

WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 14: 1 - 7 April 2024

Data as reported by: 17:00; 7 April 2024



African Region

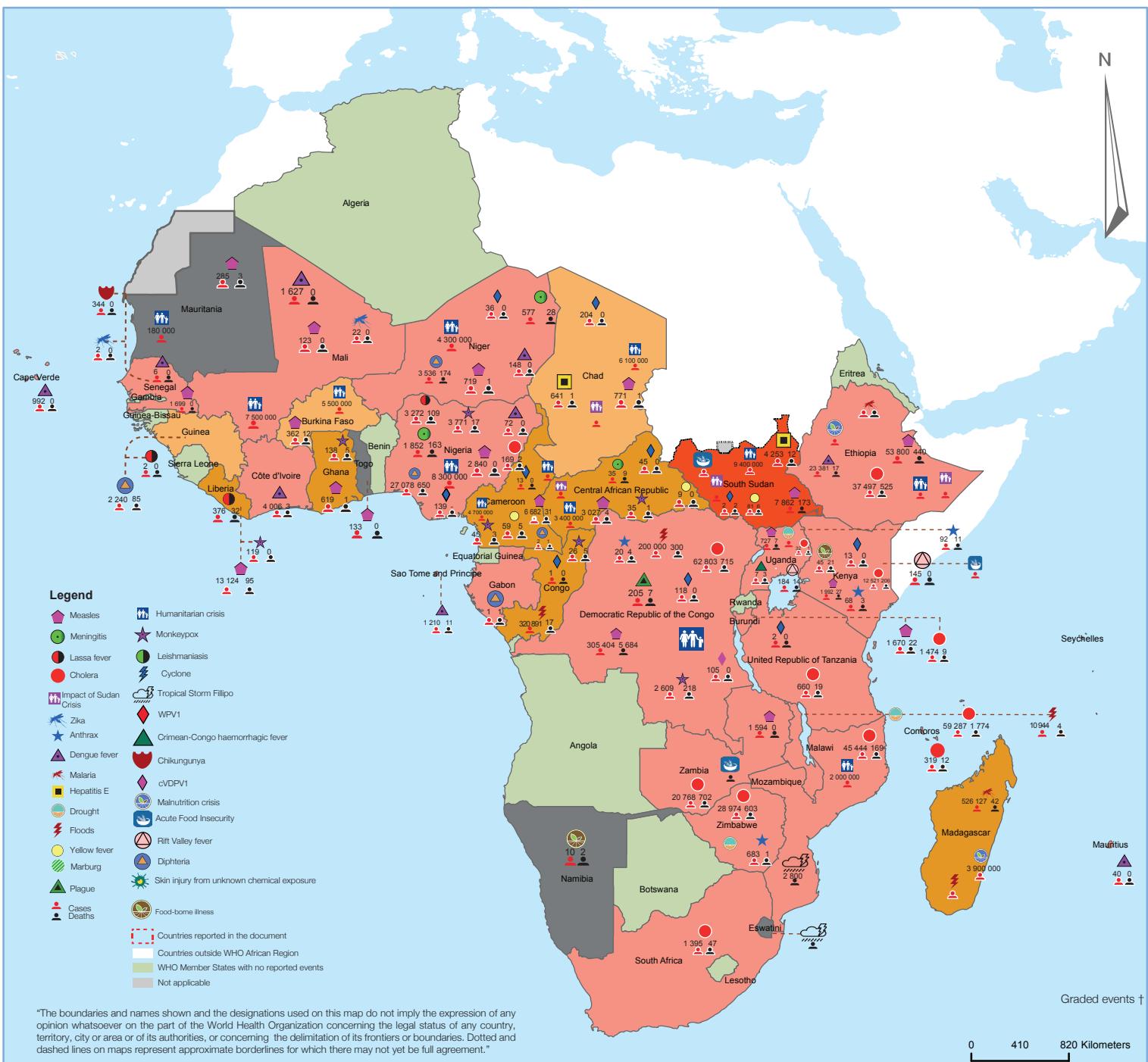
Emergency Preparedness and Response

3
New events

115
Ongoing events

87
Outbreaks

31
Humanitarian crises



6
Grade 3 events

1
Protracted 3 events

3
Grade 2 events

5
Protracted 2 events

0
Grade 1 events

0
Protracted 1 events

50

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:

- Cyclone Gamane in Madagascar
- Measles in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Cholera in Comoros

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 recent Madagascar crisis, caused by Tropical Cyclone Gamane and extensive flooding, has resulted in significant humanitarian and public health challenges. The disaster has claimed human lives, left people missing, and affected several people across four major regions. It has also led to the displacement of thousands, caused extensive damage to residential structures, educational facilities, and agricultural lands, and compromised the health infrastructure and road network in affected areas. These consequences emphasize critical issues in disaster response capabilities, infrastructure resilience, and the public health system's ability to manage the aftermath of natural disasters.
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is one of the most affected countries by measles outbreaks in the region with thousands of cases reported year annually and a quite moderate number of related deaths. Efforts against measles in the country are facing some challenges including sub-optimal resources mobilization for measles outbreak prevention and response, fragile health system, and inaccessibility of some affected areas due to harsh geographic and security conditions. The country has also been experiencing a protracted humanitarian situation for decades which is generating increased health demands for the already fragile health system. There is therefore a need for increased support to the country to break the cycles of large-scale measles outbreaks that occur in the country often.

