns in Cabo Delgado have displaced people and disrupted livelihoods since December 2023. Chiure district was hit the hardest and has witnessed attacks on healthcare facilities that have forced healthcare workers' displacement hence limiting healthcare services. Food insecurity resulting from El Niño and cyclones has delayed rains and damaged crops respectively, leaving millions facing hunger. The cholera outbreak that has been ongoing since September 2022 has also affected multiple regions. The complex humanitarian situation in

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Mozambique has suffered a lack of funds and limited resources for humanitarian efforts. There is therefore an urgent need for sustainable funding to deliver life-saving aid, food assistance, and healthcare services. Supporting sustainable agriculture, strengthening disaster preparedness, and addressing the root causes of conflict in Cabo Delgado are all essential long-term solutions for a more secure livelihood in Mozambique.



Central African Republic

Meningitis

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The Ministry of Health in the Central African Republic (CAR) officially declared an outbreak of meningococcal W135 meningitis in Batangafo-Kabo health district on 22 March 2024. This declaration followed the surpassing of the epidemic threshold for meningitis in this health district and the confirmation of *Neisseria meningitidis* (Nm) serogroup W135 in samples analysed by the laboratory at the Pasteur Institute in Bangui.

In epidemiological week 9 (26 February to 3 March 2024), The chief physician of Kabo Hospital reported six suspected cases of meningitis, all of which resulted in death after 48 hours of hospitalisation. The recorded cases presented various symptoms, including headaches, fever, convulsions, and febrile coma, leading to a diagnosis of febrile meningeal syndrome.

As of 25 March 2024, 35 suspected cases and nine deaths (CFR: 26.0%) had been recorded in Kabo and Ouaki districts. Kabo district accounts for 97.0% of all cases. Of the 18 samples received and analysed by the Pasteur Institute in Bangui's laboratory, one was confirmed to be *Neisseria meningitidis* (Nm) serogroup W135.

The patients' ages range from 2 months to 55 years, with an average age of 26 years. Individuals over 14 years old represent 75.0% of the cases. Men are more affected, with a sex ratio of 1.2. In addition, it is observed that mortality increases with the patient's age.

Batangafo-Kabo health district, where Kabo Hospital is situated, is one of the districts in Health Region III of CAR, located within the meningitis belt. This area, which borders Chad, is affected by persistent insecurity due to the presence of armed groups in the region and is also characterized by cross-border movements of populations between this sub-prefecture and the Republic of Chad.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Coordination meetings are held regularly at the Public Health Emergency Operations Center, with participation from the Ministry of Public Health, WHO, Institut Pasteur de Bangui, and other partners involved in the epidemic response.
- The Minister of Health officially declared the outbreak on 22 March 2024.
- Eighteen cerebrospinal fluid samples were analysed at the Institut Pasteur in Bangui, revealing one confirmed case of *Neisseria meningitidis* (Nm) serogroup W135.

**35
Cases**

**9
Deaths**

**26.0%
CFR**

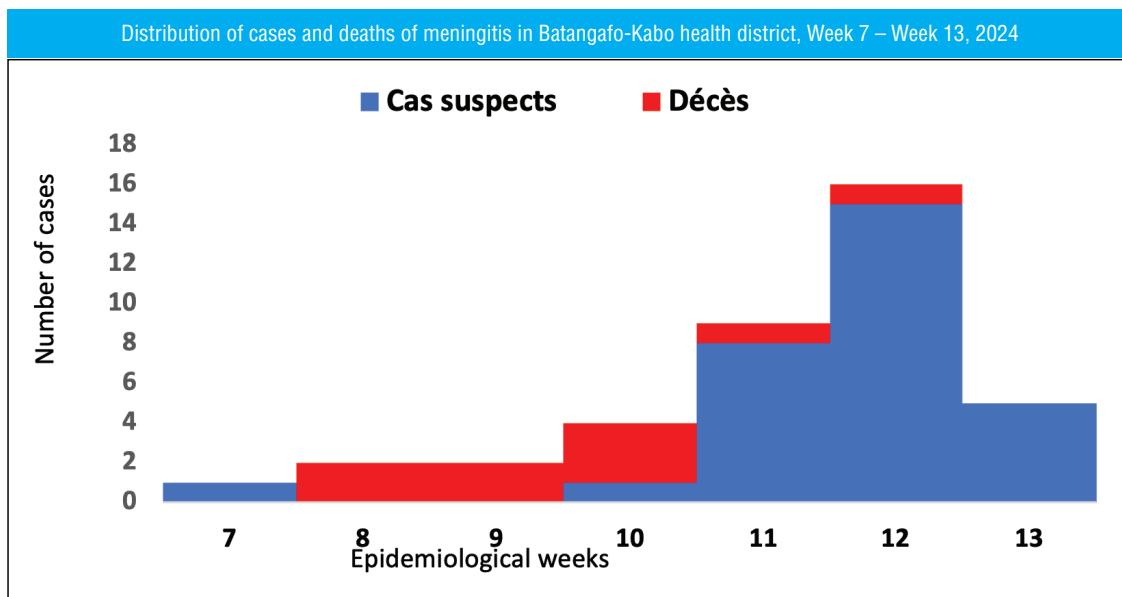
- On March 24, 2024, a multidisciplinary team from Health Region IV arrived in Kabo to aid in epidemic management.
- Forty community health workers were deployed to affected areas to detect cases actively. Surveillance tools, such as investigation forms and case definitions, have been provided to bolster response efforts.
- Currently, 18 patients are hospitalised and receiving medical care in Kabo, including two children, and 16 adults. In addition, a request for ceftriaxone addressed to ICG has been approved, and the transportation of these medications to CAR is currently underway.
- Community awareness campaign was conducted through 40 outreach activities facilitated by partners. Traditional practitioners were visited, and a meeting was held with community leaders to raise awareness about the outbreaks and their contribution to the response effort.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The current situation in Central Africa presents a severe meningitis outbreak with a high mortality rate. Immediate actions are imperative to curb disease transmission and minimise its repercussions. This necessitates boosting surveillance mechanisms, increasing laboratory capabilities for swift diagnosis, ensuring comprehensive patient care and treatment, and intensifying community outreach and involvement initiatives. Additionally, fostering close collaboration among local health authorities, international entities, and humanitarian organisations is indispensable for orchestrating a unified and effective response.

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Burundi

1 481
Cases

9
Deaths

0.6%
CFR

Cholera

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The cholera outbreak that was declared on 1 January 2023 in Burundi continues however with a declining trend. From 1 January 2024 to 26 March 2024, 111 new cases were reported, with no deaths recorded. Cumulatively, 1 481 cases and nine deaths have been reported since the start of the outbreak in week 48, 2022.

These cases originated from 12 health districts in five of Burundi's 18 provinces. Notably, Bujumbura Nord (499 cases, 2 deaths), Isare (473 cases, 6 deaths), and Cibitoke (273 cases) districts account for 84.1% of all reported cases. Additionally, other affected districts include Bujumbura Sud (90 cases, 1 death), Bujumbura Centre (39 cases), Kabezi (48 cases), Mpanda (28 cases), Rumonge (18 cases), Bugarama (7 cases), Mabayi (2 cases), Rwibaga (3 cases), and Bubanza (1 case).

Recent cases have been reported in Bujumbura Nord, Bujumbura Sud, and Bujumbura Centre districts all in Bujumbura Mairie province, and Kabezi in Bujumbura province. Conversely, the remaining eight districts have not reported any cases in the last two months.

A slightly higher incidence of cases has been observed in males, accounting for 54.2% of the total reported cases. The age groups most affected are 11-20 years (22.1%), 21-30 years (21.7%), and children under 5 years (19.1%).

- Extensive dissemination of cholera prevention messages through diverse media channels, notably radio, ensuring broad outreach.
- Implement household disinfection measures alongside community-level public education campaigns on hygiene practices, reinforcing preventive strategies.

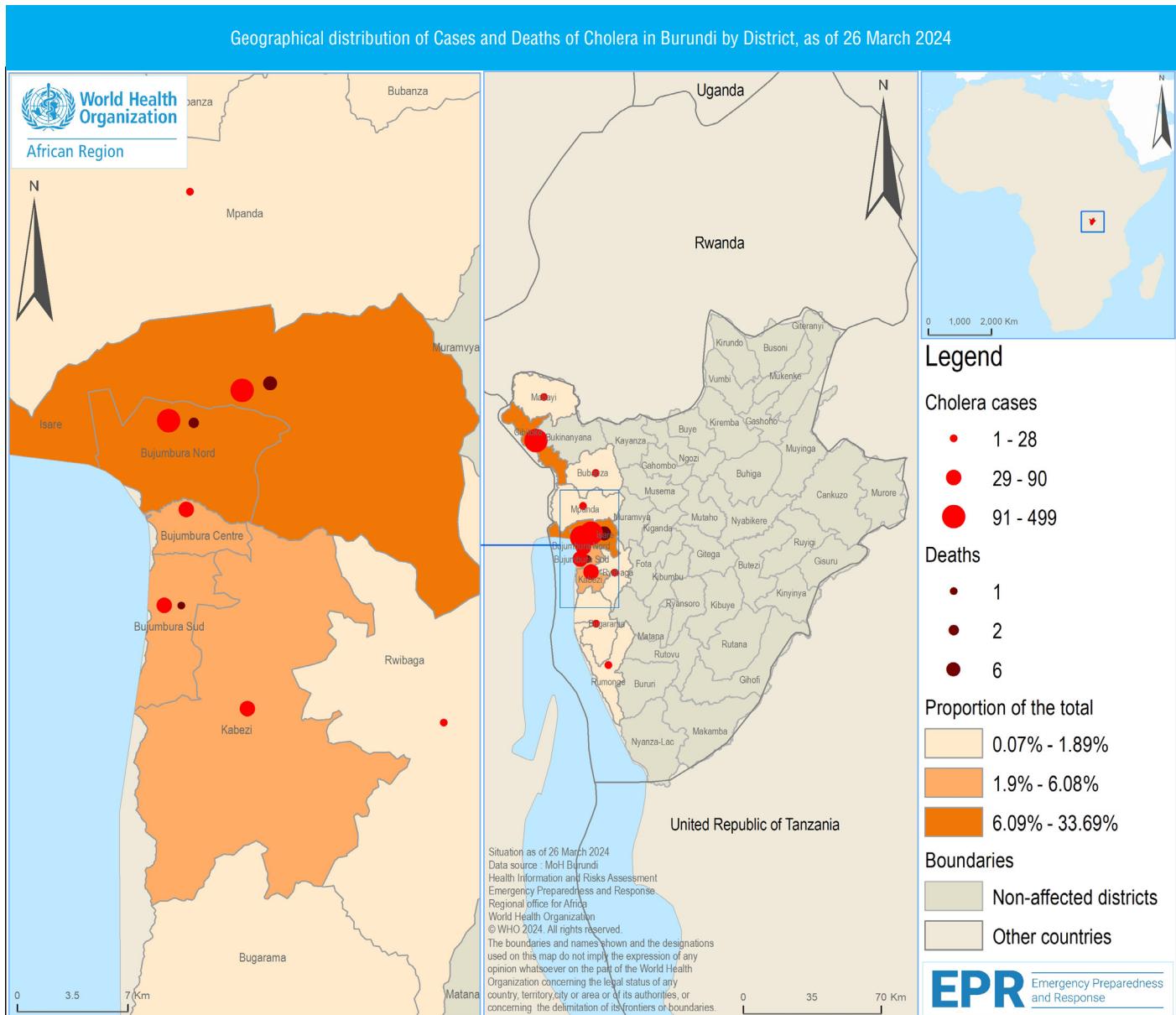
SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Despite a slight increase in cholera cases in Burundi in the first quarter of 2024, the absence of a corresponding increase in deaths indicates that concerted efforts to manage severe cases and prevent deaths are effective. However, the fact that transmission is still ongoing underscores the importance of maintaining and strengthening public health interventions, particularly water, sanitation, and hygiene initiatives, to prevent potential future increases in cases.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

