

# WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 5: 29 January - 4 February 2024  
Data as reported by: 17:00; 4 February 2024



**4**

New events

**125**

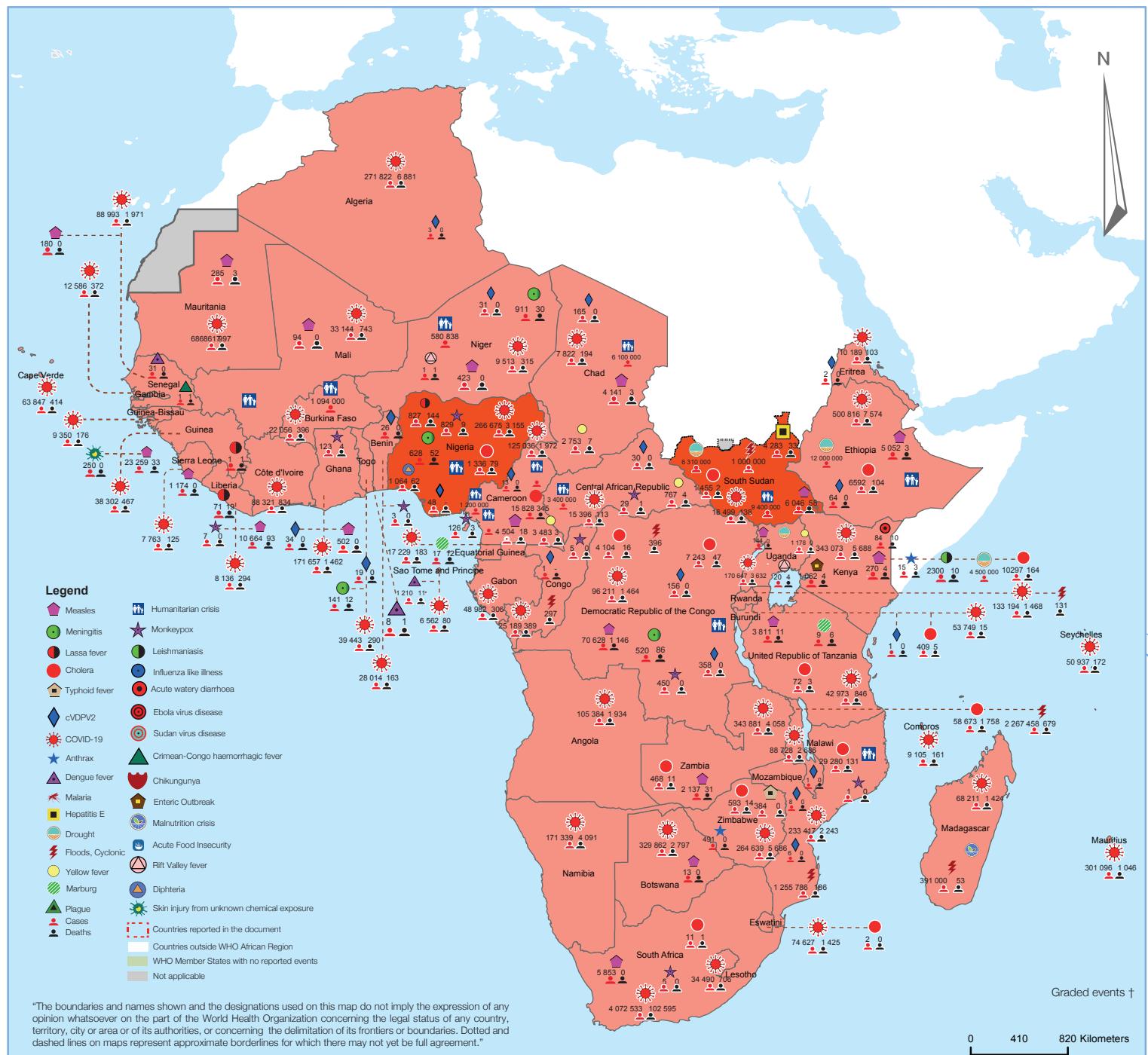
Ongoing events

**104**

Outbreaks

**25**

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."

**5**

Grade 3 events

**5**

Grade 2 events

**0**

Grade 1 events

**46**

Ungraded 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:

- Diphtheria in Guinea
- Measles in Ethiopia
- Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan

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:

- The worsening diphtheria situation affecting nearly all regions in Guinea poses considerable challenges. The increasing number of cases, coupled with their spread across regions, is compounded by various factors, including low vaccination coverage, overcrowded living conditions, delayed healthcare seeking and diagnosis, deficiencies in case management, and limited public information dissemination.
- The humanitarian crisis in South Sudan is deeply concerning. Refugees, asylum-seekers, and returnees face harrowing challenges. Reports from Wedwil, Aweil, and the Panakuach border in the Unity/Ruweng Administrative Area indicate a grim situation marked by extortion, physical violence, sexual harassment, and looting, often accompanied by violence. In addition, the extreme weather, poor road networks, and funding constraints are hampering the vital transportation assistance required for relief efforts. New arrivals in Renk have significantly outnumbered departures facilitated by partners, adding to the urgency of the situation. The presence of several returnees across 36 counties only exacerbates the crisis. Partners are striving to provide three months' worth of food assistance to these returnees in their final destinations.