Madagascar

22 000

Displaced

535 500

Affected

Cyclone Gamane

EVENT DESCRIPTION

Madagascar was hit by Tropical Cyclone Gamane on 27 March 2024, causing widespread devastation in the north and northeast regions. This event highlighted the serious threats posed by cyclones and floods, which are classified as very high-priority health risks according to the latest health risk assessment conducted by the Ministry of Public Health in 2022, with support from WHO. The 2023-2024 cyclone season, expected to be heavily influenced by the El Niño phenomenon, has confirmed its anticipated public health and safety challenges through the impact it has brought.

As of 3 April 2024, the cyclone had affected 535 500 people across 33 flooded communes, caused 18 fatalities, injured three, and left four persons missing. Over 22 000 individuals have been displaced, taking refuge in temporary shelters or with family members. Consequently, the Government of Madagascar declared a national disaster on 3 April 2024.

The damage to infrastructure was extensive; over 18 830 homes were flooded, and more than 780 were either damaged or destroyed. The health infrastructure was notably affected, with 22 health infrastructure and several sanitary structures also damaged, impacting medical service delivery in the affected regions. Critical disruptions extended to utilities and transportation, with several regions cut off from the capital, Antananarivo, due to destroyed bridges and roads, and power supplies suspended in cities such as Vohemar, Sambava, and Maroantsetra until the floodwaters receded.

Although some relief has been provided to those in need, response efforts have been hindered by insufficient logistics and supplies. It is crucial to establish disaster care sites and enhance epidemiological surveillance to aid recovery. Furthermore, additional measures must be implemented to minimize the long-term impact of this situation.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Disaster response mechanisms have been activated, including deployment of mobile medical teams to provide care at disaster sites.
- Organization of regional health cluster meetings to coordinate the health sector's response and strategy at both national and regional levels. In addition, crisis units have been established, which hold daily meetings to identify needs.

- Multi-sectoral rapid assessments have been conducted to assess the extent of damage and necessary interventions.
- Distribution of medical supplies and emergency health kits to affected districts to ensure access to primary healthcare and medicines.
- Two disaster care sites have been established at the Ambilobe district level and the District Reference Hospital Center which provide free medical care.
- Preventive measures have been implemented, including vaccination campaigns and awareness-raising for flood preparedness.
- The Civil Defense and Risk Management Committee visited Mariarano, Ambinanintelo, and Ankofa towns, distributing donations that included micronutrient powder and blankets to support the communities impacted in the Analanjirofo Region.
- Epidemiological surveillance has been strengthened to detect and manage disease outbreaks, with WHO providing additional support in distributing medical supplies, coordinating healthcare services delivery, and developing a flood response action plan.
- Sharing of technical directives and the national contingency plan for cyclones and floods, delivery of additional equipment and materials, and regular distribution of situation reports to keep all stakeholders informed and prepared for ongoing and future response efforts.
- Creating an emergency WhatsApp group to foster emergency communication, efficient reporting, and information sharing.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Madagascar remains vulnerable to cyclonic events and flooding. The cyclone's aftermath in Madagascar threatens to aggravate public health crises and food insecurity. The destruction of health infrastructure risks disrupting medical services and increasing vulnerability to diseases, including cholera and malaria, due to compromised sanitation and standing water. Additionally, the agricultural damage from the floods will likely lead to food scarcity, affecting livelihoods and economic stability. The immediate response has focused on rescue and relief operations; however, long-term recovery will require sustained efforts to rebuild and improve infrastructure resilience, enhance disease surveillance, and ensure healthcare accessibility. Integrating climate adaptation measures into future planning is essential to mitigate the impacts of similar events.

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Snapshots of complex humanitarian situation in Mozambique 2024



Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

30 144
Cases

791
Deaths

2.6%
CFR

Measles

EVENT DESCRIPTION

Measles outbreaks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remain one of the major public health concerns affecting thousands of children and killing around one thousand almost every year. Since August 2010, the country reports measles outbreaks in almost all of its 26 provinces.

For the past 12 years (2012 to 2023), the country reported 1 282 515 cases and 21 749 deaths. The most cases were reported in two particularly deadly years, 2019 and 2023, cumulating 622 971 cases (311 471 cases in 2019 and 311 400 cases in 2023) and 11 844 deaths (6 045 deaths in 2019 and 5 799 deaths in 2023) reported.

The highest case fatality ratio (CFR) was reported in 2012 with 2.7% (2 023 deaths / 73 794 cases) and the lowest CFR was reported in 2015 with 1.1% (565 deaths / 50 889 cases). The highest number of health districts reporting confirmed measles outbreaks out of 519 for the country was reported in 2023 with 316 health districts affected (60.8%) and 253 health districts (48.7%) in 2019.

In 2024, from week 1 through week 11, (ending 17 March), a cumulative number of 30 144 cases and 791 deaths (CFR 2.6%) are reported countrywide with (11.0%) 56 out of 519 health districts reporting confirmed measles outbreaks from (69.0%) 18 out 26 provinces. The highest number of cases have been reported in Mai-Ndombe province with 5 655 cases, followed by Equateur province with 5 082 cases. The lowest number of cases were reported in Kasai-Oriental with only 28 cases so far.

Regarding deaths for 2024, Equateur has reported the most deaths with 337 deaths followed by Mai-Ndombe with 104 deaths.

Among the total reported cases, 71% (21 358 cases) are less than five years old and only 1 160 (4%) have been investigated, this is far below the target of $\geq 80\%$.