The Ministry of Public Health of Burundi, in collaboration with WHO and its partners, continues to lead the response efforts to the cholera outbreak. The ongoing initiatives include:

- Nationwide cholera surveillance activities, with a focus on affected districts, where health workers are equipped with knowledge to swiftly identify, and report suspected cases.
- Ongoing laboratory operations for case confirmation and serotyping.
- Sustained management of cases at Cholera Treatment Centers (CTCs), bolstered by the pivotal role of the health promotion and risk communication team. Additional health personnel have been mobilized to strengthen CTC capacities for optimal cholera case management.



Republic of Congo

Mpox

EVENT DESCRIPTION

By the first 13 epidemiological weeks of 2024 (January 1 to March 27), the Republic of Congo has reported 58 Mpox cases, comprising 30 suspected, 19 confirmed, and nine probable cases. This represents a significant increase in the number of reported cases compared to the same period in 2022 and 2023. Since 2022, a total of 54 confirmed Mpox cases have been recorded resulting in two fatalities, with five cases in 2022, 21 cases in 2023, and 28 cases in the first quarter of 2024. Mpox is non-endemic in the Republic of Congo and its first case was recorded in 2022.

To date, 9 health districts from 5 departments of the country have reported Mpox cases. Of the 58 reported cases, the Cuvette department has reported 74.14% (43 cases), followed by Pointe-Noire with six cases and Likouala with five cases. Cuvette also accounts for the highest number of confirmed cases (14).

The demographic profile of the cases indicates an average age of 17.6 years, with the youngest case being four months old and the oldest 49 years old. Children aged 5 to 14 years represent 47.3% of the cases, while individuals aged 15 years and older account for 43.6%. Children under 5 years old constitute 9.1% of the cases. A slight majority of the cases are female (51.7%), while among the confirmed cases, males represent a majority (57.9%).

Cases	58	Deaths	0	CFR	0.0%
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- Strengthened measures for healthcare workers, including the provision of essential medications and medical supplies for effective case management.
- Priority actions include updating the national Mpox response plan and securing additional financial resources to optimize response efforts.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

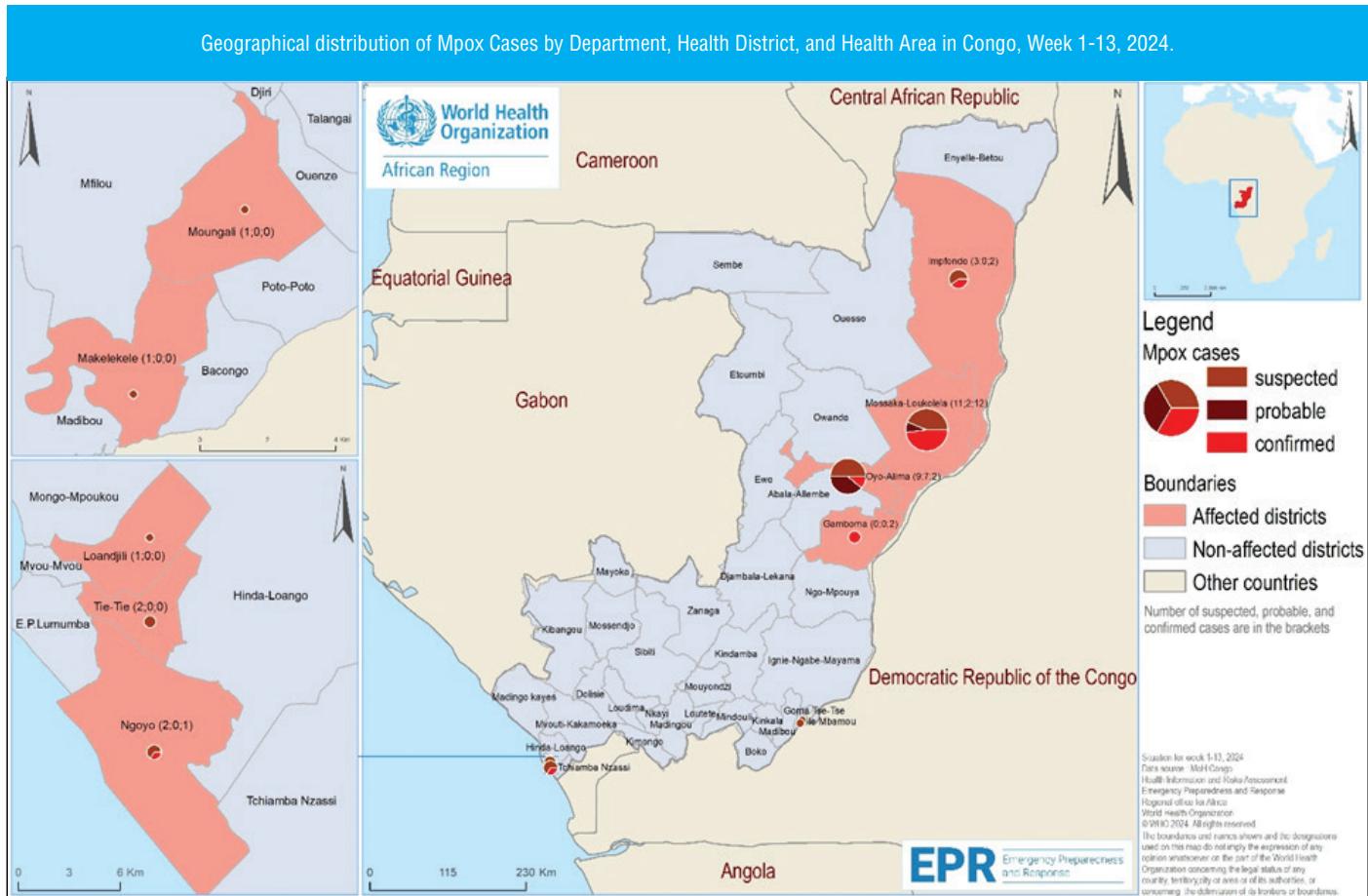
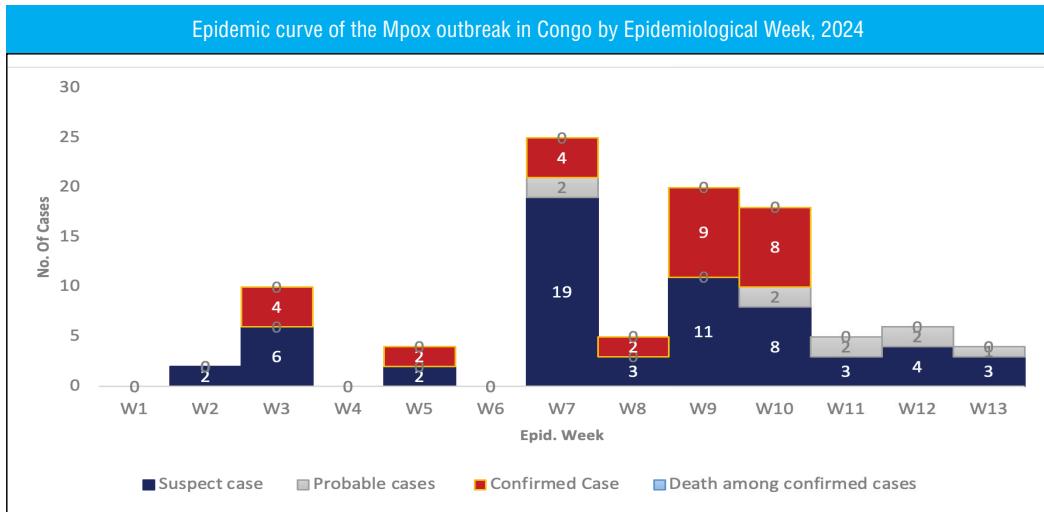
The Mpox outbreak in the Republic of Congo, which began in 2022, has exhibited a significant increase in cases in the first quarter of 2024 compared to previous years. This trend underscores an urgent need for enhanced surveillance and public health measures to contain the spread of the disease. Although suspected cases are reported across five departments, the majority of confirmed cases are concentrated in the Cuvette department, necessitating targeted containment strategies in this region.

