

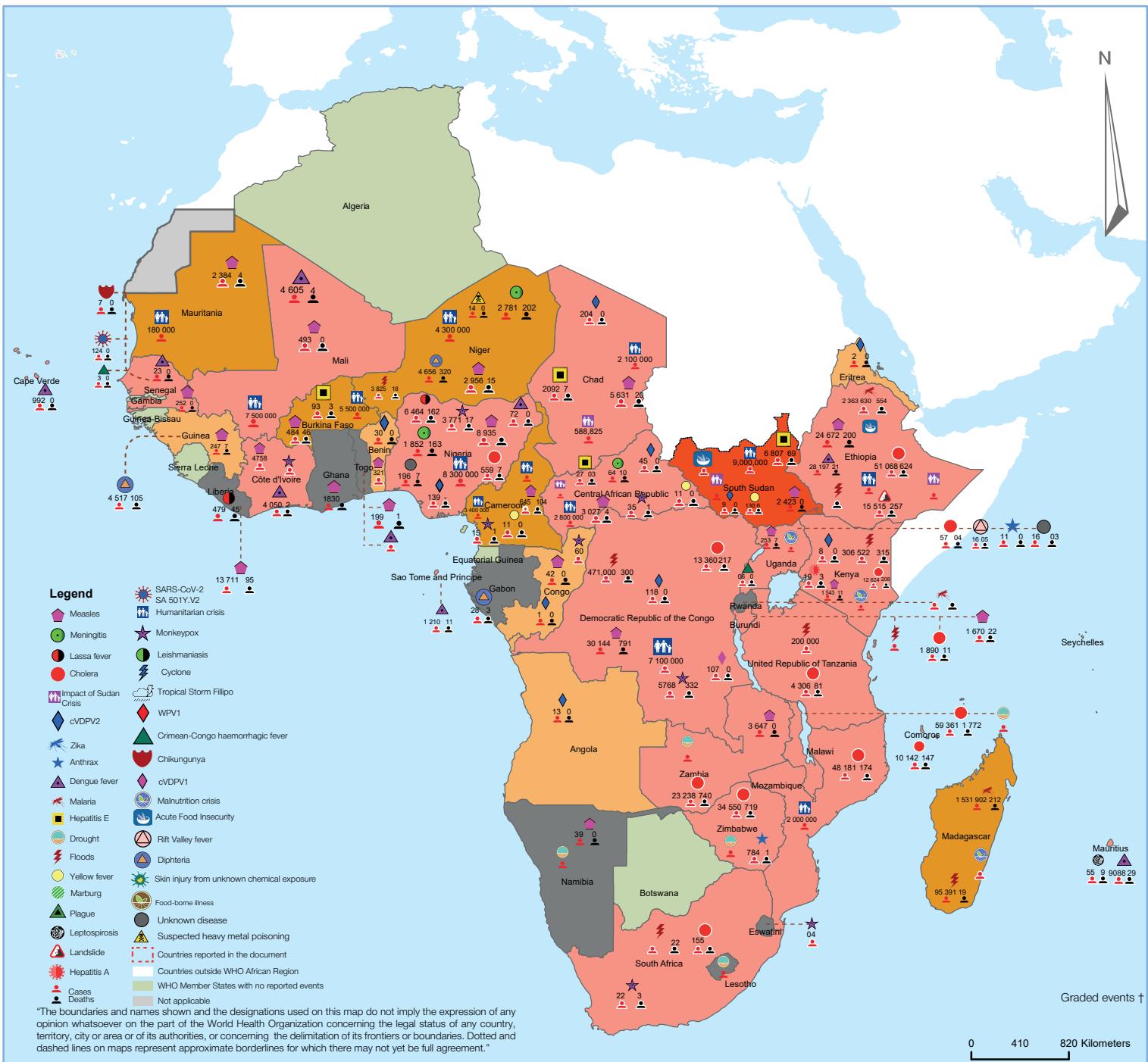
WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 28: 8 - 14 July 2024

Data as reported by: 17:00; 14 July 2024



1	126	91	36
New events	Ongoing events	Outbreaks	Humanitarian crises



6
Grade 3 events

6
Grade 2 events

0
Grade 1 events

61
Ungraded events

1
Protracted 3 events

7
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:

- Mpx in South Africa
- Dengue in Togo
- COVID-19 in the WHO African Region

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 include

- In the past month, the WHO African Region saw a slight increase in new cases compared to the previous month. The cluster outbreak in Senegal was notable and was likely linked to mass gatherings. The integration of COVID-19 data into national surveillance systems is progressing. However, issues with data quality and timeliness persist. Continued emphasis on vaccination, public awareness and vigilance, particularly with the emergence of new variants, strengthening healthcare systems, and maintaining high levels of surveillance are crucial.

South Africa

mpox

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) of the Republic of South Africa has notified WHO of confirmed mpox cases from 8 May 2024. On 13 May 2024, the Government of South Africa declared an outbreak of Mpox after confirming a case from Gauteng province.

During epidemiological week 28 (ending 14 July 2024), two more laboratory-confirmed cases of mpox were recorded. Both cases are male adults who self-identified as MSM with no international but local travel history. This brings the total number of positive cases in South Africa from 20 to 22 since the outbreak began in May 2024. The number of deaths remains at three, a case fatality rate (CFR) of 14.0%. This is despite heightened public awareness and intensive contact tracing activities to curb the spread of the disease.

The latest cases include a 40-year-old from Johannesburg, Gauteng, diagnosed at a private health facility in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, on 6 July 2024. He had travelled to Durban over the past weekend and developed a pox-like rash. The other case is a 26-year-old from Nquthu in KwaZulu-Natal who presented with a pox rash to a local hospital.

The 22 confirmed cases of Mpox were reported in three out of nine provinces: Gauteng (11 cases, one death), KwaZulu Natal (10 cases and two deaths) and Western Cape (one case, zero deaths). Of the 22 cases, 16 (73%) were classified as severe following the WHO definitions (lesions, hospitalization, immunocompromised, co-morbidities). The cases between 15 and 44 years are all male. All cases were symptomatic, with extensive skin lesions, and all required hospitalisation. None of the confirmed cases had a documented history of travel to countries with an active mpox outbreak or endemic countries.

Genomic sequencing, available for six confirmed cases, has identified a clade IIb variant similar to the circulating strain linked to the multi-country mpox outbreak. Not all viral genomes from these cases have been sequenced, and there is extensive commercial exchange between South and Central Africa. Therefore, it is also critical to remain vigilant regarding the possibility of importing clade I strains to South Africa.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- WHO is coordinating weekly pillar meetings to ensure continued information sharing and coordination of the response. WHO supporting the mpox national IMT pillars to finalize their plans for aggregation into the national mpox response and readiness plan.
- WHO is coordinating weekly pillar meetings to ensure

22

Cases

3

Deaths

14.0%

CFR

continued information sharing and coordination of the response while also supporting the National Incident Management Team pillars in finalizing their plans for aggregation into the national response and readiness plan.