A total of 516 cases are laboratory confirmed among which only 30% are vaccinated against measles, 30.0 % are unvaccinated and 40.0 % have unknown vaccination status against measles.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Ongoing Coordination meetings on measles outbreak prevention and response activities at the national level and in the affected provinces.
- Response activities are being implemented in the affected health districts across the country with support from the MoH partners including WHO and MSF for vaccination, case investigation, case

management, and surveillance.

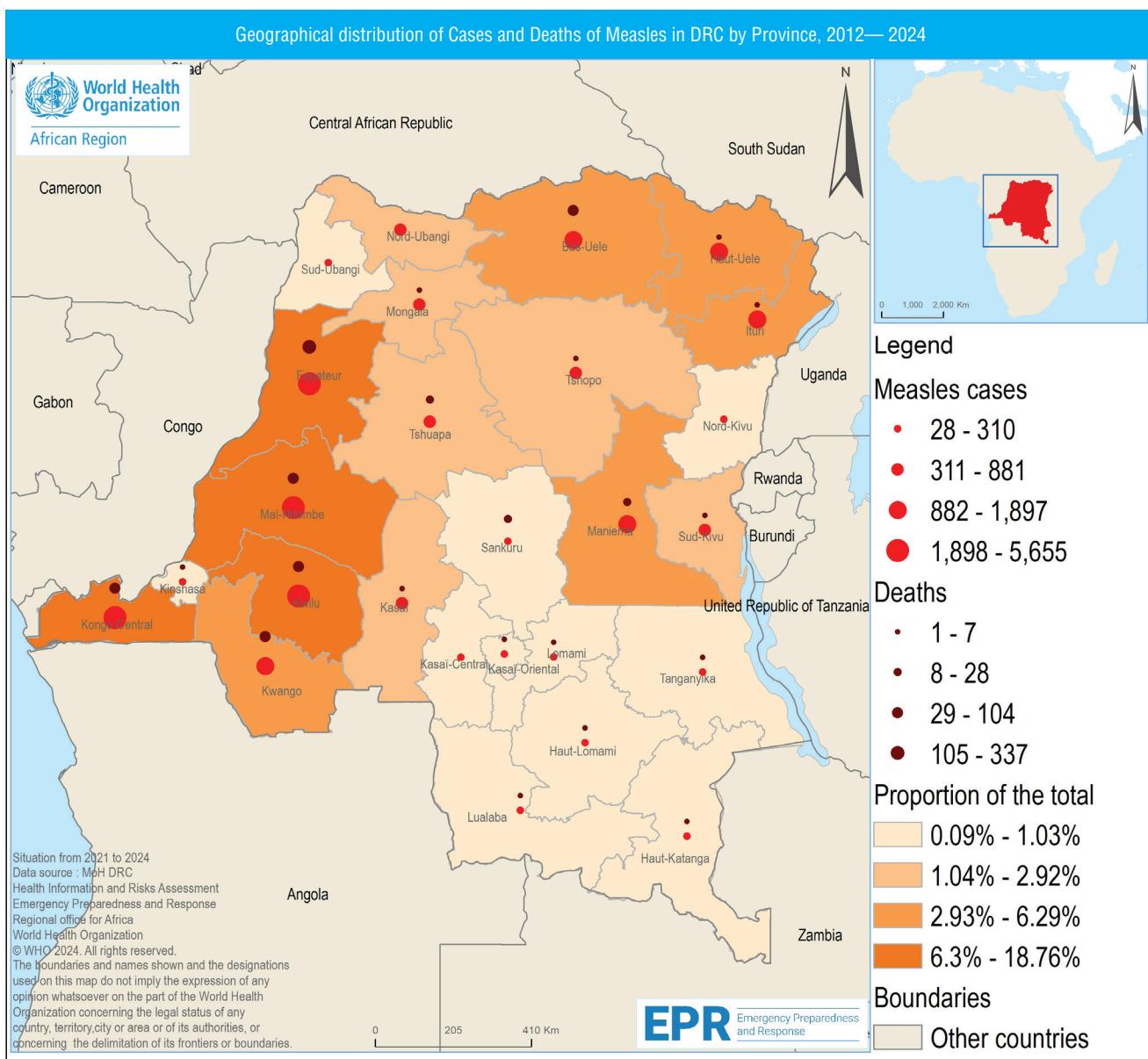
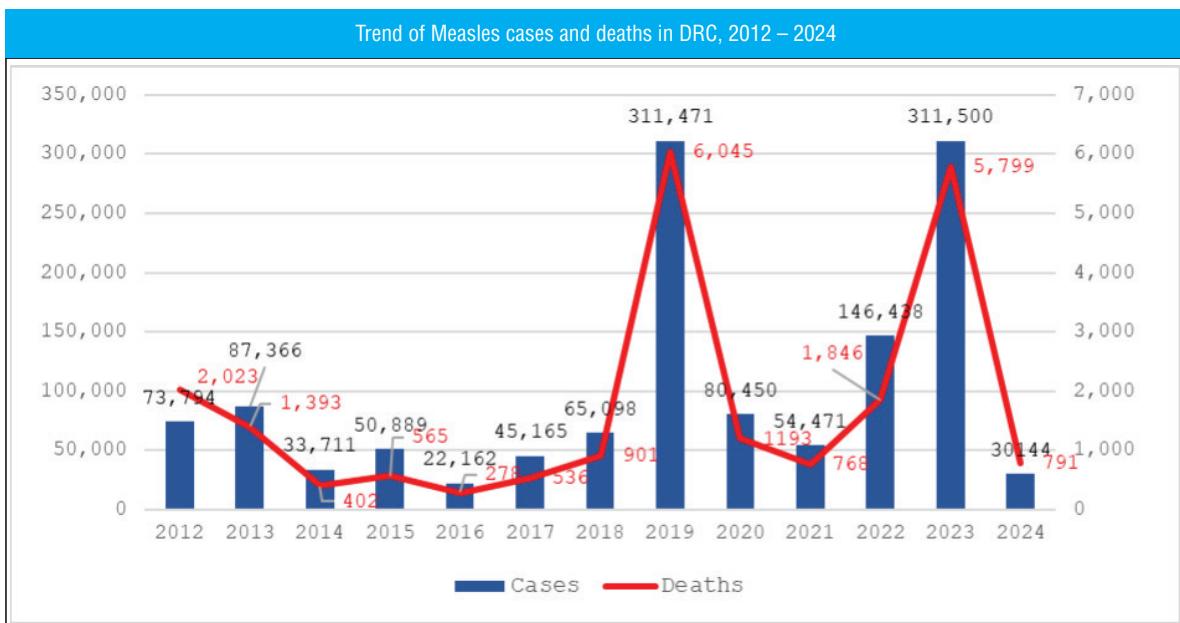
- Resources mobilization from partners to scale up prevention and response activities against measles outbreaks is underway.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