Despite proactive measures already in place, there is a critical need for additional resources to optimize response efforts, particularly in the areas of surveillance, case management, and targeted sensitization of high-risk populations, including schools, markets, and cross-border communities. Effective implementation of these measures is essential to interrupt transmission chains, reduce morbidity, and prevent further mortality associated with the outbreak.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners, has declared an outbreak of Mpox and activated coordination and technical response mechanisms to manage the situation effectively. Key Actions Include:

- Regular coordination meetings to ensure effective management and response to the outbreak.
- Active case finding in affected and at-risk areas, comprehensive case investigations, stringent contact tracing, and sample collection and testing to control the spread of the disease.
- Enhanced risk communication and community engagement efforts, including public awareness campaigns, to promote early case detection and reporting.





Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response

Weekly data submission report

Health Emergency Information Management & Risk Assessment Programme

37 Countries
out of 47,
reported for
week 13

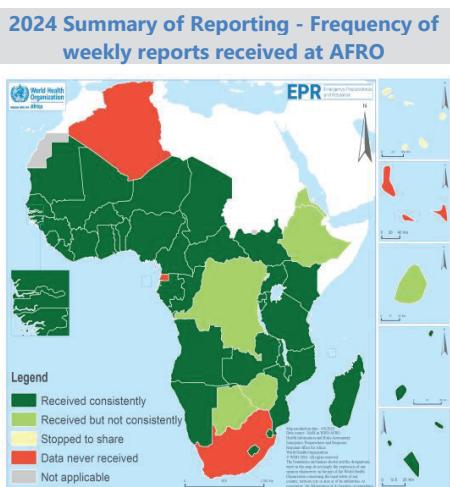
64 %
Timeliness
for weekly
reporting

79 %
Completeness
for weekly
reporting

2024

Update on Reporting - Epidemiological Week 13: 25 – 31 March, 2024

Point du rapportage hebdomadaire – Semaine 13: 25 – 31 mars 2024



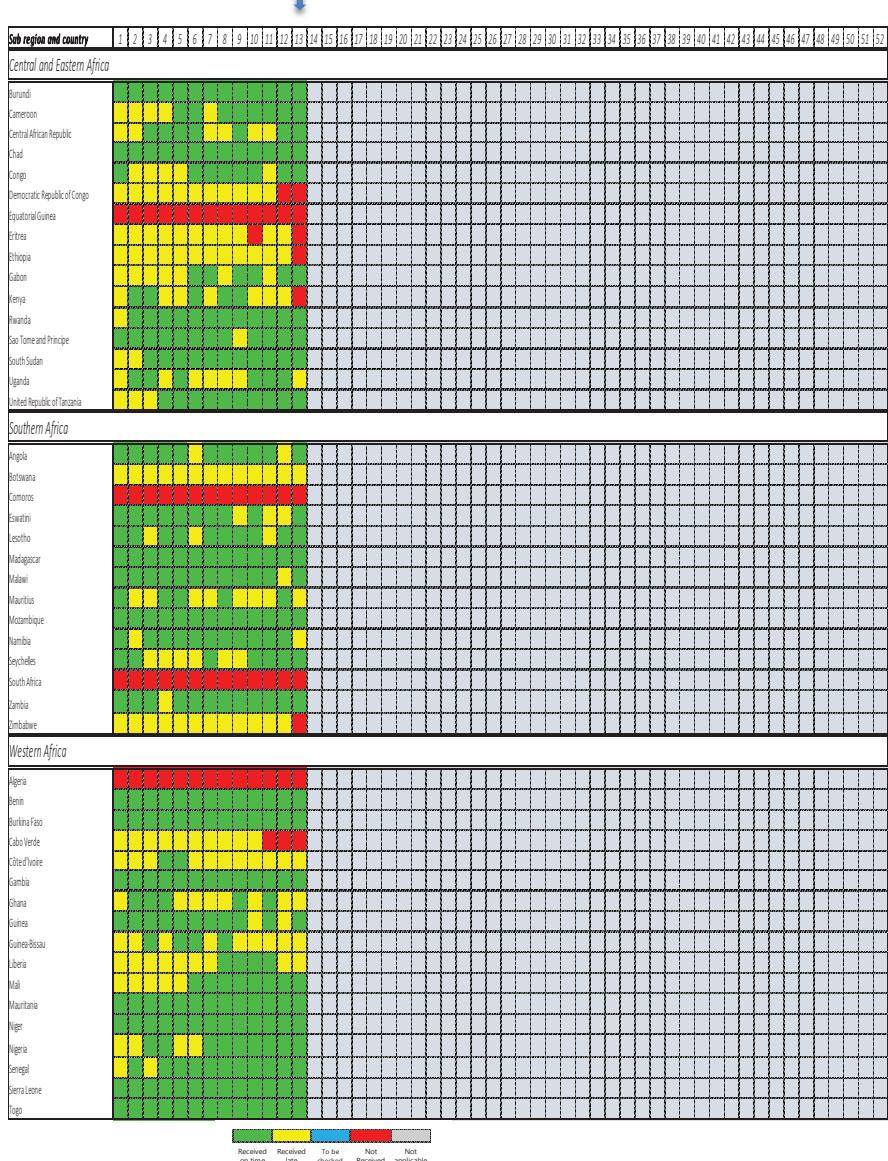
Please, refer to the calendar below to submit your IDSR data on a weekly basis :

Veuillez-vous référer au calendrier ci-dessous pour soumettre vos données de la SIMR sur une base hebdomadaire :

afrooutbreak@who.int
afrgoeprhir@who.int

All the correspondences related to this document should be directed to/ Toutes les correspondances relatives à ce document doivent être adressées à:

*Dr Etien Luc Koua, HIR Programme Area Manager (kouae@who.int)
Emergency Preparedness and Response, WHO Regional Office for Africa*



Reminder : Upcoming deadlines for weekly data submission
Rappel : Dates limites prochaines de soumission des données hebdomadaires

	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16
Start date	25-Mar. -2024	01-Avr. -2024	08-Avr. -2024	15-Avr. -2024
End date	31-Mar. -2024	07-Avr. -2024	14-Avr. -2024	21-Avr. -2024
Deadline / Date limite	3-Avr. -2024	10-Avr. -2024	17-Avr. -2024	24-Avr. -2024

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All events currently being monitored by WHO AFRO

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
New Events									
Central African Republic	Meningitis	Ungraded	27-Mar-24	25-Mar-24	25-Mar-24	35	1	9	0,257
<p>On 22 March 2024, health authorities declared meningitis outbreak in Batangafo-Kabo district following a confirmation of the disease at Institut Pasteur of Bangui with the detection of Neisseria meningitidis (Nm) serotype W135 in one cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) sample out of 18 analyzed. The epidemic threshold was crossed on week 9, 2024 (ending 3 March). From week 7 when the first suspected case was reported through week 12, 2024, a total of 35 cases, one confirmed and nine deaths (CFR 26%) have been reported.</p>									
Malawi	Drought	Ungraded	26-Mar-24	28-Mar-24	28-Mar-24	-	-	-	
<p>Malawi has formally declared on 23 March 2024 a state of disaster due to drought in 23 out of its 28 districts. Preliminary assessments conducted by the Malawian government suggest that approximately 44% of the country's corn crop has either failed or suffered significant damage, directly impacting 2 million households.</p>									
Senegal	CCHF	Ungraded	26-Mar-24	22-Mar-24	24-Mar-24	1	1	0	0
<p>On 22 March 2024, the Institut Pasteur in Dakar (IPD) confirmed a case of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) in a 25-year-old male farmer. The patient, originally from the Guinguinéo district, probably contracted the disease while working in the Ndoffane district. Investigations are ongoing in all the areas visited by the patient. So far 11 samples collected from contacts at the Dakar hospital have tested negative.</p>									
Ongoing Events									
Algeria	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	14-Jul-22	11-Apr-22	6-Mar-24	3	3	-	-
<p>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.</p>									
Benin	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	8-Aug-19	24-Aug-19	13-Mar-24	30	30	-	0
<p>There have been three cases reported in 2023. There are 13 cases reported in 2022. Six cases were reported in 2021 and 2020, and eight in 2019.</p>									
Burkina Faso	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Grade 2	1-Jan-19	1-Jan-19	13-Feb-24	5500000	5500000	-	-
<p>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 February 2024, 5.5 million People needed humanitarian assistance, 3.2 million of which are children and over 2.06 million IDPs registered and 5478 schools closed. The situation remains fluid.</p>									
Burkina Faso	Measles	Ungraded	6-Feb-24	14-Jan-24	9-Mar-24	3817	362	12	0,003
<p>Burkina Faso is experiencing an increase in measles cases. Between week 1 and week 10 of 2024, a total of 3 817 suspected measles cases, resulting in 12 deaths, have been recorded. This rise indicates a growing trend in 2024 compared to previous years during the same period.</p>									
Burundi	Cholera	Grade 3	1-Jan-23	14-Dec-22	24-Mar-24	1	175	9	-
<p>The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. As of 24 march 2024, a total of 1,474 cases have already been reported since the start of the epidemic. The health districts affected are Cibitoke, Bujumbura Nord, Bujumbura Centre, Bujumbura Sud, Isare, Kabezi, Mpanda, Rwbaga, Bubanza, Mabayi, Rumonge and ugarama. There were 2 new cases in Epi Week 10 of 2024</p>									
Burundi	Measles	Ungraded	15-Feb-24	1-Jan-23	12-Feb-24	1670	1	22	0,013
<p>On 14 February 2024, Burundi's Ministry of Health reported a measles outbreak, with 20 of the country's 49 health districts experiencing active outbreaks. These districts were identified as having unvaccinated children in the 2022 National Vaccination Coverage Survey. The epidemic curve indicates a steady increase in cases since May 2023. In 2023, there were 1670 confirmed cases resulting in 22 deaths, representing a case fatality rate of 1.3%. Among the confirmed cases, 55% were aged 6-59 months, and 82% were under 15 years old. From 1 January to 12 February 2024, 34 deaths were reported in five health districts.</p>									
Burundi	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	17-Mar-23	1-Jan-22	20-Mar-24	2	2	-	0
<p>No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There is one case reported in 2023 and one in 2022.</p>									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (North-West & South-West)	Protracted 2	1-Oct-16	27-Jun-18	13-Feb-24	4700000	4700000	-	-
<p>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 neighbouring villages and communities. By February 2024, the following observations were made: 4.7M people in need, 2.7M people targetted, 1M IDPs, 658k Returnees and 485K Refugees and Asylum Seekers.</p>									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Grade 2	31-Dec-13	27-Jun-17	13-Feb-24	-	-	-	-

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The Far North region of Cameroon is still facing humanitarian crisis. The 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.

