

Africa CDC Epidemic Intelligence Report

Date of Issue: 16 Sep 2024

Active Events

181

 New Events reported
in 2024

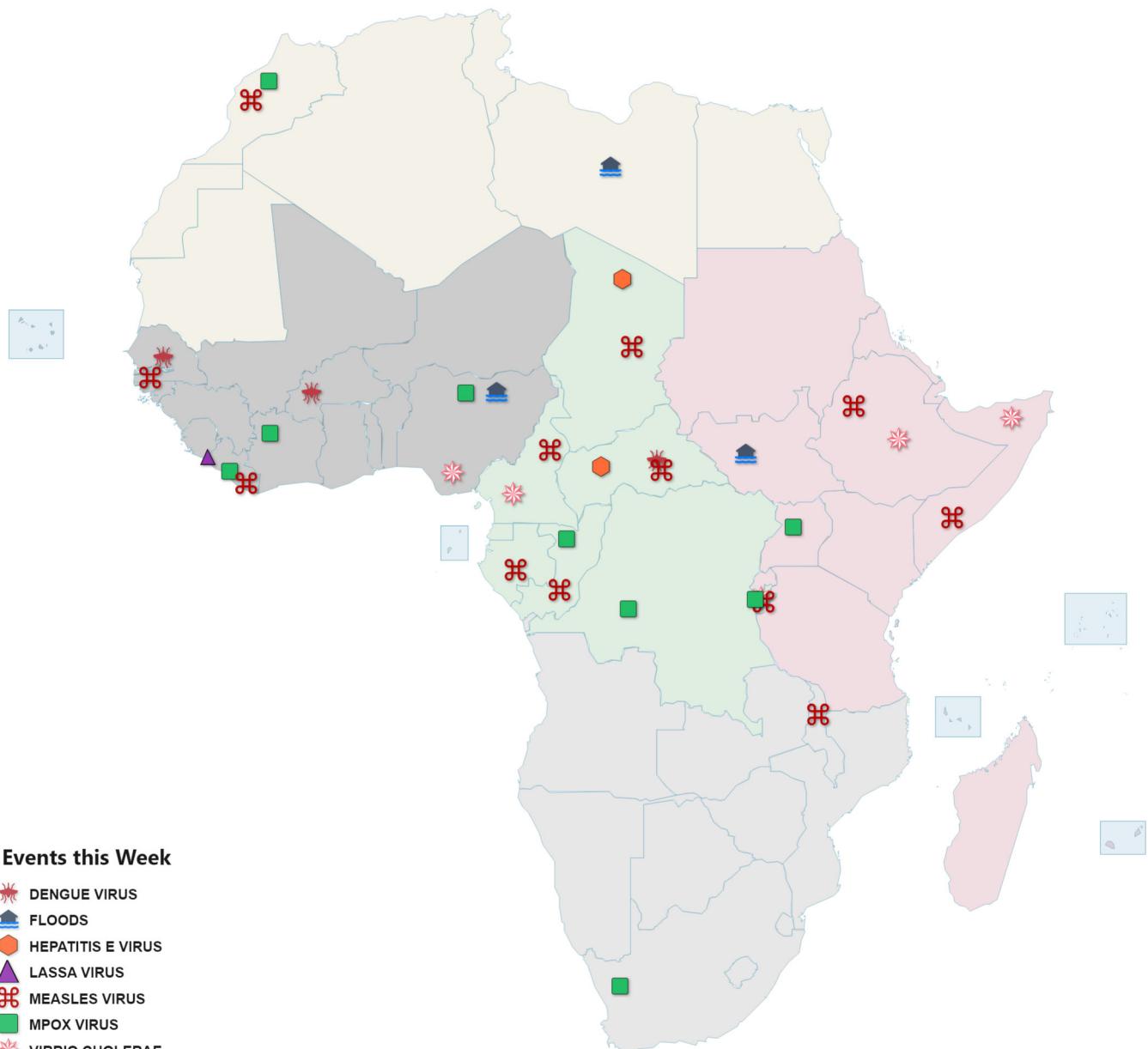
120

 Events highlighted
this week

35

 New events since
last issue

5


 *  represent AU Member States that are islands

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the African Union.