While measles is endemic in the DRC with outbreaks occurring every year, low vaccination coverage against measles in some health districts has been always identified as the main risk factor for measles outbreaks. Despite efforts deployed, each year the country reports large-scale measles outbreaks, this calls for a deep dive measles situation analysis on the quality of support provided so far to prevent and control measles outbreaks in the country, this analysis will help to identify weaknesses and opportunities to reverse outbreaks trend thus reduce their impact on the public health situation in the country. In the interim, required resource mobilization to reach the country's measles elimination program targets should continue.

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Comoros

Cholera

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The outbreak of cholera in Comoros, officially declared by the Ministry of Health on 2 February 2024, has been ongoing for 10 weeks. Since our last report on 10 March 2024 (Weekly Bulletin 10), an additional 731 suspected cases and 16 deaths have been reported. In addition to Ngazidja (Grande Comore) and Mwali (Mohéli) regions, Ndzuwani (Anjouan) region has been affected.

From 1 February to 7 April 2024, a cumulative total of 1 187 suspected cholera cases were reported of which 873 tested positive on cholera rapid diagnostic test (RDT), representing a 73.5% positivity rate by RDT. *Vibrio cholerae* was isolated by culture in 58 specimens at the El-Maarouf National Reference Laboratory in Ngazidja.

All 17 districts in the three regions of Comoros (Ngazidja, Mwali, and Ndzuwani) have been affected. The majority of cases confirmed by RDT are from Ndzuwani (416 cases, 47.7%), followed by Ngazidja (328 cases, 37.6%) and Mwali (129 cases, 14.7%). Males account for 59.3% (n=518) of the confirmed cases. The median age is 21 years, with the youngest case aged four months and the oldest case aged 75 years.

Since the beginning of the outbreak, a total of 22 deaths (case fatality ratio 2.5%) have been recorded, including 18 community deaths and four health facility deaths, and 766 patients have recovered from cholera.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The National Coordination Committee for Cholera Control continues to guide and monitor the implementation of the response activities with the support of WHO and partners; daily meetings are being held with the virtual participation of the three regional health directorates.
- Active surveillance, geolocation of cases, case investigation, and contact tracing are ongoing with the support of WHO.
- Distribution of cholera testing kits and training on laboratory diagnosis of cholera for the laboratory personnel of the three regions are ongoing, with WHO support.
- Expansion of the Hambo cholera treatment centre in Ndzuwani (with the deployment of two additional tents) and reorganization of the patient pathway have been conducted.
- Assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