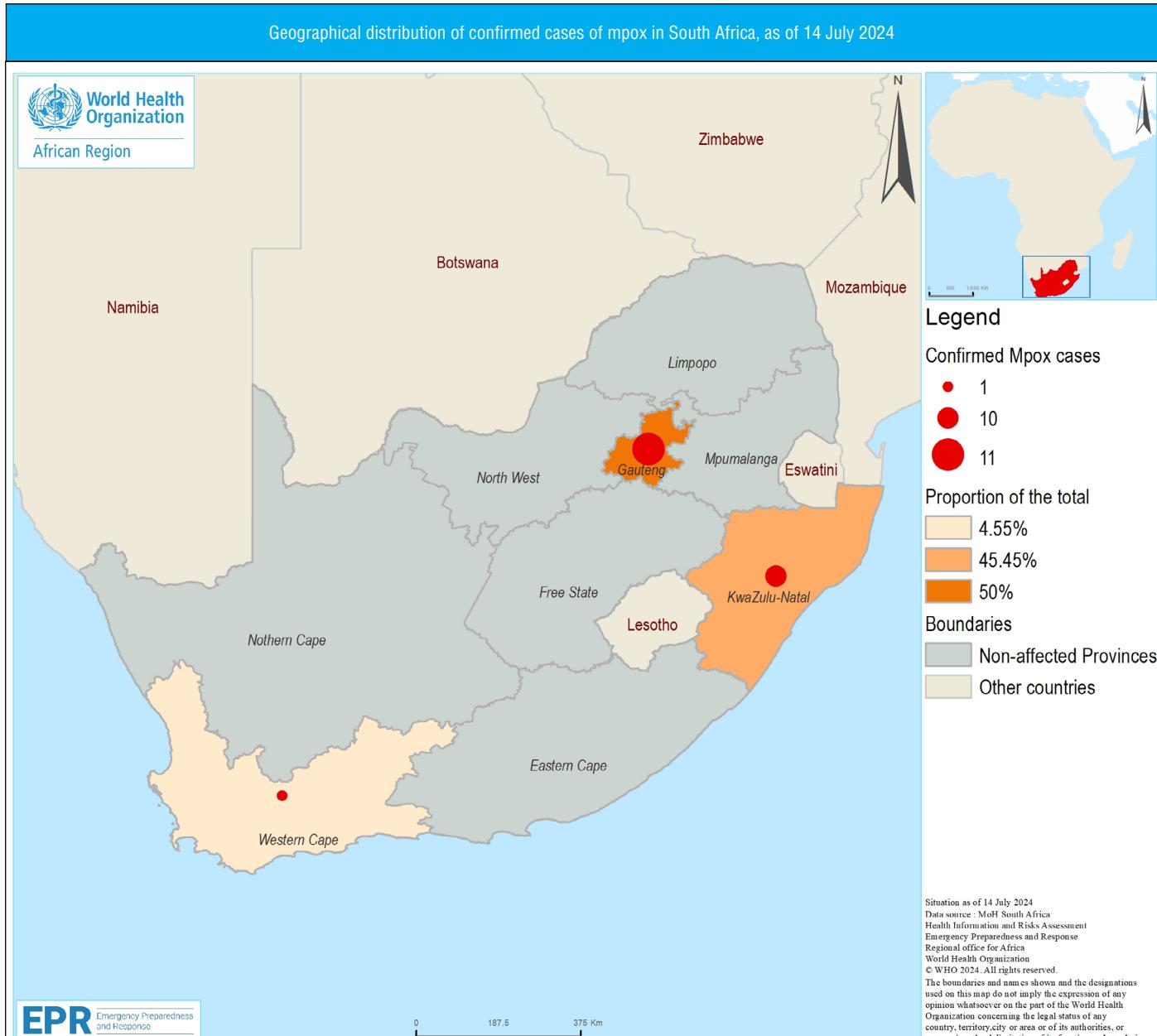
- The national, provincial, district and sub-district levels have been mapped to identify implementing partners and non-governmental organizations for coordinating response activities. Biweekly meetings are conducted for multisectoral coordination.
- WHO Country Office supported the development of national and provincial preparedness and response plans. Furthermore, WHO supports fast-tracking medical commodities for treatment and prevention (vaccine) and the production of weekly situation reports.
- Contact tracing and monitoring were conducted for the 44 contacts listed in Kwazulu-Natal, 132 in Gauteng (56 discharged), and 39 in Western Cape Provinces.
- As part of the response, all samples are shipped to the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, the national reference testing laboratory. Additionally, testing capacity is being expanded by decentralising testing to include private laboratories.
- The department, working with provinces and other stakeholders in the sector, has embarked on health education with funeral parlours on handling the human remains of suspected and confirmed cases. Sensitisation has been initiated in affected communities in KwaZulu Natal and Gauteng provinces. The risk communication messages have also been translated into local languages and aligned with context.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The detection of new confirmed cases of mpox in South Africa is concerning. However, response efforts are underway to increase awareness of precautionary measures and control the outbreak. As not all viral genomes from these cases have yet been sequenced, and there is extensive commercial and professional exchange between South Africa and central Africa, it is critical to remain vigilant regarding the possibility of importing clade I strains to South Africa. Therefore, this event has the potential for serious health impact, and additional chains of disease transmission cannot be ruled out.

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[Go to map of the outbreaks](#)



Togo

823 Cases **3** Deaths **0.4%** CFR

Dengue

EVENT DESCRIPTION

On 27 June 2024, the Ministry of Health of Togo declared a dengue outbreak. From week 1 to week 19, 2024, sporadic dengue cases were reported in Togo. Starting from week 20, a gradual increase was observed, peaking at 273 cases in week 26.

From week 1 to week 27, 2024, 823 cases were reported, including 395 confirmed and 428 suspected cases. Of these, 806 cases (97.9%) were reported from week 20 onwards, with only 2.1% occurring between week 1 and week 19.

The Grand Lomé region is the most affected, with 773 suspected cases (93.9%), including 365 confirmed cases (92.4%). Other regions reporting cases in 2024 include Savanes (14 suspected, 7 confirmed), Maritime (11 suspected, 8 confirmed), Plateaux (8 suspected, 3 confirmed), and Kara (6 suspected, 4 confirmed). Information on the region of residence for 11 cases is unknown.

The 15-year-old age group accounts for 751 cases (91.3%), including 358 confirmed cases (90.6%). Children aged 1-4 have 17 suspected and four confirmed cases; those aged 5-9 have 34 suspected and 10 confirmed cases; and those aged 10-14 have 41 suspected and 16 confirmed cases. Males account for 60.6% (499 cases) of all cases and 59.7% (236 cases) of confirmed cases.

Among the 395 confirmed cases, three deaths were recorded: two in the Golfe and one in Agoè Nyivé districts.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Following the declaration of the outbreak by the Ministry of Health, national and regional Public Health Emergency Operations Centers (PHEOCs) were activated.
- An Incident Management System was established to lead the response efforts with regular IMS and stakeholder meetings involving the PHEOC steering committee, regional PHEOCs, SURGE team, Emergency Medical Team and relevant partners.
- A SWOT analysis was conducted, and an initial incident action plan was developed for the most affected districts.
- A comprehensive communication plan was developed to enhance public awareness of dengue. It focuses on educating the public about symptoms, prevention, and the importance of early medical consultation.
- Tools and protocols for managing dengue cases have been validated, and training sessions for healthcare providers are ongoing.