Cameroon	Measles	Ungraded	2-Apr-19	1-Jan-23	3-Dec-23	6,682	6,535	31	0,005
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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. At least 31 related deaths (CFR 0.5%) have been reported in 2023.

Cameroon	Mpox	Protracted 2	24-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	30-Nov-23	45	45	3	0,067
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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.

Cameroon	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	23-May-19	1-Jan-20	6-Dec-23	13	13		0
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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.

Cameroon	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	20-Nov-23	23-Jan-23	10-Mar-24	59	30	5	0,085
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In Cameroon, three cases of yellow fever confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) were reported in the last quarter of 2023, specifically in weeks 42 and 45. Probable and confirmed cases of yellow fever were reported consistently throughout 2023, from week 4 onward. As of week 2 of 2024, a total of 32 confirmed cases have been reported in 10 regions, including 23 PRNT-positive and nine PCR-positive cases. Of these reported cases, 30 have been classified as confirmed, including six in Douala's densely populated urban area.

Cape Verde	Dengue	Grade 3	6-Nov-23	6-Nov-23	24-Mar-24	992	543		0
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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 deaths. As of 11 March 2023, a total of 992 suspected cases, including 543 confirmed cases and no deaths, were reported.

Central African Republic	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 2	11-Dec-13	11-Dec-13	13-Feb-24	2800000	2800000	-	-
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The Central African Republic has been facing a humanitarian crisis for more than a decade following military-political conflicts. In 2023, an estimated 2 million people were assisted and in 2024, 1.9 million people have been targeted. Of the country's population of 6.1 million inhabitants, more than half (3.4 million), need humanitarian assistance in 2024. More than 512 000 people are currently internally displaced, 2.5 million suffer from food insecurity, and 751 000 are CAR refugees.

Central African Republic	Impact of Sudan crisis in CAR	Grade 3	1-May-23	1-May-23	6-Mar-24	-	-	-	
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On 15 April 2023, a conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) broke out and displaced people within Sudan and in five neighboring countries among which four are part of the WHO African region (AFRO): the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. As of 6 March 2024, a total of 22 627 refugees and 6 158 returnees have been recorded in CAR.

Central African Republic	Measles	Ungraded	13-Mar-22	1-Jan-23	26-Nov-23	3,027	1,145	4	0,001
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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.

Central African Republic	Mpox	Protracted 2	3-Mar-22	4-Mar-22	26-Nov-23	35	35	1	0,029
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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.

Central African Republic	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	24-May-19	24-May-19	13-Dec-23	45	45		0
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A total of 14 cases have been reported in the country in 2023. 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.

Central African Republic	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	12-Jun-23	1-Jan-23	22-Feb-24	9	5		0
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In 2023, five confirmed cases of yellow fever were recorded for the following districts : Sangha-Mbaéré (1), Berbérati (1), Bambari (2), and Bossembélé (1). The number of the confirmed cases this year has been reviewed. Since the beginning of 2024, four probable cases of yellow fever (PRNT positive) were recorded in the Mbäïki health district, pending final classification. A reactive vaccination campaign in the affected districts is planned to begin in March 2024.

Chad	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	11-Feb-22	1-Mar-16	11-Feb-24	-	-	-	-
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Chad is among the African countries most affected by the armed conflict in Sudan, hosting 46.7% of Sudanese refugees to date. As of 11 February 2024, a total of 6 380 new refugees have been registered in the four crisis-affected provinces in the East, bringing the total number of Sudanese refugees to 553 150 (with 54.1% located in Adré, the epicenter of the crisis) and 144 105 Chadian returnees since the start of the conflict in Sudan.

Chad	Impact of Sudan crisis in Chad	Grade 3	15-Apr-23	15-Apr-23	24-Mar-24	-	-	-	
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On 15 April 2023, a conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) broke out and displaced people within Sudan and in five neighboring countries among which four are part of the WHO African region (AFRO): the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. As of 6 March 2024, the conflict has displaced 6.3 million internally and 1.7 million in neighboring countries including 559 423 refugees and 5 531 returnees for Chad.

Chad	Measles	Ungraded	24-May-18	1-Jan-24	11-Feb-24	771	129	1	0,001
Between 1 January and 11 February 2024, 771 suspected measles cases, including 129 confirmed IgM-positive cases, were reported in 84 out of 158 districts, representing 53.2% of all districts. One death was reported in the N'Djamena Centre health district in N'Djamena province. In addition, 12 health districts have exceeded the epidemic threshold, none of which are in provinces affected by humanitarian crises.									
Chad	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	9-Sep-19	13-Dec-23	204	204		0
One cVDPV2 case was reported this week, bringing the total number of cases this year to 45. This latest reported case had onset of paralysis on 15 September, from Salamat region of Chad , 44 cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2022, 106 cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2020 from three different outbreaks and nine others were reported in 2019.									
Comoros	Cholera	Grade 3	2-Feb-24	2-Feb-24	17-Mar-24	319		12	0,038
Since the official cholera outbreak declaration on 2 February 2024 through 17 March 2024, a total of 319 cases and 12 deaths (CFR 3.8%) are reported in Comoros with the cholera attack rate of 38 cases per 100 000 inhabitants. The antibiogram and serotyping confirmed Vibrio cholerae O1 Ogawa									
Congo	Floods	Grade 2	1-Jan-24	29-Dec-23	24-Feb-24			23	-
Since December 2023, nine of the twelve departments of the Republic of Congo (Cuvette, Likouala, Plateaux, Sangha, Kouilou, Niari, Pool, Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire) have been experiencing heavy floods following excessive rainfall and overflow of the Oubangui and Congo rivers As of 8 January 2024, 23 deaths were reported and an estimated 336 560 individuals were in need of humanitarian and health assistance. As of 24 February 2024, 196 769 internally displaced persons were recorded in seven departments, including 7 407 () pregnant women, 36 855 (3.8%) children less than five years old (18.7%), and 12 762 (6.5%) elderly.									
Congo	Mpox	Protracted 2	23-May-22	22-Aug-23	27-Nov-23	26	21	5	0,192
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	21-Mar-23	1-Mar-23	13-Dec-23	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.									
Côte d'Ivoire	Dengue	Grade 3	10-Jul-23	19-Jun-23	25-Feb-24	4,006	325	3	0,001
An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in Ivory Coast. A total of 4 006 cases have been reported from 1 January 2023 to 25 February 2024, with 325 confirmed cases and 3 deaths (CFR: 0.1 %).									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Floods	Ungraded	9-Jan-24	9-Jan-24	28-Mar-24	2	200	300	
Severe floods in the Democratic Republic of Congo have caused catastrophic impacts across multiple regions for weeks. By December 2023, the affected area had expanded to over 1.6 million hectares, with significant damage along the Congo River and in provinces such as Equateur and Kongo Central. The most impacted crops included cassava, corn, and peanuts, particularly in the Kinshasa peri-urban and central agricultural savannahs. As of 7 February 2024, 422,732 households had been affected, and 2,196,562 houses had collapsed across 17 provinces									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Humanitarian crisis	Grade 3	20-Dec-16	17-Apr-17	20-Feb-24	-	-	-	-
In the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly in North Kivu, a protracted and complex conflict persists, characterized by the presence of numerous armed groups and the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) and their respective allies. This situation has led to widespread instability and an unprecedented humanitarian crisis in North Kivu province. Between February 2nd and 8th, armed clashes between the FARDC and M23 rebels resulted in the displacement of approximately 150 000 people in North Kivu, including around 50% children. Most of these displaced individuals have experienced repeated displacements, particularly from collective centers in Bweremana, Kirotshe, and Shasha in the Masisi territory, and Katsiru in the Rutshuru territory. Additionally, the fighting has also triggered the displacement of around 60,000 people southward, towards Minova and Bunyakiri in South Kivu province.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Anthrax	Grade 2	16-Nov-23	4-Nov-23	3-Jan-24	20	1	4	0,2
A human case of anthrax was confirmed on 16 November 2023 in Lume health area, Mutwanga health zone, North Kivu Province. From 4 November 2023 to 3 January 2024, a total of 20 suspected cases including 4 deaths (CFR 20%) were reported from four health zones of the North Kivu Province: Mutwanga (7 cases, 2 deaths), Mabalako (4 cases, 1 death), Beni (5 cases), and Vuhovi (4 cases, 1 death).									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cholera	Grade 3	16-Jan-15	1-Jan-23	12-Nov-23	62,803	1,866	715	0,011
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	Measles	Ungraded	12-Oct-21	1-Jan-23	10-Dec-23	305,404	7,214	5,684	0,019
A total of 305 404 suspected measles cases and 5 688 deaths have been reported from week 1 through week 49 (ending 10 December), 2023. About 77% of these suspected cases are children under five years of age. Among the suspected cases reported, 7 214 were investigated through the case based surveillance system and 3 980 were IgM positive for measles, while 603 were IgM positive for rubella.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mpox	Protracted 2	30-Mar-19	1-Jan-24	11-Feb-24	2,609	360	218	0,084
In 2024, cumulatively from week 1 through week 6 (ending 11 February), a total of 2 609 cases, 360 confirmed and 218 deaths (CFR 8.4%) have been reported in DRC; 18 out of 26 Provinces (69.0%) and 100 out of 519 health zones (19.3%) have reported at least one suspected case of mpox in 2024. In 2023, a total of 14 626 mpox cases and 654 deaths (CFR 4.5%) were reported.									