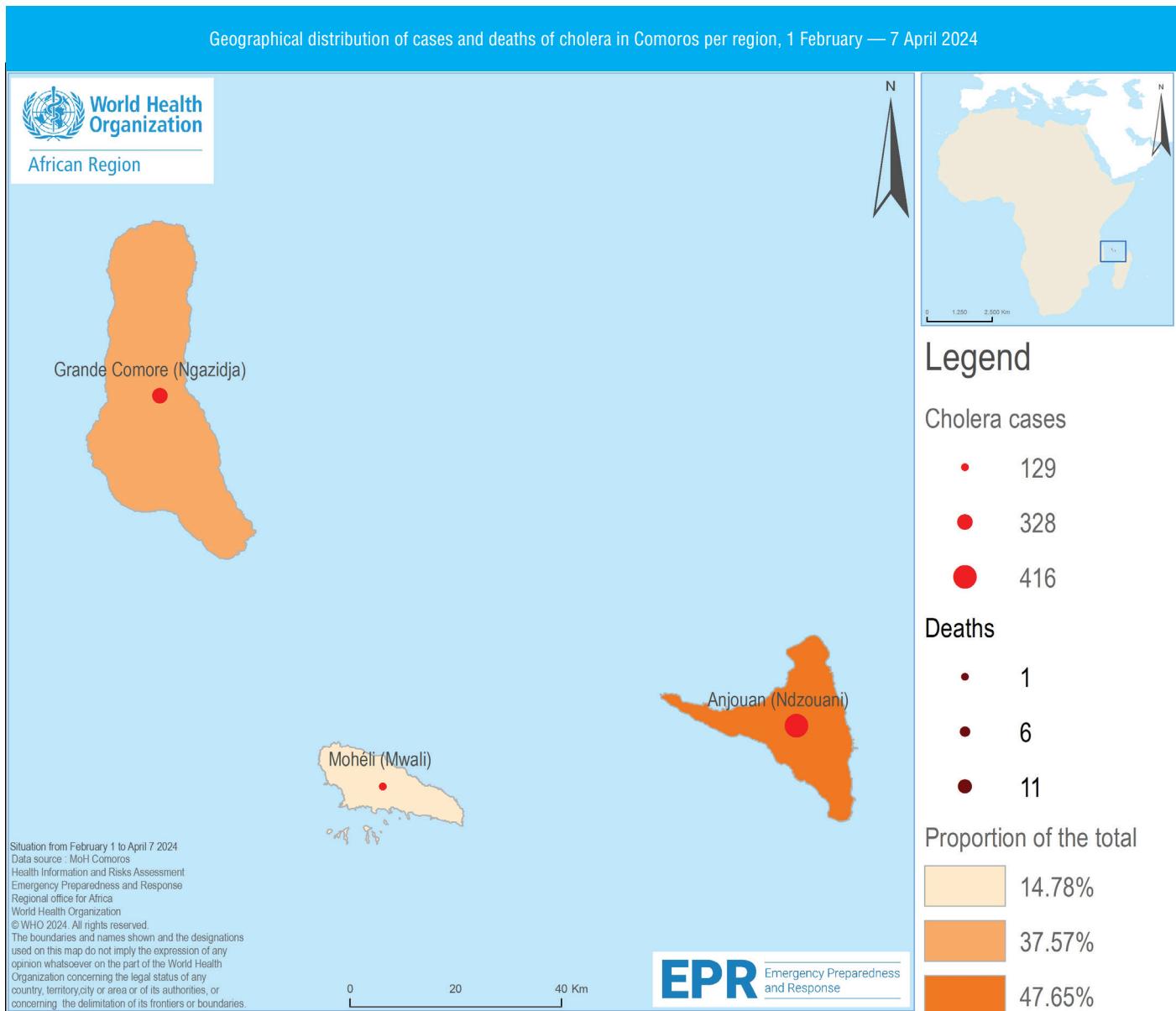
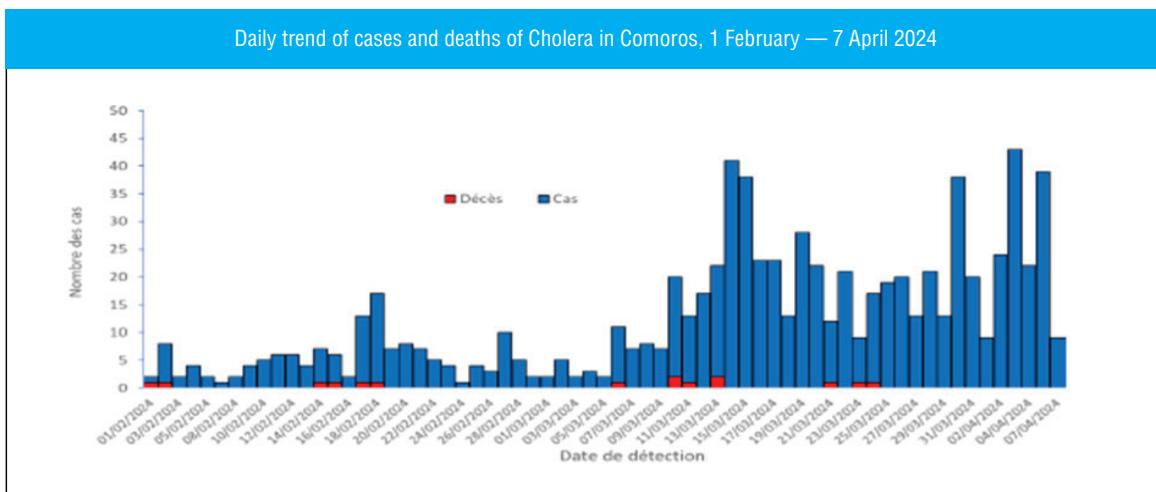
873	22	2.5%
Cases	Deaths	CFR

facilities as well as infection prevention and control measures in place in Ndzuwani has been conducted.

- Validation of the national guidelines for cholera case management and development of WASH standard operating procedures for health facilities and communities are ongoing.
- Distribution by UNICEF of 2 360 cholera kits including buckets, soaps, water purification tablets (aquatabs), oral rehydration serums, and chlorine tablets is ongoing in Ndzuwani to support the implementation of case-area targeted interventions by the Comoros Red Crescent.
- Health education campaigns on cholera are ongoing with the support of community leaders and the Comoros Red Crescent, and the broadcast of sensitization messages through online platforms is ongoing with the support of UNICEF.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

A fluctuating case trend has been observed since the beginning of the cholera outbreak in the Comoros. WASH challenges including reluctance of the community to use chlorine tablets, shortage of laboratory equipment and supplies, as well as in human resources to implement response activities, constitute key challenges preventing the control of the current cholera outbreak in the Comoros. Thus, the national authorities and partners need to urgently reinforce the implementation of tailored response strategies including strengthening community education on cholera prevention and treatment, improving access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene as well as increasing the human resource capacity to conduct response activities. The use of cholera vaccine should also be considered to limit the spread of the disease.





Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response

Weekly data submission report

Health Emergency Information Management & Risk Assessment Programme

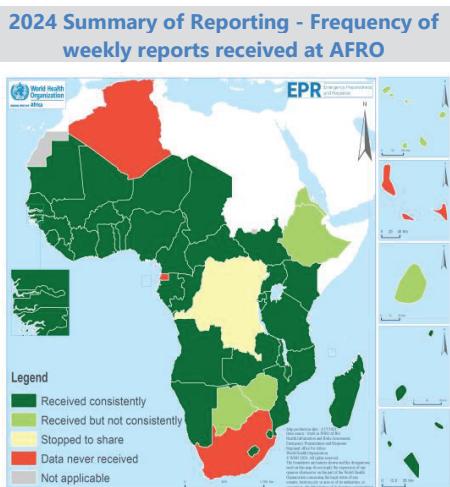
37 Countries
out of 47,
reported for
week 14

57 %
Timeliness
for weekly
reporting

79 %
Completeness
for weekly
reporting

2024

Update on Reporting - Epidemiological Week 14: 01 – 07 April Point du rapportage hebdomadaire – Semaine 14: 01 – 07 avril



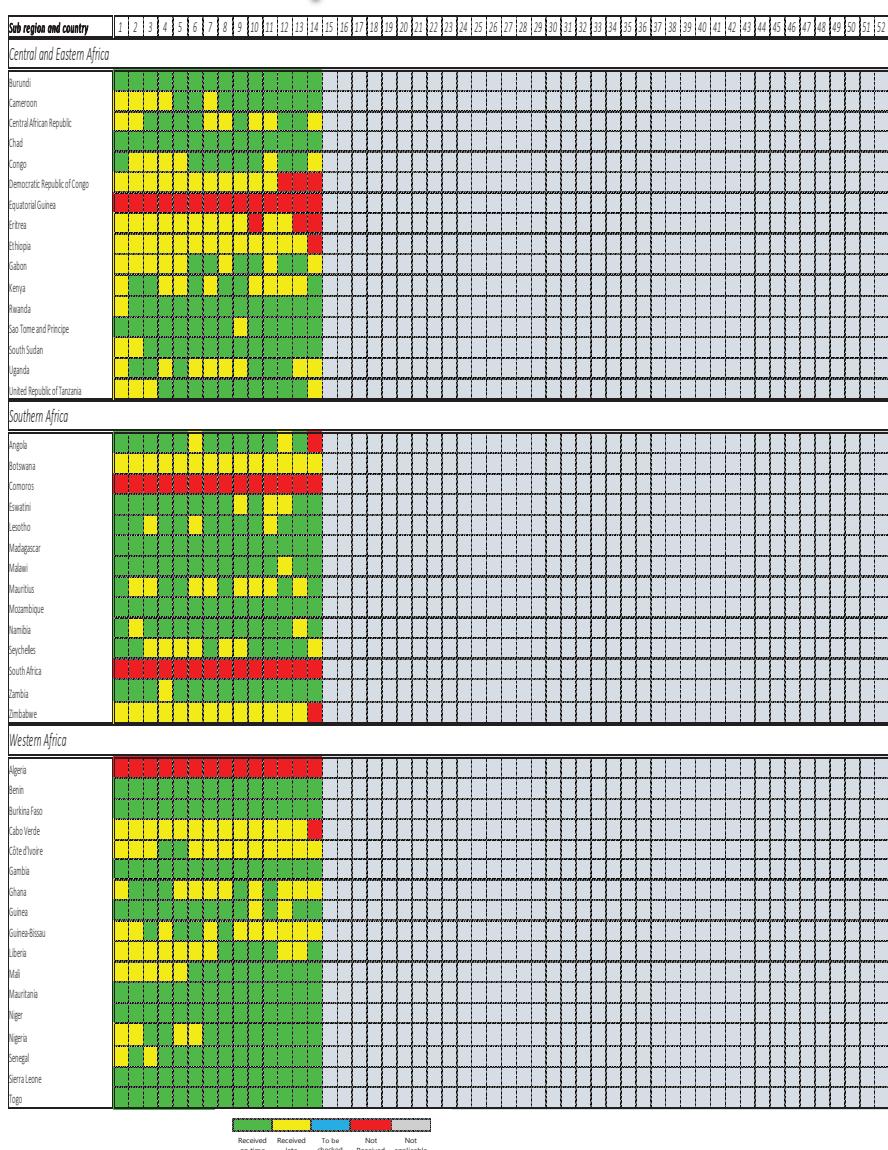
Please, refer to the calendar below to submit your IDSR data on a weekly basis :