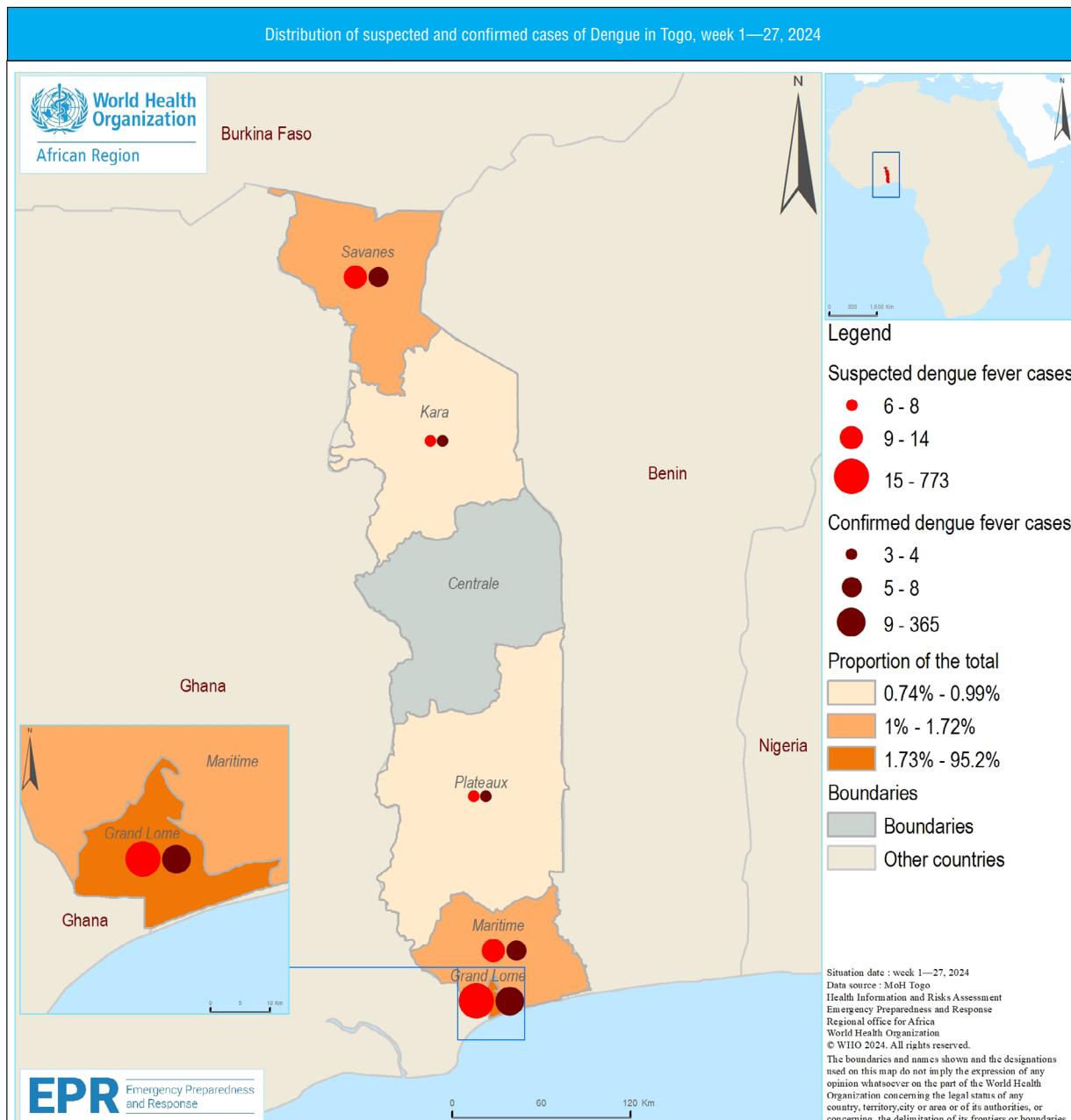
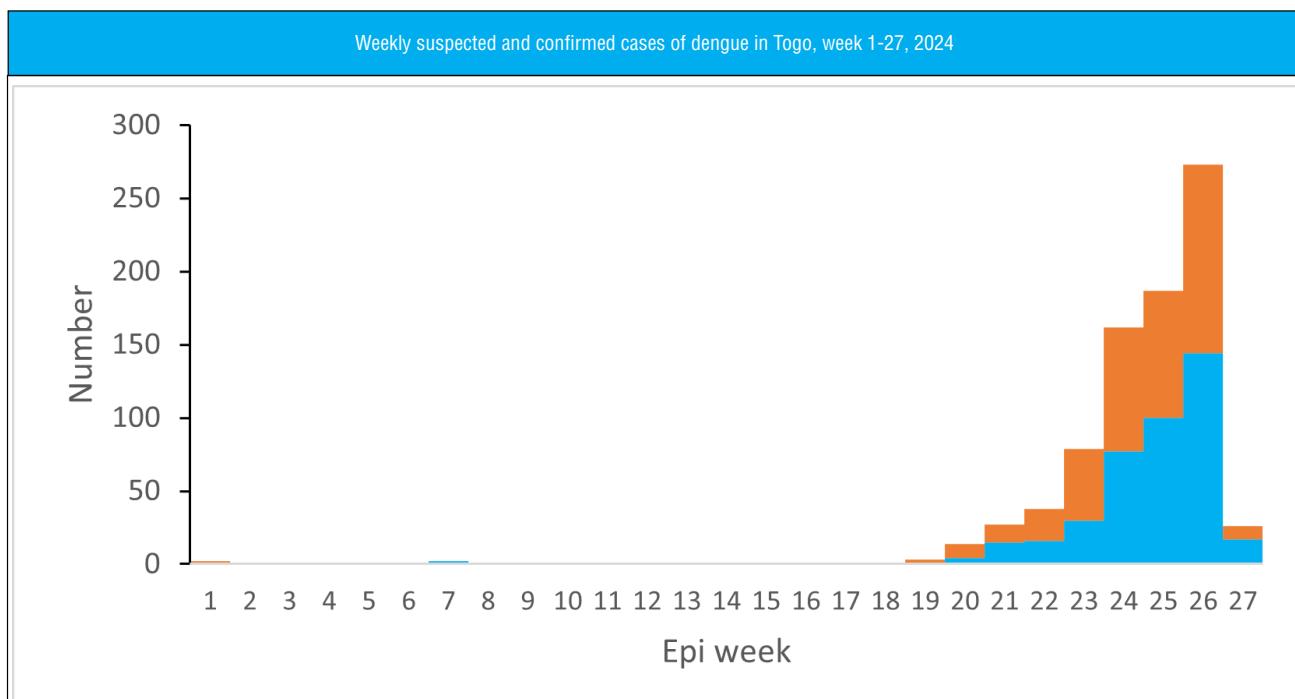
- Surveillance has intensified to track suspected cases, with active case finding in health facilities and communities. A harmonized line list streamlines data collection. Efforts focus on data management and investigating confirmed cases to prevent spread.
- Laboratory confirmation of dengue cases is conducted at the National Institute of Hygiene in Lomé.
- Needs assessments have been conducted to estimate transportation requirements for sample shipment and ensure the availability of rapid diagnostic tests.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The significant rise in cases of dengue from week 20 indicates a need for urgent interventions. The observed decrease in cases may suggest the initial effectiveness of response measures or a natural fluctuation. However, this decrease should be interpreted cautiously, as it could be due to reporting delays. Continuous monitoring and sustained efforts are essential to confirm a downward trend and ensure the outbreak remains controlled.



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WHO African Region

COVID-19

EVENT DESCRIPTION

As of 7 June 2024, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the African region, with varying degrees of transmission and response efforts. Approximately 9.6 million confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 175 510 deaths, have been reported in the WHO African region since the beginning of the pandemic.

From weeks 4 to 24 (ending June 16) of 2024, the number of cases stabilized at a lower level compared to the initial surge in December 2023 to January 2024, fluctuating between 106 and 242 cases per week. Recent trends show fluctuations with some countries experiencing spikes, such as Senegal in week 26 (ending June 30), which reported a cluster outbreak among people returning from the Hajj pilgrimage, with 263 cases dropping to 16 in week 27 (ending July 7) and three new cases in week 28 (ending July 14).

From week 1 to week 27, 2024, the region reported a total of 10 294 COVID-19 cases, 34 deaths, and 150 hospital admissions. In the last 28 days, 839 new cases (including one death from Mauritius) were recorded compared to 769 cases in the previous 28-day period. Senegal reported the highest COVID-19 cases, 298 (29.0%). Following this, Mauritius reported 154 cases, the Democratic Republic of Congo had 111 cases, Namibia recorded 43 cases, and Botswana had 46 cases.

In epidemiological week 27, 224 cases were recorded from 30 countries, including one death in Mauritius, representing a 40.4% decrease compared to the 376 cases in week 26.

Variants such as the Omicron lineage BA.2.86 and JN.1 sub-lineages are circulating in the region. Wastewater surveillance in South Africa indicates ongoing transmission of these variants. Sub-variants like KP.2 and KP.3 have shown higher transmissibility than previous strains. Hospital admissions and deaths remained low, suggesting that the severity of cases is generally low in the region.

A recent survey by WHO AFRO in May and June 2024 revealed an 83.0% response rate, with 39 out of 47 countries participating. Out of the responding countries, 85.0% reported challenges in COVID-19 data collection, including data quality, timeliness, resources, interoperability, underreporting, and test kit shortages. The survey also highlighted the status of countries' COVID-19 data reporting systems, with 20 countries having fully operational systems, 17 partially operational, and Chad, Comoros, and Eritrea without operational systems.