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Plague suspected	Ungraded	26-Feb-24	1-Jan-24	22-Mar-24	205		7	0,034
The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is facing plague in two health zones (Rethy and Logo) in the Ituri province. A total of 205 cases have been reported including seven deaths (CFR 3.4%) since the beginning of this year.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	27-Aug-22	1-Jan-23	20-Mar-24	105	105		0
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV1 cases were reported this week. The number of 2023 cases remains 105.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-21	1-Jan-23	20-Mar-24	118	118		0
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. The number of 2023 cases remains 118.									
Eritrea	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	2-Jun-22	7-Jun-22	27-Mar-24	2	2		0
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	Tropical Storm Filipo	Ungraded	11-Mar-24	14-Mar-24		0	0	0	
As of 14 March, heavy rain and strong winds caused by Cyclone Filipo affected the eastern Lubombo region of Eswatini. Ka-Langa, Sitsatsaweni, Makhewu, Lomahasha are areas that have been affected, and have suffered flooded houses and schools, damaged roads, downed power lines. Public transport has been heavily reduced and schools due to adverse weather. On a positive note, the rain helped alleviate drought conditions in the region.									
Ethiopia	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	20-Mar-24	-	-	-	-
According to the January 2024 Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) food security outcomes projection. Households in northern Ethiopia increasingly face extreme hardships accessing food and income which are driving ongoing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. Households have limited food stocks resulting from the failure of the 2023 meher harvest, and income-earning activities have yet to recover from recent conflict.									
Ethiopia	Humanitarian crisis (Northern Ethiopia)	Grade 3	4-Nov-20	4-Nov-20	12-Mar-24	-	-	-	-
The conflict in northern Ethiopia has led to massive and acute humanitarian needs in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray, which are still only partially addressed. Vital infrastructure, such as health facilities, water installations, and schools have been destroyed. Ongoing armed conflicts in Amhara and Oromia, continue to threaten the lives of many, driving humanitarian and protection needs. As of 12 March 2024, in Amhara region, armed clashes continued to escalate between Fano militias and the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF), while in Oromia region, Fano militias attacked civilians in border areas of North Shewa zone									
Ethiopia	Impact of Sudan crisis in Ethiopia	Grade 3	1-May-23	1-May-23	6-Mar-24	-	-	-	
On 15 April 2023, a conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) broke out and displaced people within Sudan and in five neighboring countries among which four are part of the WHO African region (AFRO): the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. As of 6 March 2024, the conflict has displaced 6.3 million internally and 1.7 million in neighboring countries including 42 084 refugees and 7 760 returnees in Ethiopia.									
Ethiopia	Cholera	Grade 3	17-Sep-22	1-Aug-22	10-Mar-24	37,497	37,497	525	0,014
Since the index cholera case reported on 27 August 2022 through 10 March 2024, there have been a total of 37 497 cholera cases and 525 deaths (CFR 1.4%). In 2024, a total of 8 606 cases and 58 deaths are reported.									
Ethiopia	Dengue	Grade 3	16-May-23	10-May-23	24-Mar-24	23	23	17	0
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 26 February 2024, a total of 23 381 cases and 17 deaths associated deaths (CFR 0.08%) have been reported from five affected regions. 644 of the cumulative cases have been reported in 2024 only. New cases are reported from Dire Dawa city administration.									
Ethiopia	Malaria	Ungraded	31-Jan-23	1-Jan-23	26-Feb-24	-	-	-	
Ethiopia is still experiencing malaria outbreak for years now. Cumulatively in 2024, from 1 January to 26 February, a total of 705 054 malaria cases and 153 deaths were reported nationwide. Most malaria cases, were reported from Oromia (34%), followed by Amhara (18%), Southwest (13%), and South (10%). Number of malaria cases so far this year is already higher than reported during the same period in 2023									
Ethiopia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Apr-17	1-Jan-23	24-Mar-24	53	53	440	0,008
Since August 12, 2023, 237 Woredas across all regions in Ethiopia have been affected by the measles outbreak. The outbreak is active in 79 Woredas across the country out of the 359 Woredas affected. As of 03 March 2024, a total of 53 880 cases with 440 deaths have been reported, a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 0.82%. 43 047 of the cumulative cases and 318 deaths were reported in 2024 only. 373 new Cases were reported within the last 15 days									
Ethiopia	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	24-Jun-19	20-May-19	27-Mar-24	62	62		0
No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There was no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) reported in 2023, one case reported in 2022, 10 cases in 2021, 38 cases in 2020, and 13 cases in 2019, giving a cumulative of 62 cases.									
Gabon	Diphtheria	Ungraded	23-Jan-24	1-Dec-23	19-Mar-24	28	2	3	0,107

On 23 January 2024, Cameroon reported a confirmed case of Diphtheria. The affected individual is a 9-year-old male from Bitam Health District in Gabon. The onset of symptoms occurred on 1 December 2023, and he sought medical consultation on 3 December 2023 in the Enongal health area, Ebolowa health district in Cameroon. The person died on 7 December 2023. The sample tested positive for Diphtheria on 23 January 2024. As of 19 March 2024, a total of 28 suspected cases, including 2 laboratory confirmed cases, 8 clinically compatible cases and three deaths (CFR: 10 %) were notified.

Ghana	Mpox	Protracted 2	8-Jun-22	24-May-22	13-Feb-24	138	138	5	0,036
As of week 5 of 2024, there have been 138 confirmed cases and 5 deaths(CFR 3.6%) reported from the 261 Districts.									
Ghana	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	23-Aug-19	23-Jul-19	24-Mar-24	34	34		0

Ghana first reported a cVDPV2 outbreak in 2019. The country has a cumulative of 34 cVDPV2 AFP cases. 19 cVDPV2 cases were documented in 2019, 12 in 2020, 3 in 2022 and no cases in 2023. No new case was documented as of week 10 of 2024.

Guinea	Diphtheria	Grade 2	21-Aug-23	4-Jul-23	14-Jan-24	2,24	2,081	85	0,038
An outbreak of diphtheria has been reported in the Kankan region of Guinea since 4 July 2023. As of 31 December 2023, 2 240 suspected cases had been reported from the Kankan, Faranah, Labé, Mamou, Conakry and N'Zérékoré regions, including 2 081 confirmed cases and 85 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, 42 were laboratory-confirmed, 1 945 were clinically compatible and 94 were epidemiologically linked. The Siguiri health district in the Kankan region is the epicenter of the outbreak, with 97% of suspected cases reported.									
Guinea Lassa fever Ungraded 3-Feb-24 25-Jan-24 3-Feb-24 2 2 0 0									

On 03 February 2024, WHO was notified of a confirmed case of Lassa fever in a 40-year-old driver of N'Zérékoré prefecture, Guinée forestière region of southeastern Guinea. In addition to this case, there was another confirmed case of lassa fever confirmed in the health district of Kissidougou on 31 January 2024.

Kenya	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	20-Mar-24	-	-	-	-
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Kenya food security outlook of February to September 2024 shows that, from February to May, pastoral household access to food and income will likely improve with increased access to the short rains harvest, increased livestock birth rates, and agricultural labor opportunities. From June to September, household access to food and income will improve with the start of the long rains harvest in July as market prices temporarily decline. From early to mid-August, some households with small farms will likely have depleted their household food stocks and will turn to markets to meet their food needs, but above-average prices will likely keep their purchasing power lower than normal

Kenya	Anthrax	Grade 2	9-Jan-24	4-Mar-24	24-Mar-24	68		0	0
An outbreak of Anthrax was reported on 9 January 2024 from Kandara, Maragwa, and Kigumo sub-counties. As of 22 February 2024, there have been 68 cumulative cases and zero deaths. Kigumo reported the most cases (44), followed by Kandara (22) and Maragwa (2) cases. No new cases reported									

A cholera outbreak has been ongoing in Kenya since 26 October 2022. As of 3 March 2024, a total of 12 521 cases, with 577 confirmed by culture, and 206 deaths (CFR 1.7%) have been reported in 28 affected Counties.

Kenya	Measles	Ungraded	29-Jun-22	1-Jan-23	18-Mar-24	1,992	598	10	0,005
The outbreak has been continuous since January 2023. Nine counties are actively reporting measles cases; Garissa,Kilifi,Mombasa,Turkana,Samburu,Wajir,Meru,Kwale, and Mandera,since early 2024. A total of 598 cases with 10 deaths (CFR 1.7%) have been reported.									

Kenya	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	6-Jul-23	26-May-23	10-Jan-24	13	13		0
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According to Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There have been eight cases reported in 2023.

Kenya	Rift Valley fever (RVF)	Ungraded	24-Jan-24	25-Jan-24	10-Mar-24	145	7	0	0
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The ongoing Rift valley fever (RVF) outbreak has been confirmed in two counties : Marsabit and Wajir counties. A total of 145 suspected cases with seven confirmed human cases have been reported. Marsabit has reported 82 suspected cases with five confirmed by RT-PCR, while Wajir reported 63 suspected cases with two confirmed by RT-PCR. The number of confirmed cases has been reviewed from 12 to seven.

Kenya	Suspected brew poisoning	Ungraded	9-Feb-24	9-Feb-24	24-Mar-24	45		21	0,467
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On 9 February 2024, a brew poisoning incident was reported from Kirinyaga County involving 21 cases and nine deaths; people developed blurred vision, abdominal pain, body weakness and vomiting between 6 and 8 February 2024 after consuming a brew on 5 February 2024 at a local bar in a village in Kirinyaga Central sub-county. As of 22 February, 45 cases and 21 deaths were reported. No cases have been reported since then.

Liberia	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	3-Mar-22	6-Jan-22	13-Feb-24	376	110	32	0,085
From January 6, 2022, to week 6 of 2024, a cumulative total of 376 cases of Lassa Fever have been reported with 110 confirmed and 32 deaths (CFR 29%).									

Liberia Measles Ungraded 3-Feb-22 13-Dec-21 13-Feb-24 13,124 12,475 95 0,007 Since the measles outbreak started on 13 December 2021, there have been 13 124 suspected cases, 12 475 confirmed cases, and 95 deaths with CFR 0.7%, as of week 5 of 2024. Only Maryland County remains in outbreak with 433 ongoing cases.