Event Type	Risk Level		
	Very High (New)	High (New)	Moderate (New)
Human	0	6 (1)	26 (2)
Animal	0	0	0
Environment	0	0	3 (2)

Event Summary

New events since last issue

Agent/Syndrome	Country	Risk:Human	Risk:Animal	Type	Suspected	Probable	Confirmed	Deaths
⚠️ Dengue virus	Central African Republic	Moderate	N/A	👤	24	0	13	0
⛈️ Floods	Libya	Moderate	N/A	👤			34	2
	South Sudan	Moderate	N/A	👤			4,000	2
✖️ Measles virus	Malawi	Moderate	N/A	👤	0		3	0
▢ Mpox virus	Morocco	High	N/A	👤	0	0	1	0

Events Highlighted this week

Agent/Syndrome	Country	Risk:Human	Risk:Animal	Type	Suspected (New)	Probable (New)	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)
🩸 Dengue virus	Burkina Faso	Moderate	N/A	👤	36,212 (2,377)	10,339 (771)	0 (0)	61 (3)
	Senegal	Moderate	N/A	👤	0 (0)	0 (0)	28 (5)	0 (0)
⽔ Floods	Nigeria	Moderate	N/A	👤			494,169 (239,000)	201 (0)
🦠 Hepatitis E virus	Central African Republic	Moderate	N/A	👤	138 (19)	0 (0)	16 (10)	5 (1)
	Chad	Moderate	N/A	👤	3,278 (41)	0 (0)	177 (63)	22 (11)
⚠ Lassa virus	Liberia	High	N/A	👤	31 (0)	0 (0)	30 (2)	8 (0)
✖ Measles virus	Burundi	Moderate	N/A	👤	14,587 (55)	0 (0)	0 (0)	149 (0)
	Cameroon	High	N/A	👤	1,509 (49)	0 (0)	708 (38)	129 (0)
	Central African Republic	Moderate	N/A	👤	2,344 (4)	0 (0)	624 (3)	3 (0)
	Chad	Moderate	N/A	👤	7,398 (17)	0 (0)	978 (0)	27 (0)
	Congo Republic	Moderate	N/A	👤	382 (1)	0 (0)	66 (2)	4 (0)
	Ethiopia	Moderate	N/A	👤	27,538 (24)	0 (0)	0 (0)	211 (0)
	Gabon	Moderate	N/A	👤	289 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
	Liberia	Moderate	N/A	👤	1,382 (301)	0 (0)	1,032 (36)	0 (0)
	Morocco	Moderate	N/A	👤	7,436 (193)	0 (0)	4,091 (104)	58 (3)
	Senegal	Moderate	N/A	👤	0 (0)	0 (0)	411 (1)	0 (0)
	Somalia	Moderate	N/A	👤	9,340 (123)	0 (0)	579 (7)	32 (0)
▢ Mpox virus	Burundi	Moderate	N/A	👤	1,648 (353)	0 (0)	448 (83)	0 (0)
	Congo Republic	Moderate	N/A	👤	184 (5)	0 (0)	21 (0)	0 (0)
	Côte d'Ivoire	Moderate	N/A	👤	223 (85)	0 (0)	52 (9)	1 (0)
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	High	N/A	👤	23,319 (1,484)	0 (0)	5,467 (320)	730 (14)
	Liberia	Moderate	N/A	👤	85 (0)	0 (0)	11 (3)	0 (0)
	Nigeria	Moderate	N/A	👤	935 (67)	0 (0)	55 (7)	0 (0)
	South Africa	High	N/A	👤	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (1)	3 (0)
	Uganda	Moderate	N/A	👤	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (1)	0 (0)
✳ Vibrio cholerae	Burundi	Moderate	N/A	👤	720 (18)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (0)
	Cameroon	High	Moderate	👤	499 (1)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
	Ethiopia	Moderate	N/A	👤	23,592 (286)	0 (0)	0 (0)	216 (2)
	Nigeria	Moderate	N/A	👤	7,056 (1,105)	0 (0)	0 (0)	204 (28)
	Somalia	Moderate	N/A	👤	18,126 (171)	0 (0)	685 (4)	138 (0)

Human Event Updates

Very High Risk Events

Mpox in Africa

6,210 confirmed human case(s), **27,975** suspected human case(s)
738 human deaths (CFR: **2.13%**)

Agent/Pathogen	Mpox virus	First Reported	12-Jan-2024	Previous Report Update	30-Aug-2024
First Occurred	1-Jan-2024	Country	Multiple Countries	Location	15 MS
Source	Ministry of Health	GeoScope	HIGH	Human Risk Assessment	VERY HIGH
Animal Risk Assessment	N/A				

Update to Event:

Since the beginning of this year, a total of 27,975* cases, of which 6,072 have been confirmed and 8,314 tested negative, and 738 deaths [case fatality rate (CFR): 2.13%] of mpox have been reported from 15 African Union (AU) Member States (MS): Burundi (365 lab-confirmed cases; 0 death), Cameroon (5; 3), Central Africa Republic (CAR) (47; 1), Congo (21; 0), Côte d'Ivoire (52; 1), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (5,467; 730), Gabon (2; 0), Guinea (1; 0), Liberia (11; 0), Kenya (5; 0), Morocco (1; 0), Nigeria (55; 0), Rwanda (4; 0), South Africa (25; 3), and Uganda (11; 0). Of the 27,975 cases detected, 14,045 were tested (testing rate of 53%). Children <15 years accounted for 40% and males accounted for 63% of all confirmed cases reported on the continent.