9 580 532

Cases

175 510

Deaths

1.8%

CFR

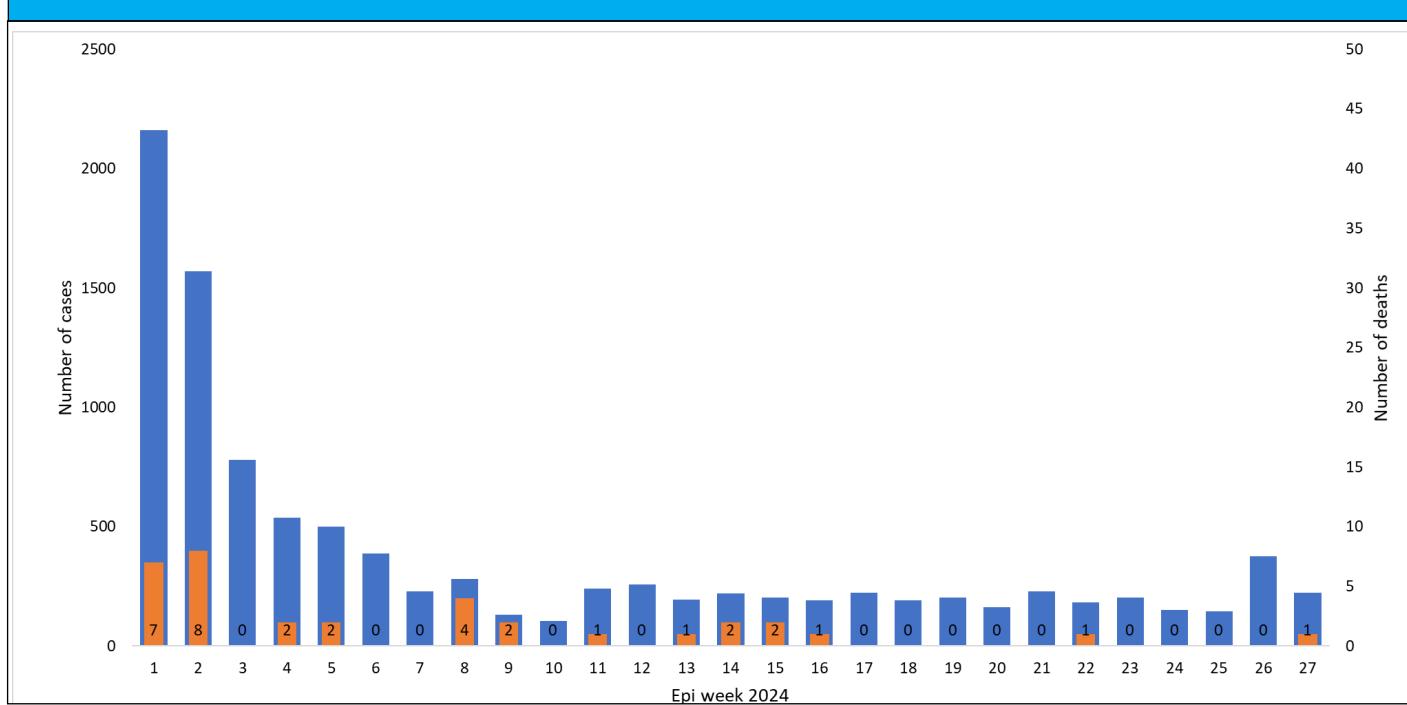
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Regarding COVID-19 surveillance, 33 countries (70.0%) continue to report COVID-19 data to WHO AFRO, with 30 integrating their reporting with influenza and other respiratory virus surveillance systems. Testing and positivity rates vary, with some countries facing test kit shortages.
- Enhanced surveillance and testing in countries like Senegal have helped detect and respond early to cluster outbreaks.

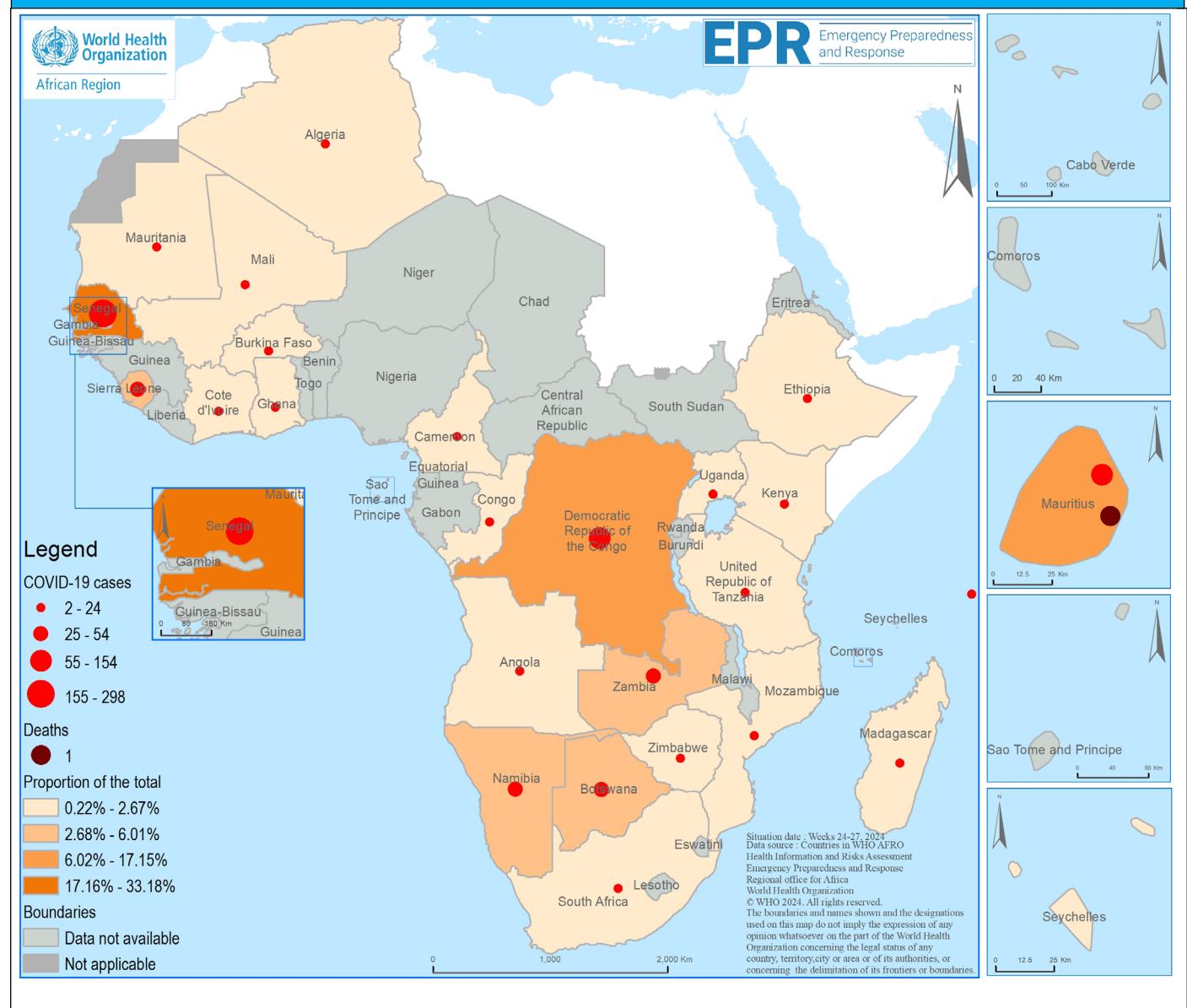
SITUATION INTERPRETATION

In June 2024, the WHO African Region saw a slight increase in new cases compared to the previous month. The cluster outbreak in Senegal was notable and likely linked to mass gatherings. Weekly new cases have shown fluctuations, with some countries experiencing spikes in specific weeks. Weekly deaths have remained relatively low. The positivity rate provides insight into transmission intensity, with higher rates indicating that testing is primarily limited to symptomatic individuals.

Trend of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported in the WHO AFRO Region, week 1—27, 2024



Geographical distribution of cases and deaths of COVID-19 in the WHO AFRO, week 24 to 27, 2024