Liberia	Mpox	Protracted 2	21-Jul-22	23-Jul-22	13-Feb-24	119	7		0
Liberia confirmed its first case of Mpox on 23 July 2022, with a cumulative total of 119 suspected cases reported and 7 confirmed. The most recent case was in week 42 of 2023 in Grand Kru and Nimba counties. No new cases have been reported in 2024.									

Madagascar	Floods	Ungraded	26-Feb-24	5-Feb-24	18-Feb-24	-	-	-	
Since weeks 6 and 7, 2024 heavy rainfall has triggered flooding in the central and northeastern parts of Madagascar. This has resulted in population displacements and the loss of homes and infrastructure, including roads, bridges, agriculture, health facilities, water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure. The three regions affected by the situation are Atsinanana, Analanjirofo, and Analamanga									

Madagascar	Malnutrition crisis	Protracted 2	1-Jul-21	1-Jan-21	21-Mar-24			-	-
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The humanitarian situation in the Grand Sud remained fragile and is expected to deteriorate further, thus reversing the marginal gains made in 2023. Malnutrition rates are expected to reach IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) in Ikongo and Varika during the lean season. Nearly 196 500 children under the age of five may suffer from acute malnutrition from October 2023 to April 2024. Two districts will reach a critical phase, nine will be in a serious phase, and four will be on alert for acute malnutrition between February and April 2024.

Madagascar	Malaria	Ungraded	28-Feb-24	1-Jan-24	18-Feb-24	526127		42	0
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Madagascar is experiencing malaria outbreak since last year and the same trend continues in 2024. From week 1 to week 7, 2024, a total of 526 127 cases and 42 deaths are reported, 72 districts are in outbreak and 26 in alert

Malawi	Floods	Ungraded	28-Feb-24	27-Feb-24	3-Mar-24	10944		4	
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Malawi experienced torrential rains since the night of 27 February to March 2024 leading to Flooding emergencies in Nkhakota and Karonga, affecting more than 15,000 people, 7 reported deaths and 2 missing people. Nkhakota district, Dwangwa town is the most affected.

Malawi	Anthrax	Grade 2	27-Nov-23	28-Nov-23	21-Mar-24	1	1		0
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On 27 November 2023, a case of human cutaneous anthrax was confirmed from Mzimba district, northern Malawi, in a 6-year-old female; no death reported so far.

Malawi	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Mar-22	3-Mar-22	3-Mar-24	59,287	59,287	1,774	0,03
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Twenty-nine districts have reported Cholera cases since March 2022 in the Machinga district. As of 3 March 2024, a cumulative total of 59 287 cases and 1 774 deaths (CFR 3.0%) have been reported since the onset of the outbreak.

Malawi	Poliomyelitis (WPV1)	Grade 2	31-Jan-22	1-Feb-22	20-Mar-24	1	1		0
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One positive case of wild WPV1 was detected in Lilongwe from a child with the date of onset of paralysis on 19 November 2021. As of 20 March 2024, no other cases have been reported.

Mali	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	11-Sep-17	11-Sep-17	24-Mar-24	7500000	7500000		0
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Mali is facing prolonged conflict, poverty, climate shocks, and growing insecurity. However, the current Humanitarian Response Plan for Mali needs to be more funded, with only 11% of the required funding secured for the 4.1M(million) people targeted. There has been a significant increase in IDPs in the regions of Kidal (32.8%) and Ménaka (20%). As of March 2024, over 7.1M people require humanitarian assistance and as long as it persists, 2M people have access to water, 2.5M children are at risk of Acute Malnutrition, 1.6M excluded from alert/response mechanisms and 1.8M children are deprived the right education.

Mali	Dengue	Grade 3	12-Sep-23	1-Jan-24	3-Mar-24	1,627	296		0
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From 1 January to 3 March 2024, Mali reported 1 627 suspected cases of dengue and no deaths across 10 health districts in three regions. Of the 1 627 samples tested with a rapid diagnostic test, 296 were positive, resulting in a positivity rate of 18.2%. The attack rate at week 9 was 1.2 cases per 100 000 population.

Mali	Measles	Ungraded	20-Feb-18	1-Jan-24	3-Mar-24	123	68		0
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Between week 1 and week 9 of 2024, out of 123 samples tested, 68 were IgM positive for measles, representing a positivity rate of 51%. There were 53 negative results and two were indeterminate. The incidence rate at week 9 is 0.3 per 100 000 population. No deaths have been reported. In 2023, 780 suspected measles cases were laboratory tested in Mali, of which 354 were positive and 426 were negative. A total of 32 of the 75 health districts (42.7%) recorded at least one confirmed measles outbreak in 2023.

Mali	Zika	Ungraded	7-Dec-23	10-Dec-23	18-Mar-24	22	22		0
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On 6 December 2023, the Ministry of Health of Mali reported 12 cases and zero deaths of Zika virus disease confirmed by real time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at the Molecular and Genomic Biology Laboratory of the University Center for Clinical Research (UCRC) of Point G. Three cases were confirmed on 1 December 2023 and nine cases on 4 December 2023. As of 18 March 2024, a total of 22 confirmed cases and zero deaths were reported from 10 health districts in Koulikoro region (9), Sikasso region (1), and Bamako district (12).

Mauritania	Influx of refugees from Mali	Ungraded	11-Mar-24	14-Mar-24	19-Mar-24	180000	-	-	-%
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The humanitarian situation in the Hodh Chargui region (HEC) of Mauritania is becoming critical with the massive arrival of thousands of Malian refugees fleeing insecurity and violence. It is estimated that over 180 000 refugees and returnees are registered or awaiting registration in the Bassiknou district. According to UNHCR data, over 40% are outside the formal camp system, many with livestock, putting pressure on natural resources (such as water and grazing land) and basic social services. Both displaced populations and host communities require protection, shelter, clean water, hygiene and sanitation facilities, as well as healthcare for their well-being.

Mauritania	Measles	Ungraded	7-Mar-23	1-Jan-24	17-Mar-24	1,406	170	4	0,003
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From 1 January to 17 March 2024, Mauritania reported 1 406 suspected cases of measles, of which 170 were laboratory-confirmed, resulting in four deaths. Forty-one (41) Moughataas in the 15 wilayas have reported confirmed cases of measles in 2024. The worst affected Moughataa is Bir Mogrein. Of the 38 moughataas that have crossed the epidemic threshold this year, 25 are currently experiencing an outbreak, while 13 others are in the post-epidemic phase.

Mauritius	Dengue	Grade 3	17-Dec-23	17-Dec-23	14-Jan-24	40	40	0	0
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From week 50, 2023 (ending 17 December 2023) to week 2, 2024 (ending 14 January 2024), the country has recorded an upsurge in dengue cases (40 confirmed cases reported). In week 2, 2024 (ending 14 January 2024), 16 laboratory confirmed cases were reported. With the recent rains that have fallen on Mauritius, this situation is expected to worsen.

Mozambique	Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado	Protracted 2	1-Jan-20	12-Oct-23	21-Mar-24	2	2	-	-
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From 22 December 2022, 112 894 people have been displaced in Cabo Delgado due to NSAGs' attacks, including 91 239 farmers who abandoned their lands during harvest season. Children, women, and men comprise 62%, 23%, and 15% of the displaced. Food aid reached over 64,000 individuals, and 24,000 received shelter. By 5 March 2024, 154 children were missing, and 182 were unaccompanied. Additionally, there are 6 732 cholera cases and a conjunctivitis outbreak affecting 1 225 people, with schools disrupted.

Mozambique	Tropical Storm Filipo	Ungraded	11-Mar-24	14-Mar-24		2800	2	2	
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As of 15 March 2024, the low-pressure system, named Filipo, delivered abundant, intense rain and strong gusts of rain as it hit multiple countries, with Mozambique the worst affected. Two people have died due to the system, and around 2 800 people have been displaced. Many structures collapsed in coastal areas due to the severe storm at sea. In the south of the country, waves exceeded 21 feet in height. Meanwhile, in Maputo, the capital, streets were flooded, and traffic was significantly impeded. In this city of more than one million inhabitants, dozens of vehicles were swept away. Rainfall was heavy, exceeding eight inches in some areas. Combined with wind speeds of more than 50 mph, it created a dangerous weather situation in a country still recovering from Freddy cyclone.