# Guinea

## Diphtheria

### EVENT DESCRIPTION

Guinea has been experiencing a diphtheria outbreak with a significant number of reported cases.

From weeks 1 to 5 of 2024 (ending 4 February), there were 1 184 suspected cases and five deaths, averaging 237 suspected cases per week during this period. Although there has been a slight decline in cases since week 3 of 2024, the epidemic curve shows a general trend of increasing number of reported cases with progressively higher peaks since the beginning of the outbreak.

Since the outbreak began on 4 July 2023, until 4 February 2024, Guinea has recorded 3 445 suspected cases of diphtheria, including 3 207 confirmed cases and 83 deaths, resulting in a case fatality rate (CFR) of 2.4% among suspected cases.

Of the confirmed cases, 39 (1.2%) were laboratory-confirmed, 107 (3.3%) were epidemiologically linked, and 3 061 (95.4%) were clinically compatible. Females accounted for 52% of cases and 65% were under 15 years of age.

Initially, the outbreak was localized in the Kankan region. As of week 3 of 2024, seven of Guinea's eight regions have been affected, including the capital, Conakry. Kankan region accounts for most reported cases, with 96.7% (3 332 cases) attributed to this region. Boké region is the only one that has not reported any cases.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The response to the outbreak is being coordinated by a national strategic committee and regional coordination teams that include several partners.
- Intensified surveillance efforts in active case finding along with a strategy for tracing outpatient cases are being implemented
- Ongoing community engagement efforts continues, encompassing diphtheria and vaccination awareness sessions with various community stakeholders, including contacts, traditional leaders, and the general population.
- Clinical case management protocols are being implemented, combined with the provision of psychosocial support to households affected by diphtheria.

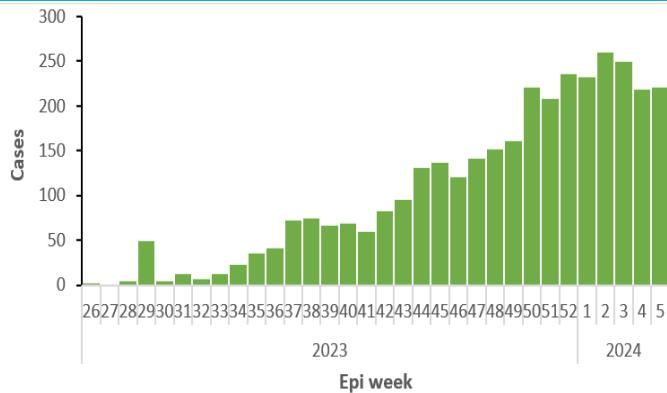
3 445      83      2.4%  
**Cases**      **Deaths**      **CFR**

- A vaccination campaign is being organized with support from GAVI.