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									
Uganda	Undiagnosed disease	Ungraded	8-Jul-2024	8-Jul-2024	8-Jul-2024	16		3	18.80%
We received information related to undiagnosed illness resulting deaths in Uganda, in Kawempe resulting in 16 cases and 3 deaths as of 08 July. So far, the samples tested negative for all VHF and now waiting for more results for other tests that were requested. The sick children were taken to health facilities, and they are improving. During case investigation, there was no epi link among those who died.									
Ongoing Events									
Angola	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	15-May-2024	15-May-2024	7-Jul-2024	13	13		0.00%
On 3 May, 2024, Angolan health authorities announced the detection of polio in Chitato Municipality, Lunda Norte province, which borders the Democratic Republic of Congo. Currently a total of 10 laboratory confirmed poliovirus were notified in the provinces of Luanda, Huambo, Lunda Norte and Moxico. Of these, four were detected in children under five and six in the environment..									
Benin	Measles	Ungraded	3-Jul-2024	1-Jan-2024	23-Jun-2024	728	321		0.00%
A measles outbreak has been ongoing in Benin, from week 1 through week 25, 2024 (ending 23 June), with a total of 728 suspected cases of measles, including 288 confirmed IgM+ cases, 33 clinically compatible cases are reported with the incidence rate of 24.9 per 1 million population									
Burkina Faso	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Protracted 2	1-Jan-2019	1-Jan-2019	18-Apr-2024	5,500,000	5,500,000	-	-
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 2.1 million IDPs registered, and 5 478 schools closed.									
Burkina Faso	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	6-Jun-2024	4-Jan-2024	1-Jun-2024	93	8	3	3.20%
From 4 January to 1 June 2024, a total of 93 suspected cases of hepatitis E were reported from Kaya health district of the North central region. Eight out of 63 samples tested positive for hepatitis E by PCR. The median age of the cases is 22 and women represent 47.4% of the cases. Forty-six (48.5%) of the 93 suspected cases are internally displaced persons.									
Burkina Faso	Measles	Ungraded	6-Feb-2024	14-Jan-2024	28-May-2024	9,904	484	46	0.50%
Burkina Faso is experiencing a decrease in measles cases. Between week 1 and week 21 of 2024, a total of 9 904 suspected measles cases, resulting in 46 deaths, were recorded. This downward trend is observed in all nine health districts that conducted the anticipated reactive campaign. Currently only four health districts have active outbreaks of measles.									
Burundi	Flood	Grade 2	1-Jan-2024	1-Sep-2023	26-Apr-2024	-	-	-	
Since the beginning of the rainy season in September 2023, Burundi has been affected by heavy rains, floods and landslides, exacerbated by the El ni��o phenomenon. The most affected health districts are located in the western part of the country, including Cibitoke, Bubanza, Rumonge, Makamba and Bujumbura.									
Burundi	Cholera	Grade 3	1-Jan-2023	14-Dec-2022	1-Jun-2024	1,890		11	0.60%
Burundi faces cholera outbreaks almost every year in some areas. The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. As of 1 June 2024, a total of 1 890 cases, 11 deaths (CFR 0.6%), have been reported since the start of the outbreak.									
Burundi	Measles	Ungraded	15-Feb-2024	1-Jan-2023	12-Feb-2024	1,670	1,670	22	1.30%
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. In 2023, there were 1 670 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.									
Burundi	Mpox	Grade 2	25-Jul-2024	25-Jul-2024	25-Jul-2024	3	3		0.00%
On 25 July 2024, the Ministry of Health of Burundi declared an outbreak of Mpox following confirmation of three cases by the National Reference Laboratory of the National Institute of Public Health. These cases were identified on 22 July at Kamenge University Hospital, Kamenge Military Hospital, and Isare Health District. They presented with symptoms including fever, joint pain, and a widespread rash. Samples collected during a multidisciplinary investigation tested positive for mpox on 25 July.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (North-West & South-West)	Protracted 2	1-Oct-2016	27-Jun-2018	7-May-2024	3,400,000		-	-
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 May 2024, the following observations were made: 3.4M people in need, 2.3M people targeted, 1M IDPs, 658k Returnees and 489K Refugees and Asylum Seekers.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Protracted 2	31-Dec-2013	27-Jun-2017	13-Feb-2024	-	-	-	-
The Far North region of Cameroon is still facing humanitarian crisis. The region bordering Nigeria and Chad and Lake Chad remains the most affected. Between August and September 2023, nearly 6 000 newly displaced people were registered in 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 Gourenguel transit site, in Mokolo district of Mayo-Tsanaga department.									

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[Go to map of the outbreaks](#)

Cameroon	Measles	Ungraded	2-Apr-2019	1-Jan-2024	31-Mar-2024	645	232	104	16.10%
From Week 1 to Week 13 (ending 31 March 2024), 645 suspected measles cases, including 104 deaths (CFR 16%), were reported in Cameroon. A cumulative total of 232 cases were confirmed, including 129 IgM positive, 88 epidemiologically linked, and 15 clinically compatible. In 2023, 6 088 confirmed measles cases and at least 75 related deaths were reported in Cameroon.									
Cameroon	Mpox	Grade 2	24-Feb-2022	1-Jan-2024	4-Apr-2024	15	2	1	6.70%
From 1 January to 4 April 2024, 15 suspected cases of Mpox including 2 laboratory-confirmed and 1 death have been reported. From 1 January to 28 December 2023, 113 suspected cases of Mpox, including 27 laboratory-confirmed and no death were reported. In 2022, 18 confirmed cases and three deaths were reported in the country.									
Cameroon	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	20-Nov-2023	23-Jan-2023	14-Jul-2024	11	5		0.00%
From week 1 to week 28 of 2024, Cameroon reported 11 plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) positive yellow fever cases across seven regions. Among these PRNT positive cases, five have been classified as confirmed cases in four regions: Adamawa, Centre, Littoral, and Nord Regions. Additionally, 11 cases are currently awaiting PRNT results.									
Cape Verde	Dengue	Grade 3	6-Nov-2023	6-Nov-2023	24-Mar-2024	992	543		0.00%
On 6 November 2023, the Ministry of Health Surveillance Service reported two confirmed cases of Dengue through Polymerase Chain Reaction testing and one borderline case in Praia City, Santiago Island, Cabo Verde. The same day three more suspected cases were reported from the Central Hospital. As of 11 March 2024, a total of 992 suspected cases, including 543 confirmed cases and no deaths, were reported.									
Central African Republic	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 2	11-Dec-2013	11-Dec-2013	5-Jun-2024	6,100,000		-	-
The Central African Republic has been facing a humanitarian crisis for more than a decade following military-political conflicts. Of the country's 6.1 million inhabitants, 2.8 million will need humanitarian assistance in 2024. More than 522 000 people are currently internally displaced, 2.5 million suffer from food insecurity, and 756 000 are CAR refugees.									
Central African Republic	Impact of Sudan crisis in CAR	Grade 3	1-May-2023	1-May-2023	10-May-2024	-	-	-	
CAR is the least affected among the four AFRO countries regarding the ongoing Sudan conflict, with 29 444 forcibly displaced people from Sudan who arrived in CAR on 15 April 2023, of which 6 158 are returnees and 23 286 Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers.									
Central African Republic	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	13-Jun-2024	14-Apr-2024	2-Jun-2024	27	6	3	11.10%
The Hepatitis E outbreak was been confirmed in Vakaga prefecture, in the East of CAR. The hotspot is Sikikédé health area. From week 15 to week 22, a total of 27 suspected cases, six confirmed were reported, including three deaths. Out of the six laboratory-confirmed cases, one died and was a Sudanese refugee. Four health areas reported cases: Sikikédé (21), Birao (2), Am Dafock (2) and Zinzir (2). Birao health area hosts around 25 000 Sudanese refugees.									
Central African Republic	Measles	Ungraded	13-Mar-2022	1-Jan-2023	26-Nov-2023	3,027	1,145	4	0.10%
At the end of epi-week 47, 2023, the country recorded 3 027 suspected cases and four deaths. Since the start of 2023, 15 out of 35 health districts (43%) experienced measles outbreaks.									
Central African Republic	Meningitis	Ungraded	27-Mar-2024	22-Mar-2024	26-Apr-2024	64	5	10	15.60%
On 22 March 2024, health authorities declared a meningitis outbreak in Batangafo-Kabo district. From week 7 to week 16 (ending 21 April 2024), a total of 64 suspected meningitis cases including 10 deaths (CFR: 16%) were reported from three communes of Batangafo-Kabo health district, namely Kabo, Sido and Ouaki communes. A total of 52 cerebrospinal fluid samples were collected from the suspected cases and analyzed at Institut Pasteur of Bangui. Bacterial pathogens were identified in 5 (9.6%) samples by PCR test. Neisseria meningitidis serotype W135 and Streptococcus pneumoniae were identified in 3 and 2 samples respectively.									
Central African Republic	Mpox	Grade 2	3-Mar-2022	4-Mar-2022	26-Nov-2023	35	35	1	2.90%
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-2019	24-May-2019	13-Dec-2023	45	45		0.00%
A total of 14 cases were reported in the country in 2023, including six 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.									
Central African Republic	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	12-Jun-2023	1-Jan-2023	21-Apr-2024	11	5		0.00%
Chad has recorded one new probable yellow fever case, which tested positive using the plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) in week 15, in the Vakaga health district, bringing the total number of probable cases in 2024 to six. Other probable cases for the year have been reported in the Mbaïki and Kémo health districts. 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 confirmed cases this year has been reviewed.									
Chad	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	11-Feb-2022	1-Mar-2016	16-Jun-2024	2,100,000	-	-	-
As of June 2024, Eastern Chad has received over 608 715 Sudanese refugees, of which 58.0% are women and 21.0% are children under five years. The crisis has resulted in 7 187 injuries and 350 deaths. Over 2.1 million people are affected, including both refugees and host populations, and 1 213 515 individuals are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.									