Mozambique	Cholera	Grade 3	14-Sep-22	12-Oct-23	21-Mar-24	45	45	169	-
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The current cholera outbreak in the country started in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. As of 10 March 2024, 45 444 cholera cases have been recorded with 169 deaths (CRF 0.4%) in 11 affected provinces. This includes 4 521 cases and seven deaths in 2024 only.									
Mozambique	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	3-May-22	31-Oct-23	28-Mar-24	26	26		0
26 Circulating vaccine-derived polio type one (cVDPV1) cases have been reported since 2022; These include 22 cases in 2022 and four cases in 2023. No cVDPV1 case has been reported in 2024;									
Mozambique	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	7-Dec-18	1-Jan-21	28-Mar-24	7	7		0
Seven circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) cases have been reported since 2022. No case has been reported in 2024, one case was reported in 2023, five cases in 2022, and one case in 2021.									
Mozambique	Poliomyelitis (WPV1)	Grade 2	17-May-22	18-May-22	28-Mar-24	8	8		0
A wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) was detected in Mozambique in a 12-year-old female patient from Changara district, Tete province; the paralysis onset was on 25 March 2022. The stool samples investigation, collected on 1 and 2 April 2022, showed that the virus was linked to the virus found in Malawi. Laboratory analysis began on 4 April 2022. Eight cases were recorded cumulatively in 2022. No new wild polio cases were reported in Mozambique as of 28 March 2024.									
Namibia	Suspected food poisoning	Ungraded	27-Feb-24	26-Feb-24	27-Feb-24	10		2	0,2
On 26 February 2024, suspected food poisoning was reported from Livayi village in Nyangana district of Kavango East region where ten people from 4 households, aged between 1 and 17 years, presented vomiting, abdominal pain, convulsions and fitting after consuming a meal made of maize porridge, fresh traditional vegetable (mutate) and soup. Two deaths were recorded while the other case-patients are being treated at the Nyangana district hospital.									
Niger	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	1-Feb-15	1-Feb-15	13-Feb-24	4300000	4300000		0
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 2024, 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	Dengue	Grade 3	3-Nov-23	1-Jan-23	24-Mar-24	148			0
A total of 148 cases of dengue fever, including zero deaths, have been reported in Niger since its onset in 2023. No new cases or deaths have been reported since the last update shared on 19th December 2023 till week 13 of 2024.									
Niger	Diphtheria	Ungraded	28-Aug-23	4-Jul-23	25-Feb-24	3,536	3,536	174	0,049
An outbreak of diphtheria has been confirmed in Matameye health district, Zinder region. The first case was reported on 17 July 2023. As of 25 February 2024, 3536 suspected cases, including 174 deaths (CFR 4.9 %) were reported. Public health response activities are ongoing in affected districts.									
Niger	Measles	Ungraded	5-Apr-22	1-Jan-24	10-Mar-24	719	214	1	0,001
As of epidemiological week 10, 2024 (ending 10 March), 719 suspected measles cases were reported, of which 404 were investigated across 42 districts in the eight regions. Of these cases, 53% (n=214) were laboratory-confirmed. Additionally, 58 % (n=42) of the districts reported at least one suspected case, and 13 health districts have reached the epidemic threshold since the beginning of the year.									
Niger	Meningitis	Ungraded	7-Dec-22	1-Jan-24	10-Mar-24	577	281	28	0,049
Niger continues to notify meningitis cases. From epidemiological week 1 to week 10, 2024 , a total of 577 suspected cases including 281 confirmed cases and 28 deaths (CFR 4.9%) were notified in eight regions, namely Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Tilaberi and Zinder. Niamey and Zinder regions are the most affected.									
Niger	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jan-20	1-Jan-21	20-Mar-24	36	36		0
There were no new reported cases of cVDPV2 this week. Two cases were reported in 2023, 16 in 2022, and 18 in 2021.									
Nigeria	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	10-Oct-16	10-Oct-16	21-Mar-24	8300000	8300000		0
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 11, 2024, over 6 million people are targeted for humanitarian aid, 8.3 million people need humanitarian assistance, 2.2 million IDPs, and 4.3 million people need food security aid. Due to the fluidity of the situation, the numbers are constantly changing.									
Nigeria	Cholera	Grade 3		1-Jan-24	28-Jan-24	169	9	2	0,012
From 1 to 28 January 2024, 169 suspected cholera cases were reported in two states, with nine confirmed cases and two deaths (CFR: 1.2%). Children under 5 are most affected, followed by those aged 5-14, with males comprising 52%. Bayelsa State reported 144 cases (85%), with Southern Ijaw LGA recording 81 cases (48% of the national total). Cross River State reported 25 cases (15%). Compared to 2023, suspected cases decreased by 71%, with cumulative deaths down by 90% in 2024.									
Nigeria	Dengue	Grade 3	1-Nov-23	1-Jan-23	24-Mar-24	72	14		0
Nigeria is responding to Dengue outbreak that started in 2023. As of 3 March 2024, there has been 72 suspected cases reported with 14 confirmed and zero deaths since 19 December 2023.									
Nigeria	Diphtheria	Ungraded	1-Dec-22	1-Dec-22	11-Feb-24	27,078	16,603	650	0,024
Between week 19 of 2022 and week 6 of 2024, a total of 27 078 suspected cases of diphtheria were reported from 36 states in Nigeria. Among these cases, 16 603 were confirmed, comprising 365 laboratory-confirmed, 483 epidemiologically linked, and 15 755 clinically compatible cases.									
Nigeria	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	8-Jan-23	1-Jan-24	3-Mar-24	3,272	676	109	0,033
As of week 9 of 2024, 3914 suspected cases, including 682 laboratory-confirmed cases, were reported, with 128 reported deaths among confirmed cases, resulting in a CFR of 18.8 %. Confirmed cases, including 25 HCWs, were reported from 27 states and 117 LGAs. Three out of 36 states (Edo, Ondo, and Bauchi) account for 62% of confirmed cases.									
Nigeria	Meningitis	Ungraded	29-Jan-24	8-Oct-23	10-Mar-24	1852	135	163	0,088

Between 1 October 2023 and 10 March 2024, a total of 1852 suspected cases including 1135 confirmed cases and 163 deaths (CFR: 8.8%) were reported from 22 out of 33 states. Of the 135 confirmed cases, 119 (82%) were caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* serogroup C (NmC) while 5 cases (3.7%) were caused by *streptococcus pneumoniae*, 10 cases (7.4 %) by *Haemophilus influenzae* and 1 (0.7%) by *Neisseria meningitidis* serogroup X (NmX). As of 10 March 2024, the outbreak remains active in six states, namely Yobe, Jigawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Katsina, and Zamfara.

Nigeria	Mpox	Protracted 2	31-Jan-22	1-Jan-22	31-Dec-23	3,771	1,086	17	0,005
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Overall, since the re-emergence of Mpox in September 2017, 3771 suspected cases have been reported from 36 States and FCTs in the country. Of these 3771 suspected cases, 1086 (28.7%) were confirmed (with males predominantly affected) from 34 States and FCT. seventeen (17) deaths have been recorded since the re-emergence in 2017.

Nigeria	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jun-18	1-Jan-22	20-Mar-24	139	139	-	-
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No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There were four cases reported in 2024, 87 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2023 and 48 cases in 2022.

Senegal	Chikungunya	Ungraded	8-Jun-23	1-Jan-24	17-Mar-24	6	6	-	0
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From 1 January to 17 March 2024, six confirmed cases of Chikungunya were reported from the regions of Dakar (1), Kolda (1), Matam (2), and Tambacounda (2) in Senegal. In 2023, the total number of confirmed cases was 344.

Senegal	Dengue	Grade 3	14-Nov-22	31-Jan-23	17-Feb-24	6	6	-	0
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Confirmed cases of dengue continue to be reported in Senegal in 2024. From 1 January to 17 March 2024, a total of 22 confirmed cases were reported in the regions of Dakar (14), Louga (4), Saint-Louis (2), Matam (1), and Thiès (1). Among these cases, 12 (55%) are in the 15-35 age group, followed by 8 (36%) in the 35-50 age group, and 2 in the 50+ age group. In 2023.

Senegal	Measles	Ungraded	4-Jul-22	1-Jan-24	17-Mar-24	150	150	-	0
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Depuis le début de l'année jusqu'au 17 mars 2024, 150 cas confirmés de rougeole ont été rapportés dans 11 régions du Sénégal. Les régions les plus touchées étant les régions de Louga (46), Matam (26), Kaffrine (23), Diourbel (16), Kaka (13), Saint-Louis (13).

Senegal	Zika	Ungraded	11-Dec-23	14-Nov-23	25-Mar-24	2	2	-	0
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In week 49, Senegal health authorities reported the confirmation of two cases of Zika virus disease in the districts of Sédiou 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. No new updates on cases and deaths since October 2023

South Africa	Cholera	Grade 3	20-Jan-24	20-Jan-24	24-Mar-24	1	1	47	0,034
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The cholera outbreak has been ongoing in South Africa since December 4, 2023. It started with imported cases linked to ongoing outbreaks in Southern Africa and two locally transmitted cases from Limpopo in January. As of February 23, 2024, 1 395 cases and 47 deaths have been reported.

South Sudan	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	18-Dec-20	5-Apr-21	20-Mar-24	-	-	-	-
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The latest data shows that 5.83 million people (46 % of the population) are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity classified as IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse), with 1.64 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). An estimated 35,000 people are classified in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) in the Duk (3 000) and Nyirol (3 000) counties of Jonglei State; and the Rubkona County (15,000) of Unity State. Between July 2023 and June 2024, an estimated 1.65 million children between 6-59 months are expected to suffer acute malnutrition including 480,000 million children expected to suffer Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 1.16 million expected to suffer Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) , 870 000 pregnant or breastfeeding women are expected to suffer acute malnutrition in this period.

South Sudan	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 3	15-Aug-16	15-Aug-16	20-Mar-24	-	-	-	-
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South Sudan continues to face a dire humanitarian crisis. Persistent insecurity and violence, regional and national economic instability compounded by global downturns, and the devastating effects of climate change continue to inflict severe hardships on millions of South Sudanese families, particularly in terms of their food and nutritional security.

South Sudan	Impact of Sudan crisis in South Sudan	Grade 3	15-Apr-23	1-May-23	6-Mar-24	-	-	-	-
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On 15 April 2023, a conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) broke out and displaced people within Sudan and in five neighboring countries among which four are part of the WHO African region (AFRO): the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. As of 6 March 2024, 124 751 refugees and 463 960 returnees are registered in South Sudan

South Sudan	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	3-Jan-18	1-Jan-19	19-Dec-23	4,253	63	12	0,003
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As of 24 March 2024, Hepatitis E outbreak was ongoing in South Sudan. On 04 March 2024, Warrap State government in South Sudan officially declared an outbreak of hepatitis E in Twic County, prompted by a 3-year-old girl's positive test result, marking a significant public health concern in the region. This alarming declaration came after 2 individuals exhibited symptoms consistent with hepatitis E and one positive case was confirmed in Juba after laboratory tests. PH prevention measures are underway

South Sudan	Measles	Ungraded	23-Feb-22	1-Jan-23	24-Mar-24	429	116	4	0,009
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As of Epi week 9, 2024, a total of 429 suspected measles cases were reported, with 116(27%) lab-confirmed, four deaths, and a case fatality rate of 0.9%. However, there were five (5) ongoing outbreaks in Ibba, Juba, Yei, Rumbek Centre, and Tonj East, respectively. Suspected/confirmed cases in Abiemnhom, Aweil Centre, Aweil South, Aweil West, Baliet, Mundri West, Pibor, Tambura, Terekeka, Torit, and Maridi continue to be reported in February. These cases have not reached the outbreak threshold and require more samples to be collected for testing in accordance with the revised SOP.

South Sudan	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-24	1-Jan-24	27-Mar-24	3	3	0	0
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According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) , two cVDPV2 cases were reported in the Upper Nile. One had an onset of paralysis in December and the one in January, making it the first cVDPV2 case in the country this year giving a total of three cases reported since last year.