### SITUATION INTERPRETATION

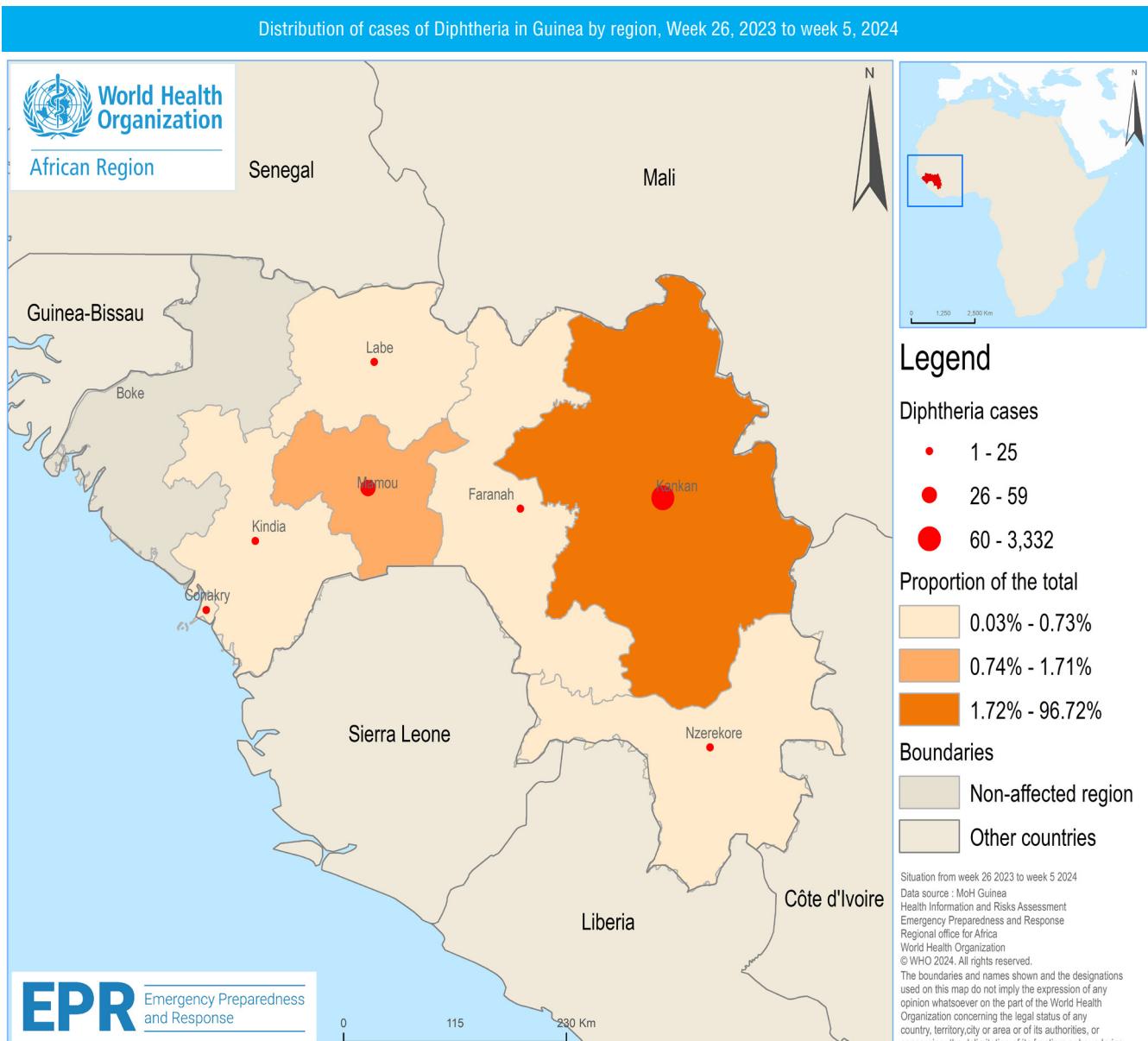
Since the outbreak began in July 2023, significant portion of all suspected diphtheria cases were reported in the first five weeks of 2024. Although surveillance has improved, the persistent gradual rise in cases suggests the presence of underlying factors exacerbating the situation. Close monitoring is essential, and further response measures are imperative to effectively control this outbreak.

Weekly trend of Diphtheria cases in Guinea, Week 26, 2023 to week 5, 2024



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## Ethiopia

**2 725**  
**Cases**

**16**  
**Deaths**

**0.6%**  
**CFR**

## Measles

### EVENT DESCRIPTION

Despite reaching the 77.0% of the National Measles Immunization Coverage Rate achieved in 2023, Ethiopia still faces critical challenges in containing ongoing measles outbreaks. A total of 556 new measles cases and five deaths were reported from January 1 to 29, 2024 in seven woredas, namely; Aboker, Berbere, Hoko, Janamora, Jinella, Saba Boru and Tembaro Woredas. However, measles outbreaks have been under control since January 29, 2024 in Abeshege, Bero, Bule Hora, Hamer, Lare and Surma Woredas.

From February 2023 to January 2024, a total of 35 474 cases and 258 deaths were reported. As of 1 February 2024, there were 2 725 active measles cases in the regions of Oromia 54%, (n=1, 155), 16.1% Sidama (n=343), South Ethiopia 15.4%, (n=329), Central Ethiopia 13.9% (n=297), Amhara 9.08% (n=194), 6.5% SWEPR (138), Somali 7.8% (n=166), Afar 2.7% (n=58) , Diredawa 0.9% (n=19), Gambella 0.7% (n=14), Harari 0.6%(n=12), in these 11 woredas, 22 deaths were reported as of 1 February 2023, and the reports exclude the Tigray region and B/Gumuz where insecurity is high.