Chad	Impact of Sudan crisis in Chad	Grade 3	15-Apr-2023	15-Apr-2023	10-May-2024	-	-	-	-
Chad is the AFRO country most affected by the armed conflict in Sudan, hosting about 1 million refugees. These Sudanese refugees are mainly hosted in the refugee's camps across Ennedi Est, Wadi Fira, Ouaddai and Sila provinces. From 15 April 2023 to 3 May 2024, about 588 825 Sudanese refugees have been listed including 96 181 that have crossed the border since January 2024. Most new arrivals are women and children (88%), and 14% are persons with special needs,									
Chad	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	17-Feb-2024	2-Jan-2024	28-Apr-2024	2,092	36	7	0.30%
From 2 January to 28 April 2024, a total of 2 092 suspected cases including 7 deaths (CFR 0.3%) were reported from two health districts of the Ouaddaï province (Adré and Hadjer-Hadid). Thirty-six (36) cases were laboratory-confirmed by RT-PCR at Institut Pasteur of Dakar between 1 and 19 March 2024. The most affected age groups are 6-17 years (1 113 cases) and 18-59 years (500 cases), representing 53.2% and 23.9% of the suspected cases, respectively. Males (1 160 cases; 55.4%) are the most affected.									
Chad	Measles	Ungraded	24-May-2018	1-Jan-2024	5-May-2024	5,631	20	0.40%	
From 1 January to 5 May 2024, 5 631 suspected measles cases, including 20 deaths, were recorded in the health districts of Moissala, Guelo, Dono Manga, Kouloudia, Arada, N'Djamena Centre, N'Djamena East, Gagal, Gore, N'Djamena North, Amtiman, Pala, Kouno, Massakory, and Koukou Angarana. Between Week 1 and Week 18 of 2024, 182 suspected cases were recorded in the crisis-affected provinces of the East, with no deaths reported.									
Chad	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-2019	9-Sep-2019	13-Dec-2023	204	204		0.00%
One cVDPV2 case was reported this week, bringing the total number of cases this year to 45. This latest case, from Salamat region of Chad, had the onset of paralysis on 15 September. 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-2024	2-Feb-2024	25-Jun-2024	10,142		147	1.40%
The cholera outbreak has been ongoing in Comoros since the first case was reported on 2 February 2024. As of 30 June 2024, a cumulative total of 10 142 cases had been reported, with the majority of cases reported from Ndzuwani (8 942 cases), followed by Ngazidja (625 cases) and Mwali (575 cases); 147 deaths (CFR 1.4%) were also reported.									
Congo	Measles	Ungraded	15-May-2024	2-Apr-2024	24-Jul-2024	42	42		0.00%
Since the beginning of this year, there was an ongoing measles outbreak in Congo affecting three districts of Etoumbi (25 confirmed cases: 10 laboratory confirmed and 15 epi-link), Poto-poto (five confirmed cases: one through laboratory and four cases by epidemiological link) and Impfondo (12 confirmed cases: seven through laboratory and five by epidemiological link). As of 24 July 2024, there is only one confirmed measles case in Pointe Noire in Congo.									
Congo	Mpox	Grade 2	23-May-2022	1-Jan-2024	23-Apr-2024	60	19		0.00%
From 9 January to 23 April 2024, a total of 60 suspected cases were reported from nine health districts in five departments: Cuvette, Likouala, Plateaux , Pointe-Noire and Brazzaville. From 22 August to 27 November 2023, 60 suspected cases, including 21 confirmed and 5 deaths (CFR 8.3%), were reported from four health districts in three departments: Brazzaville, Cuvette and Likouala.									
Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	21-Mar-2023	1-Mar-2023	13-Dec-2023	1	1	-	-
No Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) cases were reported this week. As of 6 December 2023, only one case was reported this year.									
Côte d'Ivoire	Dengue	Grade 3	10-Jul-2023	19-Jun-2023	11-May-2024	4,050	332	2	0.00%
An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in Ivory Coast. A total of 4 050 cases have been reported from 1 January 2023 to 11 May 2024, with 325 confirmed cases and 2 deaths (CFR 0.0%).									
Côte d'Ivoire	Measles	Ungraded	3-Jul-2024	1-Jan-2024	23-Jun-2024	5,617	4,758		0.00%
The measles outbreak has been ongoing in Côte d'Ivoire; from week 1 through week 25, 2024 (ending 23 June), a total of 5 617 suspected cases of measles were reported, including 678 confirmed IgM+ cases and 4 080 clinically compatible cases. The incidence rate is 146 per 1 million population.									
Côte d'Ivoire	Mpox	Protracted 2	5-Jul-2024	5-Jul-2024	5-Jul-2024	1	1		
A case of Mpox was confirmed on 4 July 2024 in Côte d'Ivoire, in the San Pedro region (Tabou). The patient, a male in his 40s, has been isolated and is receiving care at a COVID-19 treatment center.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Flood	Ungraded	9-Jan-2024	9-Jan-2024	3-Jun-2024	471 000		300	
Heavy rainfall between January and April triggered significant flooding in South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces, placing approximately 471 000 people at risk of increased humanitarian needs. The floods inundated around 1.1 million acres of land, including nearly 52,000 acres of cropland, in areas surrounding Lake Tanganyika and upstream from the Congo River basin. The ongoing El Niño season is expected to bring heavy rainfall, particularly to the central and northern regions, with forecasts indicating that the water level in Lake Tanganyika will continue to rise, peaking in late June.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Humanitarian crisis	Grade 3	20-Dec-2016	17-Apr-2017	11-May-2024	7,100,000	-	-	-
The humanitarian crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo has affected about six provinces, namely, North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tshopo and Tanganyika provinces. Currently, 7 100 000 people have been displaced since its onset. There are currently 522 410 new refugees. There have been various levels of security threats, widespread instability, and gang violence. At present, there are multiple outbreaks like, cholera, measles and Mpox.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cholera	Grade 3	16-Jan-2015	1-Jan-2024	14-Apr-2024	13,360	1,571	217	1.60%
From week 1 to week 15, 2024 (week ending 14 April), 13 360 suspected cholera cases, including 217 deaths (CFR 1.6%), were reported from 13/26 provinces. North Kivu, Haut Katanga, South Kivu, and Haut Lomami are the most affected provinces, accounting for 58.5% (n=7 815), 17.1% (n=2 287), 10.2% (n=1 365), and 9.2% (n=1 230) of cases respectively. The majority of deaths (59%) have been reported from the Haut Katanga province. In 2023, more than 62 000 cases and more than 700 deaths were reported.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Measles	Ungraded	12-Oct-2021	1-Jan-2024	17-Mar-2024	30,144	1,178	791	2.60%
In 2023, a total of 311 500 suspected measles cases and 5 799 deaths were reported. This year, from week 1 through week 11 (ending 17 March), a total of 30 144 cases, 1 178 confirmed and 791 deaths have been reported so far; 18 out of 26 provinces have reported confirmed measles outbreaks since the beginning of this year.									