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

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

	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16	Week 17
Start date	01-Avr. -2024	08-Avr. -2024	15-Avr. -2024	22-Avr. -2024
End date	07-Avr. -2024	14-Avr. -2024	21-Avr. -2024	28-Avr. -2024
Deadline / Date limite	10-Avr. -2024	17-Avr. -2024	24-Avr. -2024	01-May -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									
Ghana	Measles	Ungraded	1-Apr-24	1-Jan-24	25-Feb-24	1398	644		0,00%
From Week 1 to Week 8 of 2024, Ghana reported 1 398 suspected cases of measles, including 619 confirmed IgM positive cases and 25 compatible cases. Over the past four weeks, 30 health districts experienced a measles epidemic, yielding an incidence rate of 20 cases per one million inhabitants. In response to this outbreak, a measles reactive campaign is scheduled for late 2024.									
Nigeria	Measles	Ungraded	1-Apr-24	1-Jan-24	24-Mar-24	4646	2 840		0,00%
From Week 1 to Week 12 of 2024, Nigeria reported a total of 4,646 suspected cases of measles, comprising 581 confirmed IgM positive cases, 2,011 cases confirmed by epidemiological link, and 248 compatible cases. Additionally, there were 88 IgM+ cases of rubella, with 339 samples pending laboratory results. A total of 63 out of 774 Local Government Areas (8%) have reported a measles outbreak since the beginning of the year.									
Zimbabwe	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	5-Apr-24	5-Apr-24	5-Apr-24	-	-	-	-
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.									
Ongoing Events									
Burkina Faso	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Grade 2	1-Jan-19	1-Jan-19	13-Feb-24	5	5	-	-
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.									
Burkina Faso	Measles	Ungraded	6-Feb-24	14-Jan-24	9-Mar-24	3817	362	12	0,30%
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.									
Burundi	Cholera	Grade 3	1-Jan-23	14-Dec-22	24-Mar-24	1 474	175	9	-
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									
Burundi	Measles	Ungraded	15-Feb-24	1-Jan-23	12-Feb-24	1670	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. 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.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (North-West & South-West)	Protracted 2	1-Oct-16	27-Jun-18	13-Feb-24	4	4	-	-
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.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Grade 2	31-Dec-13	27-Jun-17	13-Feb-24	-	-	-	-
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 Gouenguel transit site, in Mokolo district of Mayo-Tsanaga department.									
Cameroon	Measles	Ungraded	2-Apr-19	1-Jan-23	3-Dec-23	6	6	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%

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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	8,50%
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		0,00%
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	2	2	-	-
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	-	-	-	
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	1	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	Meningitis	Ungraded	27-Mar-24	25-Mar-24	25-Mar-24	35	1	9	25,70%
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.									
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	22-Feb-24	9	5		0,00%
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 Mbaiki 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	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	
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	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	17-Feb-24	2-Jan-24	1-Mar-24	641	8	1	0,20%
From 2 January to 29 February 2024, a total of 641 suspected cases including one death (CFR 0.16%) were reported from Ouaddaï region. Eight cases were laboratory-confirmed by RT-PCR at Institut Pasteur of Dakar on 1 March 2024. The most affected age-group is 5-11 years accounting for 37.3% of cases. The Male to female sex ratio is 1.3.									

Chad	Measles	Ungraded	24-May-18	1-Jan-24	11-Feb-24	771	129	1	0,10%
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		0,00%
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	Cholera	Grade 3	2-Feb-24	2-Feb-24	17-Mar-24	319		12	3,80%
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	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	25-Feb-24	4	325	3	0,10%
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	2 000 000	200 000	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	20,00%
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	1	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-24	17-Mar-24	30	1	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 are reported so far; 18 out of 26 provinces have reported confirmed measles outbreak since the begining of this year.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mpox	Protracted 2	30-Mar-19	1-Jan-24	11-Feb-24	2	360	218	8,40%
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	3,40%

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		0,00%
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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		0,00%
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As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. The number of 2023 cases remains 118.

Eswatini	Tropical Storm Filipo	Ungraded	11-Mar-24	14-Mar-24		0	0	0	
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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	-	-	-	-
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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	-	-	-	-
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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	-	-	-	-
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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 42 084 refugees and 7 760 returnees in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia	Cholera	Grade 3	17-Sep-22	1-Aug-22	10-Mar-24	37	37	525	1,40%
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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	23 381	23 381	17	0,00%
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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	-	-	-	
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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 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	0,80%
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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

Gabon	Diphtheria	Ungraded	23-Jan-24	1-Dec-23	19-Mar-24	28	2	3	10,70%
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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	3,60%
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As of week 5 of 2024, there have been 138 confirmed cases and 5 deaths(CFR 3.6%) reported from the 261 Districts.

Guinea	Diphtheria	Grade 2	21-Aug-23	4-Jul-23	14-Jan-24	2	2	85	3,80%
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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	0,00%
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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	0,00%
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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.

Kenya	Cholera	Grade 3	19-Oct-22	5-Oct-22	3-Mar-24	12	577	206	1,60%
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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	598	10	0,50%
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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		0,00%
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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	0,00%
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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	46,70%
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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	8,50%
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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	12	95	0,70%
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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		0,00%
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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	-	-	-	
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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	0,00%
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Madagascar is experiencing malaria outbreak since last year and the same trend continues in 2024. Form 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	Drought	Ungraded	26-Mar-24	28-Mar-24	28-Mar-24	-	-	-	
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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.

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 Nkhotakota and Karonga, affecting more than 15,000 people, 7 reported deaths and 2 missing people. Nkhotakota district, Dwangwa town is the most affected.