The spread of the cholera outbreak has been attributed to limited doses received before delivery with only 30% of women receiving TT2+ doses aggravated by the low number of women that received antenatal care services (35%). This Vaccination is important because 50% of the people that died from the outbreak in 2023 were babies and those below the age of five.

by health extension workers has been enhanced

- Case management including Vitamin A supplement and nutritional screening for cases is ongoing
- Outbreak investigation and root cause analysis is being conducted in affected woredas.
- Risk communication and community mobilization activities through locally tailored approach is ongoing. The measles reactive vaccination campaign is completed in all targeted regions and woredas with a national cumulative coverage reached at 105% except for B/Gumuz Region due to the ongoing insecurity

### SITUATION INTERPRETATION

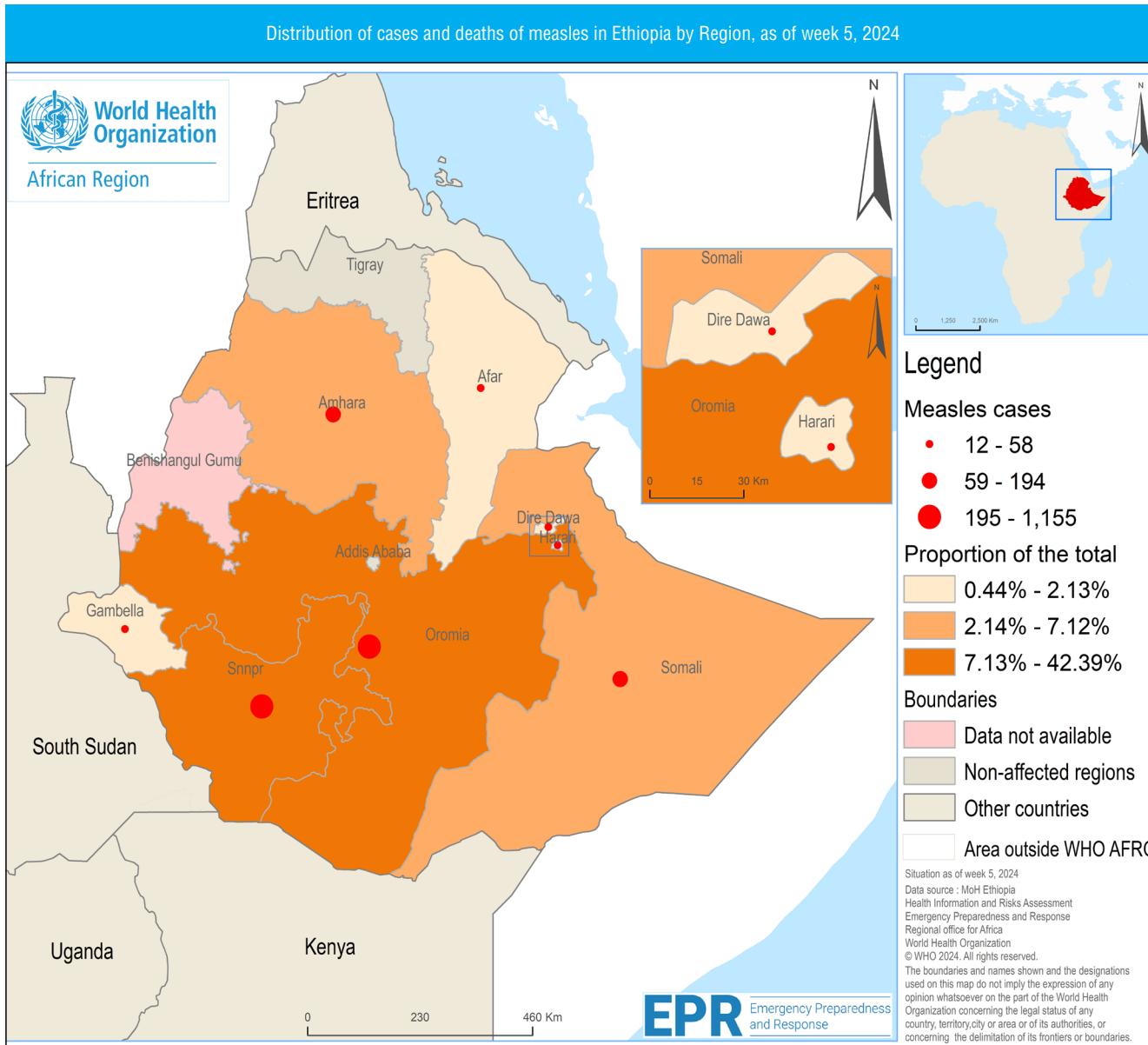
The response to Ethiopia's measles outbreak since 2023 has been met with sub optimal vaccination for the required three dose especially among pregnant women, and operational cost shortage for reactive vaccination despite in some affected woredas or districts. The current security problem in Amhara Region is also impacting the optimal response activities and getting progress reports. Despite this, Ethiopia has made progress in responding to measles since the outbreak has been under control in some woredas since January 2024.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Regular coordination meetings with stakeholders have been conducted.
- Training for frontline responders is ongoing.
- Routine immunization activities have been intensified. Trainings have been conducted in Central Ethiopia Region and a team has been deployed from the Ethiopian public health institute to Hadiya Zone of Central Ethiopia Region to support response and investigation.
- Surveillance through active case search including

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# South Sudan

## Humanitarian Crisis

### EVENT DESCRIPTION

South Sudan, that has recently emerged from decades of conflict continues to face a dire humanitarian situation. Ongoing conflict among the government, opposing forces, and their allied militias, coupled with intercommunal violence in various parts of the country, led to the loss of lives, injuries, and displacement of thousands of civilians.