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mpox	Grade 2	30-Mar-2019	1-Jan-2024	21-Apr-2024	5,768	632	332	5.80%
In 2024, cumulatively from week 1 through week 16 (ending 21 April 2024), a total of 5 768 cases, 632 confirmed and 332 deaths (CFR 5.8%) have been reported in DRC; 19 out of 26 Provinces (73%) and 143 out of 519 health zones (28%) 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	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	27-Aug-2022	1-Jan-2023	15-May-2024	107	107		0.00%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV1 case was reported this week. There is one case reported this year and 106 cases in 2023.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-2021	1-Jan-2023	15-May-2024	118	118		0.00%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. The number of 2023 cases remains 118.									
Ethiopia	Flood	Grade 2	15-May-2024	1-May-2024	10-Jul-2024	-	-	-	
Heavy rains in April and early May caused flooding in several districts across the country, particularly in Afar, Amhara, Central Ethiopia, Oromia, Sidama, Somali, South Ethiopia, and Tigray regions. More than 590 000 people are reportedly affected and some 95 000 displaced, based on preliminary reports. The rains and the unusually heavy wind accompanying the rainy season this year have led to significant damage to houses, public infrastructure, and croplands. This has further limited the population's access to services and deepened vulnerabilities, particularly in areas already affected by conflict and violence, prolonged drought, as well as pre-existing poor road infrastructure.									
Ethiopia	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-2022	1-Jan-2022	10-Jul-2024	-	-	-	-
According to the Famine Early Warning Network (FEWNET), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are ongoing and expected to persist through September in many areas of northern Ethiopia and parts of the pastoral south and southeast, where humanitarian food assistance is significant and likely preventing worse outcomes. The food security situation is expected to deteriorate further, with more than 10 million people anticipated to be critically food insecure during the main lean season (July-September).									
Ethiopia	Humanitarian crisis (Northern Ethiopia)	Grade 3	4-Nov-2020	4-Nov-2020	4-Jul-2024	-	-	-	-
In Ethiopia, it is reported that an estimated 4.5 million people are currently displaced in both rural and urban locations, mainly in Somali, Oromia and Tigray regions. The majority of the displacements are due to conflict, which peaked in 2021. About 56% of IDPs have been displaced for more than one year, 23% for two to four years and 1% for five or more years. The country continues to face a major humanitarian crisis caused by climate shocks, disease outbreaks and insecurity aggravated by economic and financial challenges. This makes 2024 an exceptional year in terms of compounded shocks, exacerbating negative humanitarian impacts on already vulnerable communities who have not fully recovered from events of recent years.									
Ethiopia	Impact of Sudan crisis in Ethiopia	Grade 3	1-May-2023	1-May-2023	10-Jul-2024	-	-	-	
Following the outbreak of armed conflict in Sudan on 15 April 2023, Ethiopia is receiving thousands of forcibly displaced people at two main points of entry (Metema and Kurmuk) along the land border between Sudan and Ethiopia. As of 30 June 2024, a total of 56 486 individuals in need of international protection crossed the border from Sudan to Ethiopia including 46 427 Sudanese and Non-Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers and 10 059 Ethiopian refugee returnees.									
Ethiopia	Landslide	Ungraded	23-Jul-2024	23-Jul-2024	24-Jul-2024	15,515		257	
At least 257 people have reportedly died, and about 15 515 have been affected by a landslide incident on 21 and 22 July 2024, following heavy rains in a mountainous area in two kebeles of Geza Gofa Woreda in Gofa Zone, South Ethiopia Region. The death toll is expected to rise to up to 500 people.									
Ethiopia	Cholera	Grade 3	17-Sep-2022	1-Aug-2022	14-Jul-2024	51,068		624	1.20%
The ongoing cholera outbreak in Ethiopia started on 27 August 2022. As of 14 July 2024, a total of 51 068 cases, 624 deaths (CFR 1.2%) are reported. In 2024, from January a total of 19 832 cases and 149 deaths are reported.									
Ethiopia	Dengue	Grade 3	16-May-2023	10-May-2023	2-Jul-2024	28,197	28,197	21	0.00%
The dengue outbreak that started in April 2023 in two districts (Logia and Mille) is still ongoing. As of 2 July 2024, a total of 28 197 cases with 21 deaths are reported. In 2024, 2 539 cases and zero death are reported.									
Ethiopia	Malaria	Ungraded	20-Jun-2024	1-Jan-2024	23-Jun-2024	2,363,630	170,969	554	0.00%
Since the beginning of this year, Ethiopia is experiencing a new malaria outbreak. From 1 January to 23 June 2024 (week 250, a total of 2 363 630 malaria cases and 554 deaths were reported nationwide. In Epidemiological week 25, there were 227 811 malaria cases and 71 deaths recorded. This marks a 7.2% increase in malaria cases compared to the previous week. Most malaria cases, over 75%, were reported from three regions: Oromia (42%), Amhara (21%) and Southwest Ethiopia (SWEPRS) (11%).									
Ethiopia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Apr-2017	1-Jan-2024	23-Jun-2024	24,672		200	0.80%
Measles outbreak is still ongoing in Ethiopia. In 2024, from week 1 through week 25 (ending 23 June) a total of 24 672 cases and 200 deaths were reported. Currently, there are active measles outbreaks in 38 woredas across Oromia, Amhara, South Ethiopia, Sidama and Gambela Regions.									
Gabon	Diphtheria	Ungraded	23-Jan-2024	1-Dec-2023	19-Mar-2024	28	2	3	10.70%
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	Measles	Ungraded	1-Apr-2024	1-Jan-2024	19-Apr-2024	1,830	350		0.00%
From January 2024 to April 2024, Ghana reported 350 confirmed measles cases across 14 of its 16 regions, with the highest number in the Northeast Region (61 cases). The majority of cases (61.4%) were in children aged 5 years or younger. Laboratory testing revealed various IgM positive cases, including 40 in Ashanti and 20 in Greater Accra. Males constituted 54% of the cases. Despite the widespread distribution, no measles-related deaths occurred.									

Senegal	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)	Ungraded	26-Mar-2024	22-Mar-2024	26-Apr-2024	3	3		0.00%
On 22 March 2024, the Institut Pasteur in Dakar (IPD) confirmed a case of Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic 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. On 26 April 2024, WHO was informed of the confirmation of two additional CCHF cases in a 40-year-old male and a 25-year-old male from Pikine and Yeumbeul districts of Dakar respectively. Blood samples collected from the two male cases on 17 and 19 April 2024 respectively returned positive for CCHF on PCR on 25 April 2024. PCR testing returned negative for yellow fever, dengue, RVF, west nile, chikungunya, and zika. Both cases are alive. In-depth investigations are ongoing.									
Senegal	Dengue	Grade 3	14-Nov-2022	31-Jan-2023	12-May-2024	23	23		0.00%
As of 12 May 2024, Senegal has reported a total of 23 confirmed dengue cases. The cases, ranging in age from 15 to 62 years with a median age of 32 years, include nine females and 14 males. The majority of cases have been reported in the Dakar region (15 cases, 65%), followed by Louga (4 cases, 17%), Saint-Louis (2 cases, 9%), Matam (1 case, 4%), and Thies (1 case, 4%). The first case was recorded on 1 January 2024, in Guediawaye, and the most recent case was on 4 March 2024, in Dakar-Ouest.									
Senegal	Measles	Ungraded	4-Jul-2022	1-Jan-2024	26-May-2024	252	252		0.00%
Between 1 January and 26 May 2024, Senegal reported 252 confirmed measles cases, with the highest numbers in Louga (56), Matam (41), and Kaffrine (33). The cases were evenly split between females (125) and males (127), ranging from 0.4 to 42 years old, with a median age of 6 years. Most cases (70%) were among children aged nine months to five years. Among these cases, 69% were unvaccinated. Twenty-three districts have reached the epidemic threshold in 2024, with the onset of symptoms of the last case on 29 April 2024 in Saint Louis.									
South Africa	Flood	Ungraded	4-Jun-2024	10-Jun-2024	11-Jun-2024	-	-	22	-
From 1 to 3 June 2024, heavy rainfall, strong winds, and snowfall affected the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces, causing floods and resulting in significant material damage and fatalities. As of 6 June, 22 people have died, including 11 in the Eastern Cape province and 11 in Durban city in KwaZulu-Natal province. Additionally, 55 people have been injured, 120 people have been displaced to three temporary shelters, and more than 2,000 people have been evacuated in Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality.									
South Africa	Cholera	Grade 3	20-Jan-2024	20-Jan-2024	10-Jun-2024	155	12		0.00%
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 17 May 2024, 12 confirmed cases with no deaths have been reported. Limpopo province is most affected with 10 of the cases. Three of the cases were imported from Zimbabwe.									
South Africa	Mpox	Grade 2	15-May-2024	15-May-2024	19-Jul-2024	22	22	3	13.60%
Through IHR notification from South Africa, WHO received a report of one laboratory confirmed mpox case from Johannesburg. This case was confirmed after initial testing by Lancet Laboratory on 9 May 2024. As of 2 July 2024, 22 (10 from KwaZulu Natal; 11 from Gauteng; and 1 from Western Cape Province) mpox cases have been reported in South Africa, with three deaths.									
South Sudan	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	18-Dec-2020	5-Apr-2021	10-Jul-2024	-	-	-	-
For 2024, it is estimated that millions of people will still be unable to meet minimum food needs as food stocks could be depleted by April 2024. Additionally, ongoing sporadic conflicts and the influx of returnees and refugees from Sudan is likely to strain food supplies and incomes further, driving severe malnutrition.									
South Sudan	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 3	15-Aug-2016	15-Aug-2016	10-Jul-2024	9,000,000	-	-	-
The humanitarian situation in South Sudan remains concerning with increasing needs and the number of people requiring assistance. This year, it is estimated that nine million people need humanitarian assistance including 6.3 million for health needs and two million people are internally displaced persons. In 2024, the humanitarian response plan needs US \$ 1.8 billion to reach six million of the most vulnerable people, however, as of 10 June 2024, only 18% of the needed funding has been covered.									
South Sudan	Impact of Sudan crisis in South Sudan	Grade 3	15-Apr-2023	1-May-2023	10-Jul-2024	-	-	-	-
Regarding the impact of the ongoing Sudan conflict crisis, as of 30 June, more than 720 000 people crossed into South Sudan from Sudan due to the conflict, with over 560 000 being South Sudanese. The country is now leading in number of people received fleeing conflict in Sudan compared to other Sudan's neighbouring countries.									
South Sudan	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	3-Jan-2018	1-Jan-2019	16-Jun-2024	6,807	-	69	1.00%
The ongoing Hepatitis E outbreak is active in Rubkona county (Bentiu IDPs camp), Unity State since December 2018, in Fangak county, Jonglei State since 2023 and in Western Bahr El-Ghazal State since February 2023 (week 8). As of week 24, 2024, in Fangak county 655 cases, with 23 reported deaths since the outbreak began in week 2 of 2023; in Rubkona county (Bentiu IDPs camp), since the outbreak began in 2018, 5 619 cases and 27 deaths have been reported; in Western Bahr El-Ghazal State, a total of 501 cases were reported, with 19 deaths. In Twic county, Warrap State, in March, an outbreak of Hepatitis E was officially declared by the State Ministry of Health, from week 6 to week 22 of 2024, a total of 32 suspected cases were reported, with no fatalities.									
South Sudan	Measles	Ungraded	23-Feb-2022	1-Jan-2024	16-Jun-2024	2,423	2,290	-	-
In Epi week 24, no new cases/deaths were reported. The cumulative total from week 1 to week 24 is 2 423 suspected measles cases have been reported of which 170 (6.8%) were lab-confirmed, 772 (32.1%) epi-linked, 1 348 clinically compatible.									
South Sudan	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-2024	1-Jan-2023	10-Jul-2024	9	9		0.00%
According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There are six cases reported this year and three cases reported last year.									
South Sudan	Yellow fever	Ungraded	24-Dec-2023	24-Dec-2023	16-Jun-2024	130	3	6	4.60%
In Week 24 (ending 16 June), there were no additional data reported from reporting counties in Western Equatoria State. The cumulative cases remain at 130 yellow fever cases (127 suspected and 3 confirmed). Seven counties in Western Equatoria state were affected: Yambio (70), Tambura (26), Nzara (11), Ezo (14), Ibba (3), Maridi (3), and Mvolo (3) Counties.									