Malawi	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Mar-22	3-Mar-22	3-Mar-24	59	59	1	3,00%
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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.									
Mali	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	11-Sep-17	11-Sep-17	24-Mar-24	7	7		0,00%
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	296		0,00%
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		0,00%
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		0,00%
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	-	-	-%
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	170	4	0,30%
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	0,00%
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	2 000 000	2 000 000	-	-
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	2 800	2	
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	45 444	45 444	169	-
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.									
Namibia	Suspected food poisoning	Ungraded	27-Feb-24	26-Feb-24	27-Feb-24	10		2	20,00%
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	4	4		0,00%
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			0,00%
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	3	174	4,90%
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	0,10%
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	4,90%
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.									
Nigeria	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	10-Oct-16	10-Oct-16	21-Mar-24	8	8		0,00%
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	1,20%
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		0,00%
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	16	650	2,40%
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	676	109	3,30%
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	8,80%
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	1	17	0,50%
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	-	-
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	CCHF	Ungraded	26-Mar-24	22-Mar-24	24-Mar-24	1	1	0	0,00%
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.									
Senegal	Chikungunya	Ungraded	8-Jun-23	1-Jan-24	17-Mar-24	6	6		0,00%
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		0,00%
Confirmed cases of dengue continue to be reported in Senegal in 2024. From 1 January to 17 March 17 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		0,00%
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		0,00%
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	1 395	1 395	47	3,40%
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	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-
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	3-Apr-24	4	63	12	0,30%
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	0,90%
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	0,00%
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	7,40%
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	2 549	2 549	46	1,80%
As of 15 March 2024, since 5th September 2023 cholera outbreaks have been , seported 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).									
Togo	Measles	Ungraded	14-Mar-24	14-Mar-24	14-Mar-24	133	0	0	0,00%
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 Kéran 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.									
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	12,00%
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, Karenga, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripiri, Napak.									
Uganda	Cholera	Grade 3	4-Feb-24	4-Feb-24	3-Mar-24	32	5	1	3,10%
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	42,90%
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	1,00%

<p>The measles outbreak in Kyenjenjo (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).</p>									
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Uganda	Rift Valley fever (RVF)	Ungraded	25-Sep-23	1-Jan-23	3-Mar-24	184	56	14	7,60%
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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	-	-	-	-
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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	20	702	3,40%
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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	57	-	0,00%
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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	0,10%
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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	2	603	2,10%
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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.

Closed Events

Algeria	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	14-Jul-22	11-Apr-22	6-Mar-24	4	4	-	-
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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	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	8-Aug-19	24-Aug-19	13-Mar-24	30	30	-	0,00%
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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.

Burundi	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	17-Mar-23	1-Jan-22	20-Mar-24	2	2	-	0,00%
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No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There is one case reported in 2023 and one in 2022.

Eritrea	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	2-Jun-22	7-Jun-22	27-Mar-24	2	2	-	0,00%
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No new case of cVDPV2 in 2023, one case reported in 2021 and another one was reported in 2022. The latter case was confirmed on 2 June 2022 by the Ethiopian National Polio Laboratory. Since no new case reported since beginning of 2024, the event is closed

Ethiopia	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	24-Jun-19	20-May-19	27-Mar-24	62	62	-	0,00%
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No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. One case reported in 2022, 10 cases in 2021, 38 cases in 2020, and 13 cases in 2019, giving a cumulative of 62 cases. There was no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) reported in 2023 and zero case reported in 2024, therefore the event is closed, to be reopened if new case is reported.

Ghana	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	23-Aug-19	23-Jul-19	24-Mar-24	34	34	-	0,00%
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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 13 of 2024.

Malawi	Anthrax	Grade 2	27-Nov-23	28-Nov-23	3-Apr-24	1	1	-	0,00%
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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, two more suspected cases tested negative in December 2023 and no other suspected or confirmed cases since then.

Malawi	Poliomyelitis (WPV1)	Grade 2	31-Jan-22	1-Feb-22	20-Mar-24	1	1	-	0,00%
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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.

Mozambique	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	3-May-22	31-Oct-23	3-Apr-24	26	26	-	0,00%
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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	3-Apr-24	7	7		0,00%
Seven circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) cases have been reported since 2022. One case was reported in 2023, five cases in 2022, and one case in 2021. No case has been reported in 2024									
Niger	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jan-20	1-Jan-21	20-Mar-24	36	36		0,00%
There were no new reported cases of cVDPV2 this week. Two cases were reported in 2023, 16 in 2022, and 18 in 2021.									
Tanzania, United Republic of	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	19-Jul-23	17-Jul-23	27-Mar-24	2	2		0,00%
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 . No new case reported since the begining of the year and the event is closed , to be reopened if new case is reported.									
Togo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	13-Sep-19	26-Oct-23	19	19		0,00%
No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There were two cases reported in 2022. No cases were reported in 2021. There were nine cases in 2020, while the total number of cVDPV2 cases reported in 2019 remains at eight.									
Zimbabwe	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	21-Feb-24	22-Feb-24	3-Apr-24	23	23	0	0,00%
Zimbabwe found poliovirus (cVDPV2) in Harare sewage since Oct 2023. The First human polio case confirmed in January 2024 (10-year-old girl). As of March 2024, 23 total polio cases have been reported, with low risk for older teens. Over 10 million vaccine doses delivered in January 2024. The first round of nationwide vaccination campaign was launched in February 2024. Testing is underway for further polio cases in Harare children and a joint press release on Round 1 national nOPV2 polio SIA was done on 16 Feb 2024. Pending sequencing results for 2 samples from the 120 collected from healthy under 15 children during investigations in Harare city.									

†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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