The recent influx of individuals across borders between 6 -19 January 2024 has further exacerbated the already critical humanitarian situation.

Since 15 April 2023, a total of 516 658 individuals have crossed from Sudan into South Sudan, with the majority being South Sudanese (81%) and a substantial number being Sudanese (18%). This influx, particularly noted in the town of Renk, has put a strain on local resources and demanded a coordinated response from both local authorities and humanitarian partners.

The humanitarian context in South Sudan is described as grim, exacerbated by insecurity, sub-national violence, climatic shocks, and the additional pressures from the Sudan crisis influx. This situation has further deteriorated the food and nutrition security of many families. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification results, South Sudan is projected to have 7.1 million people (56% of its population) facing acute food insecurity levels during the April-July 2024 lean season.

months and pregnant and lactating women and girls, with 55 000 people receiving food assistance during the reporting period.

- Efforts to mitigate the spread of cholera are in place with the construction of more latrines. Water, sanitation, and hygiene services, along with medical services, are ongoing to address the health needs of the population.

### SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The situation in South Sudan, in response to the Sudan crisis, presents a complex humanitarian challenge that requires sustained international support and coordination. The influx of refugees and returnees has put a significant strain on the already fragile infrastructure and resources. Addressing the critical needs for shelter, sanitation, and nutrition is paramount to prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation. Moreover, the increased cases of diarrhoea at transit centers underscore the urgent need for enhanced WASH facilities and health services. The coordinated efforts of local authorities, humanitarian partners, and international donors are crucial in responding effectively to this crisis.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Onward Transportation Assistance (OTA): Critical for relieving overcrowded transit centers in Renk and Malakal, OTA is needed to facilitate flights from Malakal to other destinations within the country.
- There is an urgent need for more shelter and latrines to meet minimum emergency standards, with over 23 000 people currently sheltering in transit centers. Construction of additional shelters and latrines is underway to address this need.
- Food assistance has been provided, including specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-59

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Snapshot of Humanitarian Situation in South Sudan, as at week 5 of 2024