Tanzania, United Republic of	Flood	Grade 2	24-Apr-2024	24-Apr-2024	10-Jul-2024	-	-	-	-
In 2024, the rains which started in November 2023 have continued, expanding from four to eight regions: Morogoro, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Uguja, Geita, Dar es Salaam, Manyara, and Pwani. The floods have caused further destruction of homes, crops, and agricultural assets. Since January a total of 155 deaths and 236 injured and affected 200 000 people and 51000 households have been reported. In addition, Cyclone Hidaya made landfall on Saturday 4 May, bringing strong winds and heavy rains to the coast south of Dar es Salaam. Pwani, Morogoro, Lindi and Mtwara experienced heavy rainfall, with some areas receiving more than 140% of their average monthly rainfall.									
Tanzania, United Republic of	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Oct-2023	5-Sep-2023	13-Jul-2024	4,306		81	1.90%
Since 5 September 2023 cholera outbreaks have been reported in 22 regions (Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Kagera, Singida, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Tabora, Ruvuma, Mwanza, Geita, Rukwa, Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Katavi, Pwani, Mtwara, Tanga, Lindi and Dar es Salaam) in Tanzania Mainland, where a total of 4 306 cases and 81 deaths (CFR 1.9%) reported. Out of 22 regions, Cholera outbreak was declared over in 15 regions (Mtwara, Katavi, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Pwani, Geita, Mwanza, Simiyu, Kagera, Ruvuma, Tanga, Rukwa, Dar es Salaam and Tabora).									
Togo	Dengue	Ungraded	28-Jun-2024	28-Jun-2024	28-Jun-2024		197		
The Ministry of Health of Togo has recorded 197 dengue fever cases since May 7, 2024. The cases were mainly reported in the Lomé health district and no deaths were recorded. This is the first reported dengue fever outbreak in Togo according to the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005)									
Togo	Measles	Ungraded	14-Mar-2024	14-Mar-2024	16-Jun-2024	628	199	1	0.20%
In Togo there is an ongoing measles outbreak since week 5 of 2024 with 13 districts affected. As at week 23 in 2024, there are a total of 628 suspected cases reported, 199 confirmed measles cases, 1 death reported among the confirmed cases in Oti South district									
Uganda	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-2022	1-Jan-2022	12-Jun-2024	-	-	-	-
In Uganda, Karamoja is the most vulnerable region to climate-related shocks and hazards, which significantly contribute to persistently low food and livestock production levels. The situation is expected to improve in the projected period (August 2024 – February 2025) due to seasonal gains and projected production; however, the forecasted La Niña event might impact the situation negatively.									
Uganda	Anthrax	Grade 2	13-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2024	7-Jul-2024	11	11		0.00%
There is an ongoing anthrax outbreak reported in Uganda affecting Amudat and Kween districts since 4 June 2024. A total of 11 cases have been confirmed; Amudat (8) and Kween (03) as of 7 July 2024.									
Uganda	Cholera	Grade 3	13-May-2024	11-May-2024	26-May-2024	57	15	4	7.00%
The cholera outbreak in Kyotera district is still ongoing since 5 May 2024. As of 26 May 2024, a total of 57 cases ,15 confirmed, and four deaths are reported.									
Uganda	Crimean- Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)	Ungraded	12-Feb-2024	24-Apr-2024	7-Jul-2024	6	2		0.00%
As of 7 July 2024, the Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic fever outbreak is still active in Kasese district, with five cases, one confirmed and no deaths reported. A new positive case was reported on 11 July 2024 from Kiboga district, bringing the total number of cases to six, with two confirmed cases.									
Uganda	Measles	Ungraded	4-Oct-2023	5-Mar-2024	7-Jul-2024	253	20	7	2.80%
As of 7 July 2024 (week 27), the measles outbreak is ongoing in the following districts: Moroto (200 cases, 13 confirmed and four deaths); Sembabule (48 cases, three confirmed and three deaths) and Kibuku (five cases, four confirmed). Cumulatively, 200 cases, 20 confirmed, and seven deaths are reported from the three districts.									
Uganda	Rift Valley Fever (RVF)	Ungraded	24-May-2024	23-Feb-2024	30-Jun-2024	16	5	5	31.30%
As of 7 Jul7 2024 (week 27), four districts: Kyegegwa (7), Mubende (5), Sembabule (3), and Ntungamo (1) are experiencing Rift Valley Fever outbreaks (RVF), with a cumulative number of 16 cases, five confirmed, and five deaths since 1 March 2024.									
Zambia	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	8-Mar-2024	15-Jan-2024	27-May-2024	-	-	-	
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. As of 27 May 2024, 84 out of the 116 districts in Zambia are affected by the drought. According to a recent rapid assessment and the President's Drought Response Appeal on 16 April 2024, nearly 6.6 million people are now in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Moreover, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report released in November 2023 projected that Zambia would have more than 2 million people at IPC Phase 3 or above by March 2024. 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, as more than 80% of Zambia's electricity generation comes from hydropower.									
Zambia	Cholera	Grade 3	24-Jan-2023	20-Jan-2023	12-May-2024	23,238	23,238	740	3.20%
The current cholera outbreak started with Lusaka Province confirming cases in the cholera-prone areas (peri-urban). From October 2023 to 6 May, 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 23 221 with 740 deaths (CFR 3.2%).									
Zambia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Jun-2022	13-Jun-2022	24-Jun-2024	3,647	158		0.00%
As of 23 June, 2024, Zambia has recorded a cumulative total of 3 647 suspected cases of measles with 158 confirmed since the start of 2024.									
Zimbabwe	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	5-Apr-2024	5-Apr-2024	20-May-2024	-	-	-	-
On 3 April 2024, Zimbabwe authorities declared state of disaster over a devastating drought that's sweeping across much of southern Africa due to El Niño phenomenon. it needs \$ two billion for humanitarian assistance. Due to the El Niño-induced drought more than 80% of country received below normal rainfall.									
Zimbabwe	Anthrax	Grade 2	13-Nov-2023	14-Nov-2023	5-May-2024	784		1	0.10%
As of 5 May 2024, there have been a total of 784 cases reported in Zimbabwe. Ten districts have reported cases since beginning of 2023 with the majority of cases coming from Gokwe North (63.5%) and Gokwe South (32.6%). The confirmed death was reported in 2023, from Gokwe South.									

Zimbabwe	Cholera	Grade 3	12-Feb-2023	12-Feb-2023	21-Jul-2024	34,550	4,221	719	2.10%
The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on the 12 February 2023. Cumulatively there were 34 550 cholera cases with 719 deaths (CFR 2.0%) as of 14 July 2024. The outbreak has now spread to more than the 17 traditional cholera hotspot districts.									
Closed Events									
Malawi	Flood	Ungraded	28-Feb-2024	27-Feb-2024	3-Mar-2024	10,944		4	0.00%

Malawi experienced torrential rains since the night of 27 February to March 2024 leading to Flooding emergencies in Nkhotakota and Karonga, affecting more than 15,000 people, seven reported deaths and two missing people. Nkhotakota district, Dwangwa town is the most affected. event closed following guidance from the Member state.

†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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Data sources

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