South Sudan	Yellow fever	Ungraded	24-Dec-23	24-Dec-23	3-Mar-24	81	3	6	0,074
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Yellow fever outbreak is still ongoing in South Sudan since it was officially declared by the health authorities on 6 January 2024. As of 5 March 2024, a total of 81 cases including 78 suspected and three confirmed cases have been reported. About six suspected deaths have been also reported. All cases were reported from six counties in Western Equatoria state: Yambio (45), Tambura (15), Nzara (10), Ezo (06), Ibba (04), and Maridi Counties (01) as of 3 March 2024

Tanzania, United Republic of	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Oct-23	7-Sep-23	24-Mar-24	2	2	46	0,018
As of 15 March 2024, since 5th September 2023 cholera outbreaks have been , reported in 18 regions (Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Kagera, Singida, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Tabora, Ruvuma, Mwanza, Geita, Rukwa, Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Katavi and Dar es Salaam) in Tanzania Mainland, where a total of 2,549 cases and 46 deaths (CFR 1.8%) reported. Out of 18 regions, a Cholera outbreak was declared over in 6 regions (Geita, Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Ruvuma and Tabora).									
Tanzania, United Republic of	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	19-Jul-23	17-Jul-23	27-Mar-24	2	2		0
According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. The total number of cases for 2023 remains two. The number was reviewed from three to two following verification									
Togo	Measles	Ungraded	14-Mar-24	14-Mar-24	14-Mar-24	133		0	0
The Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene in Togo has officially released a communication on 08 March informing the public about the notification of measles cases in the country, particularly in the districts of Kérán and Oti Sud, which have entered into an epidemic phase. Indeed, since the beginning of the year up to epidemiological week 9, the country has recorded a total of 133 confirmed cases of measles.									
Togo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	13-Sep-19	26-Oct-23	19	19		0
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	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	20-Mar-24	-	-	-	-
Uganda hosts slightly over 1.4 million refugees in 13 districts. The population analyzed includes 12 refugee host districts in which 6 are classified in IPC Phase 3 or above: Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Kyeggye, Lamwo, Obongi and Yumbe. The food security situation is projected to gradually deteriorate during the projection period of February to June 2024, with the population in IPC Phase 3 or above increasing from 846 000 people (20 % of the analyzed population) to 963 000 people (23 % of the analyzed population).									
Uganda	Anthrax	Grade 2	27-Nov-23	19-Nov-23	24-Mar-24	92	26	11	0,12
Human anthrax outbreak which started in 2023 is still ongoing in Uganda. Amudat district reported 2 suspected anthrax cases from Karita HC IV in epi week 10 and other 2 in epi week 9. The district rapid response team has been notified to investigate the event. There were zero new cases in the 8 remaining affected districts (except in Amudat) and zero deaths in all the 9 affected districts of Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Karamoja, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit, Napak.									
Uganda	Cholera	Grade 3	4-Feb-24	4-Feb-24	3-Mar-24	32	5	1	0,031
On 4 February 2024, a new cholera outbreak was detected in Mbale city , as of 3 March 2024 , 32 cases including five confirmed and one death are reported (CFR 3.1%).									
Uganda	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever	Ungraded	12-Feb-24	28-Jan-24	10-Mar-24	7	5	3	0,429
As of week 10 , 2024, the Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) outbreak is still active in Kiruhura, Lyantonde and Kyankwanzi districts. The cumulative numbers are: seven cases, five confirmed and three deaths (CFR 42.9%). The outbreak was controlled in Kampala city (one case, one death) and Mbarara city (one death)									
Uganda	Measles	Ungraded	4-Oct-23	1-Jan-24	22-Mar-24	727	47	7	0,01
The measles outbreak in Kyenjenja (81 cases, six confirmed and two deaths) was controlled , however the following districts are still in outbreak : Kasese (29 cases, three confirmed), Amuru (27 cases, three confirmed and one death), Kassanda (48 cases, four confirmed and three deaths), Hoima (421 cases , 14 confirmed and two deaths), Obongi (19 cases, five confirmed), Maracha (five cases, four confirmed), Koboko (13 cases, four confirmed),Yumbe (14 cases, 10 confirmed) , Arua city (138 cases, 111 confirmed and one death) and Mbale (13 cases and five confirmed).									
Uganda	Rift Valley fever (RVF)	Ungraded	25-Sep-23	1-Jan-23	3-Mar-24	184	56	14	0,076
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, Kazo, Lira and Kakumiro districts. In 2024, only five cases have been reported. As of 3 March 2024, only Mbarara district is experiencing an active RVF outbreak with one case and zero death reported so far.									
Zambia	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	8-Mar-24	15-Jan-24	29-Feb-24	-	-	-	
On 29 February 2024, the Zambia President declared the drought the country is currently facing a national disaster and emergency as it had devastated food production and power generation and the country struggles to recover a recent cholera outbreak. The lack of rain has devastated the agricultural sector, affecting more than one million families. The dry spell has from mid-January this year affected most of the central and southern half of the country, which has received less than normal rainfall leaving one million hectares of maize destroyed, almost half of the country's maize cultivation. It is also projected that the drought will lead to a power deficit and affect ground and surface water levels, with severe consequences for sectors beyond agriculture since more than 80 % of Zambia electricity generation comes from hydropower.									
Zambia	Cholera	Grade 3	24-Jan-23	20-Jan-23	3-Mar-24	20,768	20,768	702	0,034
The current cholera outbreak started with Lusaka Province confirming cases in the cholera-prone areas (peri-urban). From October 2023 to 3 March 2024, nine provinces have reported cases of cholera with seven provinces confirming cholera outbreaks. A total of 40 districts have confirmed local transmission. Cumulative cases stand at 20 768 with 702 deaths (CFR 3.4%).									
Zambia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Jun-22	13-Jun-22	27-Feb-24	1,594	57		0
In week 8, 2024, Zambia recorded a total of 54 suspected measles cases, with laboratory testing confirming 5 cases distributed across 5 districts. This adds to the cumulative count of suspected cases, at 1 594, and lab-confirmed measles cases, totaling 57 since the first week of 2024.									
Zimbabwe	Anthrax	Grade 2	13-Nov-23	14-Nov-23	12-Feb-24	683		1	0,001
As of 12 February 2023, there have been a total of 683 cases reported in Zimbabwe. Eight districts have reported cases since beginning of 2023 with the majority of cases coming from Gokwe North (63.1%) and Gokwe South (33.1%). The confirmed death was reported in 2023, from Gokwe South.									
Zimbabwe	Cholera	Grade 3	12-Feb-23	12-Feb-23	17-Mar-24	28,974	2,786	603	0,021

The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on the 12 February 2023. Cumulatively there were 28 974 cholera cases with 603 deaths (CFR 2.0%) as of 17 March 2024. All of the ten provinces are affected with majority of the cases reported from Manicaland, Harare, Mash West and Mash Cent provinces.

Zimbabwe	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	21-Feb-24	22-Feb-24	27-Feb-24	1	1	0	0
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Zimbabwe is currently responding to an outbreak of a circulating Vaccine Derived Poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2). The cVDPV2 outbreak was first detected through Environmental Surveillance (ES) in October 2023 in Harare City. So far there are human cases of vaccine deprived polio type 2 (cVDPV2). This cVDPV2 case was detected in Sanyati district through Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance. Two cVDPV2 isolates were detected from healthy children whose samples were collected as part of the initial detailed outbreak investigation. The country is now responding through strengthened routine immunization, enhanced surveillance and nOPV2 vaccination campaigns. First round of the nOPV2 campaign was conducted from 20 to 23 February 2024.

Closed Events

Malawi	Measles	Ungraded	6-Nov-23	6-Nov-23	31-Jan-24	32	11	2	0,063
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On 6 November 2023, the Ministry of Health released a press statement on confirmed measles outbreak in Lilongwe district following the notification of 11 laboratory confirmed cases within the same geographical area 36. As of 6 November, 32 suspected cases including 11 confirmed are reported. Two suspected measles related deaths were also reported

Mauritania	Rift Valley fever (RVF)	Ungraded	27-Nov-23	1-Dec-23	1-Dec-23	1	1		0
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A case of Rift Valley fever (RVF) confirmed on 23 November 2023 from the locality of Ejare in Radhi municipality was reported in 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. No more cases reported for several weeks, the event is closed.

Senegal	West Nile fever	Ungraded	7-Feb-24	23-Jan-24	7-Feb-24	1	1	0	0
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On 7 February 2024, the Ministry of Health of Senegal was informed by Institut Pasteur of Dakar of a confirmed West Nile virus case in Matam region. The case is a 23-year-old male residing in Thilogne commune, Matam department, who had onset of symptoms of fever, headache and myalgia on 23 January 2024. On 26 January 2024, he presented at a health facility where he tested negative for malaria. A symptomatic treatment was initiated. A blood sample was sent to Institut Pasteur of Dakar on 02 February 2024 for further testing. The sample tested IgM positive for West Nile virus on 07 February 2024. No additional case was reported. The event was closed in-country in week 11, 2024 (ending 17 March 2024) as no additional case was reported in the affected area.

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

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

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Correspondence on this publication may be directed to:

Dr Etien Luc Koua

Programme Area Manager, Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment Programme.

WHO Emergency Preparedness and Response

WHO Regional Office for Africa

P O Box. 06 Cité du Djoué, Brazzaville, Congo

Email: afrooutbreak@who.int

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WCO Contributors

- RAFAEL, Florentina (Mozambique)
- NOVELA, Manuel (Mozambique)
- Kandako Youba (Congo)
- Ngoy Nsenga, (Central African Republic)
- Gervais FOLEFACK (Central African Republic)
- NIKOYANDEMYE, Benoit (Burundi)

AFRO Contributors

- G. Sie Williams
- J. Nguna
- C. Mildred
- D. Gianni-Ferrari
- K. Freddy Kavoga
- K. Jean-Paul
- F. Sarah Dansowaa
- R. Mangosa Zaza
- G. Akpan
- C. Okot

Editorial Advisory Group

Dr Salam Gueye, *Regional Emergency Director*

- E. Koua
- D. Chamla
- F. Braka

Data sources

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