Source: IOM



Source: Foreign Policy Media

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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
<strong>New Events</strong>									
Comoros	Cholera	Grade 3	2-Feb-24	2-Feb-24	4-Feb-24	28	10	2	7.10%
On 2 February 2024, the Ministry of Health of Comoros officially declared an outbreak of cholera. Six cases were initially confirmed between 2 and 3 February 2024 among 25 suspected cases (14 crew members and 11 passengers) who travelled from Tanzania to Comoros in the same boat. Between 2 and 4 February 2024, a total of 10 cases (8 men and 2 women) were confirmed positive for Vibrio cholerae by RDT, including 2 healthcare workers. Ten cases are currently admitted at the cholera treatment unit in Samba hospital in Grande Comore. Drinking water samples collected from the boat for laboratory analyses returned negative for Vibrio cholerae. Investigations to determine the source of infection as well as five missing passengers are ongoing.									
Guinea	Lassa fever	Ungraded	3-Feb-24	25-Jan-24	3-Feb-24	1	1	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. The case-patient is under care at the N'Zérékoré regional hospital. A total of 19 contacts were initially identified. Investigations are ongoing.									
Kenya	Fire incident	Ungraded	2-Feb-24	1-Feb-24	2-Feb-24	-		-	-
At least 3 people died and nearly 300 people were injured in a fire incident following a gas explosion in Embakasi district in Nairobi, Kenya, in the night of 1 February 2024. Some 271 people were evacuated in different hospitals in Nairobi.									
Nigeria	Meningitis	Ungraded	29-Jan-24	8-Oct-23	28-Jan-24	281	26	40	14%
An increase in meningitis cases has been reported in Nigeria since October 2023. From W40, 2023 (ending 8 Oct 2023) to W4, 2024 (ending 28 Jan 2024), a total of 281 cases including 40 deaths (CFR 14%) were reported from 47 LGAs in 19 states. Cumulatively, twenty-six cases were laboratory confirmed, of which over 80% tested positive for Neisseria Meningitidis C. Children aged less than 15 years old are the most affected. The ICG request for meningococcal vaccines is under finalization.									
<strong>Ongoing Events</strong>									
Algeria	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	14-Jul-22	11-Apr-22	10-Jan-24	3	3	-	-
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.									
Benin	Dengue fever	Grade 3		1-Jan-23	20-Dec-23	6	3	1	16.70%
As of 20 December 2023, Benin reported six cases of dengue fever, including three confirmed cases and one death. Confirmed cases were reported from Littoral (n=2) and Couffo (n=1).									
Benin	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	8-Aug-19	24-Aug-19	31-Jan-24	30	30		0.00%
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.									
Burkina Faso	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Grade 2	1-Jan-19	1-Jan-19	27-Nov-23	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 November 2023, 5.5 million People were in need of humanitarian assistance, 3.2 million of which are children and over 2.06 million IDPs registered. The situation remains fluid.									
Burkina Faso	Chikungunya	Ungraded	6-Sep-23	19-Sep-23	7-Jan-24	311	311		0.00%
On 6 September 2023, the reference laboratory for viral hemorrhagic fevers confirmed a case of chikungunya in a patient from the Pouytenga health district whose sample was collected as part of sentinel surveillance for dengue and other arboviruses. As of 7 January 2024, 311 confirmed cases and no deaths were reported from six health districts: Pouytenga (274, 88%), Ouagadougou (23), Zorgho (8), Koudougou (4), and Bobo Dioulasso (2). No new confirmed cases were reported during week 1 of 2024.									
Burkina Faso	Dengue	Grade 3	11-Sep-23	1-Jan-23	7-Jan-24	156,870	70,964	714	0.50%
From the beginning of the outbreak in January 2023 to 07 January 2024, a total of 156 870 confirmed cases and 714 fatalities have been reported.									
Burundi	Cholera	Grade 3	1-Jan-23	14-Dec-22	7-Jan-24	1,382	175	9	0.70%
The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. Cumulatively, a total of 1 382 cases with nine deaths have been reported as of 7 January 2024.									
Burundi	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	17-Mar-23	1-Jan-22	10-Jan-24	2	2		0.00%
No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There is one case reported in 2023 and one in 2022.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (North-West & South-West)	Protracted 2	1-Oct-16	27-Jun-18	15-Nov-23	-	-	-	-
In the North-West and South-West regions, the unstable security situation and persistent violence are exacerbating humanitarian needs. Affected people continue to flee their homes to neighboring villages and communities. Between January and July 2023, humanitarian and security partners reported the displacement of more than 42 000 people in both regions									

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Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Grade 2	31-Dec-13	27-Jun-17	13-Nov-23	-	-	-	-
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	Cholera	Grade 3	31-Aug-21	25-Oct-21	3-Dec-23	21,222	2,084	508	2.40%
The cholera outbreak in Cameroon is still ongoing and the outbreak is currently active in 10 districts across three regions (Center, Littoral and South-West). In week 48, three new cases were reported with zero death, this gives a cumulative number of 21 222 cases including 2 084 confirmed by culture (9.8%) and 508 deaths (CFR 2.4%). The median age is 28 years (0.1-103 years) and the M/F ratio of 1.3.									
Cameroon	Measles	Ungraded	2-Apr-19	1-Jan-23	3-Dec-23	6,682	6,535	31	0.50%
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	6.70%
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		0.00%
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	24-Dec-23	59	30	5	8.50%
Between weeks 35 and 45 of 2023, Cameroon recorded eight PCR-positive cases of yellow fever. This is in addition to 51 cases that tested positive by plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) between weeks 4 and 45 of 2023. Of the 59 PCR- and PRNT-positive cases, 30 were classified as confirmed cases, including 19 reportedly unvaccinated against yellow fever. These cases were reported from 48 health districts in the Central, Littoral, South, West, East, North-West, South-West, North, Adamaua and Far-North regions. Only two cases benefited from in-depth investigation with entomological investigation.									
Cape Verde	Dengue	Grade 3	6-Nov-23	6-Nov-23	19-Dec-23	410	193		1.20%
On 6 November 2023, the Ministry of Health Surveillance Service reported two confirmed cases of Dengue through Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing and one borderline case in the city of Praia, Santiago Island, Cabo Verde. The same day three more suspected cases were reported from the Central Hospital Dr. Agostinho Neto giving a total of six cases including two confirmed with zero death. As of 19 December 2023, a total of 410 suspected cases, including 193 confirmed cases and no deaths, were reported.									
Central African Republic	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 2	11-Dec-13	11-Dec-13	20-Nov-23	-	-	-	-
The Central African Republic has been facing humanitarian crisis for more than a decade following military-political conflicts. Of the country population of 6.1 million inhabitants, more than half (3.4 million), need humanitarian assistance in 2023. More than 520 000 people are currently internally displaced, 2.5 million are registered as returnees, and 0.75 million are refugees mainly from Chad and Sudan.									
Central African Republic	Measles	Ungraded	13-Mar-22	1-Jan-23	26-Nov-23	3,027	1,145	4	0.10%
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 outbreak.									
Central African Republic	Mpox	Protracted 2	3-Mar-22	4-Mar-22	26-Nov-23	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-19	24-May-19	13-Dec-23	45	45		0.00%
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	26-Nov-23	5	5		0.00%
There is an ongoing yellow fever outbreak in the Central African Republic. In 2023, from week 1 through week 47 (ending 26 November ), five confirmed cases of yellow fever were recorded for the following districts : Sangha-Mbaéré (1), Berbérati (1), Bambari (2), and Bossembélé (1). The number of the confirmed cases this year has been reviewed.									
Chad	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	11-Feb-22	1-Mar-16	12-Nov-23	-	-	-	-
With the ongoing Sudanese crisis, over 570 000 Sudanese and Chadian people fled Darfur to converge to the eastern entry points of Chad. Chad is the most affected country by the crisis in Sudan as it hosts 49.6% of Sudanese refugees, with thousands of new arrivals every week. These refugees live in numerous formal and informal camps located in 11 health districts across four provinces (Ennedi East, Ouaddaï, Sila and Wadi Fira).									
Chad	Measles	Ungraded	24-May-18	1-Jan-23	10-Dec-23	10,552	820	8	0.10%
As of Week 49 of 2023 (ending 10 December), 10 552 suspected cases and eight measles-related deaths (CFR 0.1%) were reported in Chad. A total of 820 samples tested IgM positive for measles and 178 tested IgM+ for rubella.									

Chad	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	9-Sep-19	13-Dec-23	204	204		0.00%
One cVDPV2 case was reported this week, bringing the total number of cases this year to 45. This latest reported case had onset of paralysis on 15 September, from Salamat region of Chad , 44 cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2022, 106 cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2020 from three different outbreaks and nine others were reported in 2019.									
Comoros	Rift Valley Fever suspected	Ungraded	12-Jan-24	12-Jan-24	12-Jan-24	471		9	1.90%
An unusual disease outbreak began in the Comoros around late October 2023. 471 suspected cases hospitalized distributed between Ngazidja and Moili, in nine health districts. Symptoms included flu-like illness and gastroenteritis; 2% had meningoencephalitis, epistaxis, and petechiae. 16 blood samples were taken from these cases for biological analyses and lab results ruled out dengue, Rift Valley fever, influenza, and COVID-19. Mohéli Island also reports cattle and goat deaths. As of January 5, 2024, four samples (3 cattle, 1 human) tested positive for past RVF infection but negative for IgM. Further investigation continue.									
Congo	Floods	Ungraded	1-Jan-24	4-Jan-24	7-Jan-24	320,891	320,891	17	0.00%
This crisis is attributed to a consistent increase in rainfall over the last two months of 2023, which caused the Congo River's water level to rise by 30 cm. As of week 1 of 2023, an estimated 320 891 individuals were directly impacted by the floods. There have been 17 deaths reported across Likouala, Plateaux, Brazzaville, and Pointe-Noire, along with 6 people reported missing in Likouala and the Cuvette regions. A total of 361 villages and 36 neighborhoods experienced either complete or partial flooding with 2 292 hectares of farmland inundated. Residential structures have been severely affected, leading to widespread destruction of homes and the flooding of administrative buildings. Additionally, the flooding has contaminated local drinking water sources.									
Congo	Mpox	Protracted 2	23-May-22	22-Aug-23	27-Nov-23	26	21	5	19.20%
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	31-Dec-23	3,912	323	3	0.10%
An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in Ivory Coast. A total of 3 912 cases have been reported from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024, with 323 confirmed cases and 3 deaths (CFR: 0.4%).									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Floods	Ungraded	9-Jan-24	9-Jan-24	9-Jan-24	43,750	43,750	300	
Severe floods in the Democratic Republic of Congo for many weeks have caused catastrophic impacts across multiple regions. Some of the most affected areas are Ituri and Mongala provinces as well as the capital Kinshasa. As of 5 January 2024, the Minister of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Actions and National Solidarity announced that at least 300 people have died due to the floods and over 43 750 houses destroyed									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Humanitarian crisis	Grade 3	20-Dec-16	17-Apr-17	9-Dec-23	-	-	-	-
In the latest reporting week (week 49), the humanitarian situation in The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was marked by flooding in several localities of the Tshopo province with 97 516 people affected so far, including 71 388 internally displaced persons (IDPs). There was an arrival in week 48 of 2 135 new IDPs in the provinces of Tshopo (1 104) and South Kivu (1 031) fleeing violences in their respective localities.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Anthrax	Grade 2	17-Jan-24	15-Nov-23	15-Nov-23	5	1	2	40.00%
A human case of anthrax was confirmed on 15 November 2023 in Lume health area, Mutwanga health district, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. At that time, 5 suspected cases including 2 deaths were reported. In December 2023, suspected anthrax cases were reported in another health district of Beni, Mangina. Investigations are ongoing.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cholera	Grade 3	16-Jan-15	1-Jan-23	12-Nov-23	62,803	1,866	715	1.10%
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	1.90%
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-23	3-Dec-23	13,357	714	607	-
In The Democratic Republic of the Congo , this year, from January to 3 December 2023, a total of 714 confirmed cases are reported out of 13 357 suspected cases and 607 related deaths.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	27-Aug-22	27-Aug-22	3-Jan-24	247	247		0.00%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), two cVDPV1 cases were reported this week in Tanganyika bringing the number of cases to 97 last year and 150 in 2022.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-21	1-Jan-22	3-Jan-24	489	489		0.00%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), one cVDPV2 case was reported this week in Haut Lomami. There have been 117 cases in 2023 and 372 in 2022.									











Uganda	Cholera	Grade 3	22-Jan-24	21-Jan-24	31-Jan-24	14	4	0	0.00%
On January 21, 2024, 14 suspected cholera cases from Madani, Sudan, were reported by Elegu PoE to Adjumani DHT, Uganda. Suspected to have consumed contaminated fruits, 13 showed symptoms and were admitted to Nyumanzi HC III. As of January 31, 2024, there were 4 confirmed and 10 suspected cases in the isolation unit.									
Uganda	Malaria	Ungraded	5-Jun-23	2-Jul-23	31-Dec-23	-	-	-	-
The Uganda Public Health Operation Centre (PHOC) is currently activated for malaria outbreak in three districts: Serere, Amolatar and Kibuku. During the last reporting period (week 52,2023), a total of 127 districts are in watch mode and 17 in alert mode									
Uganda	Measles	Ungraded	4-Oct-23	28-Sep-23	7-Dec-23	147	18		0.00%
On 1 December, WHO received a report from the MoH reporting a measles outbreak in another district (Kyegegwaa) with 68 cases including 64 probable , four confirmed cases and zero death. Cumulatively, a total of 147 measles cases including 18 confirmed and zero death are reported so far from two districts of Kiryandongo and Kyegegwaa. As of 7 December, only Kiryandongo has an active outbreak									
Uganda	Rift Valley fever (RVF)	Ungraded	25-Sep-23	1-Jan-23	19-Nov-23	182	54	13	7.10%
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. As of 19 November, only Lira district is experiencing an active RVF outbreak with one case and zero death reported so far.									
Zambia	Anthrax	Grade 2	1-Nov-23	12-Oct-22	1-Dec-23	895	40	4	0.40%
On 1 December 2023, WHO was notified of a human anthrax outbreak in Zambia. The first cases were recorded in the Sinazongwe district of Southern province in October 2022. Between 12 October 2022 and 1 December 2023, a total of 895 cases and 4 deaths (CFR 0.45%) were reported from nine provinces.									
Zambia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Jun-22	13-Jun-22	12-Aug-23	3,715	367	31	-
A measles outbreak continues to evolve in Lusaka, North-western and Southern provinces affecting several districts. Cumulatively, the provinces have recorded 3 715 measles cases and 31 deaths as of 12 August 2023.									
Zimbabwe	Cholera	Grade 3	12-Feb-23	12-Feb-23	1-Oct-23	4,472	930	125	-
The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on the 12 February 2023. Cumulatively there were 4 472 cholera cases with 125 deaths (CFR 2.8%) as of 2 October 2023. All of the ten provinces are affected with majority of the cases reported from Manicaland, Harare, Mash West and Mash Cent provinces.									
Zimbabwe	COVID-19	Protracted 3	20-Mar-20	20-Mar-20	25-Jul-23	265,731	265,731	5,714	-
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zimbabwe on 20 March 2020. As of 25 August 2023, a total of 265 731 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 5 714 deaths.									
Zimbabwe	Anthrax	Ungraded	13-Nov-23	1-Jan-23	14-Nov-23	412		0	0.00%
As of 14 November 2023, there have been a total of 285 cases from Gokwe North and 127 cases from Gokwe South, in Midlands province of Zimbabwe. The outbreak began in week 1 of 2023 and is still ongoing									
Zimbabwe	Cholera	Grade 3	12-Feb-23	12-Feb-23	1-Oct-23	4 472	930	125	-
The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on the 12 February 2023. Cumulatively there were 4 472 cholera cases with 125 deaths (CFR 2.8%) as of 2 October 2023. All of the ten provinces are affected with majority of the cases reported from Manicaland, Harare, Mash West and Mash Cent provinces.									

†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**

Data and information is provided by Member States through WHO Country Offices via regular situation reports, teleconferences and email exchanges. Situations are evolving and dynamic therefore numbers stated are subject to change.