This week, 2,046 new cases, of which 381 have been confirmed, and 14 new deaths of mpox were reported from nine AU MS: Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, and Uganda.

Burundi: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the Ministry of Health (MoH) reported 353 new cases, of which 52 were lab-confirmed, with no new deaths of mpox from 26 health districts in Burundi. This is an over 3-fold increase in the number of new confirmed cases reported compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 1,497 suspected cases, of which 365 were lab-confirmed, and no deaths of mpox have been reported from 34 of 49 health districts in Burundi. Children <15 years accounted for 52.1% of cases and 54% of the confirmed cases were males. A total of 991 cases were tested, of which 365 were positive for mpox, (positivity rate of 36.8%). The clade Ib mpox strain was isolated from confirmed cases.

Congo: Since the last update (30 August 2024), the MoH reported five new suspected cases and no death of mpox from Brazzaville. Cumulatively, 184 suspected cases of which 21 were lab-confirmed and no deaths of mpox have been reported from four of twelve departments in Congo. Of the confirmed cases, children <15 years accounted for 38.09% and males accounted for 57.14%.

Côte d'Ivoire: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported 94 new cases, of which nine were laboratory confirmed, and no new deaths of mpox from seven health districts. Cumulatively, 275 cases, of which 52 were laboratory confirmed, and one death (CFR: 1.9%) of mpox have been reported from 22 of 48 health districts in Côte d'Ivoire. Of the total confirmed cases, children <15 years accounted for 40% and males accounted for 69%. We do not have data on samples tested. The clade II mpox strain was isolated from confirmed cases.

DRC: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported 1,484 cases, of which 307 were laboratory confirmed, and 14 new deaths of mpox from 23 provinces. This is a 48% decrease in the number of new cases compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 23,319 cases, of which 5,467 were laboratory confirmed, and 730 deaths (CFR: 3.1%) of mpox have been reported from all 26 provinces in DRC. Of the confirmed cases, 53% were males. Of the 23,012 cases detected, 10,320 were tested (testing rate: 44.2%) of which 5,454 were positive (test positivity rate: 53%). The clade Ia and Ib mpox strains were isolated from the confirmed cases.

Liberia: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported 33 new cases, of which three were laboratory confirmed, and no new deaths of mpox from Lofa, River Gee and Sinoe counties. This is a 50% increase in the number of new confirmed cases compared to the last update. Cumulatively, ninety-six cases, of which 11 confirmed and no deaths of mpox, have been reported from five counties in Liberia this year: Grand Kru (1), Nimba (4) Lofa (2), River Gee (1), and Sinoe (3). Children <15 years accounted for 45% and females accounted for 55%. Out of 126 cases detected, a total of 100 cases were tested (testing rate: 79%), of which eleven were positive for mpox, (positivity rate of 11%). Samples have been sent to Nigeria for sequencing to establish the circulating clade in Liberia.

Morocco (Initial Report): On 12 September 2024, the Morocco Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoH) reported one confirmed case and no deaths of mpox from Marrakech-Safi region. The case was a 32-year-old man who works in a tourist resort at Marrakech city and presented at Exceptional University Medical Center with fever, genital rash and swollen lymph nodes. Samples collected tested positive for mpox by rapid diagnostic test (RDT) and by PCR. Genomic sequencing is ongoing. It is unclear if the case had any history of travel and as of now, the possible source of infection is unknown. More investigation is ongoing and information will be provided as it becomes available. The first outbreak of mpox in Morocco occurred on June 1, 2022 with three confirmed cases reported from three regions in Morocco: Casablanca-Settat, Rabat-Sale-Kenitra and Marrakech-Safi regions where clade IIb was detected amongst confirmed cases. The last outbreak of mpox in Morocco was in 15 March 2024 with one confirmed case reported from Marrakech-Safi region and the detection of clade II in the confirmed case.

Nigeria: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the Nigeria Center for Disease Control and Prevention (NCDC) reported 74 new cases, of which seven were laboratory confirmed, and no deaths of mpox from four states. This is a 13% decrease in the number of new cases compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 990 cases, of which 55 were laboratory confirmed, and no deaths of mpox have been reported from 21 of 36 states and the federal capital territory. Children <15 years accounted for 35% and males accounted for 71%. Nigeria has a 100% testing rate and a positivity rate of 5.9%.

South Africa: Since the last update (9 August 2024), the National Department of Health reported one laboratory confirmed and no deaths from Western Cape province. The confirmed case is a 38-year-old man who presented at a private medical facility in Cape Town, Western Cape on 4 September 2024 with typical mpox lesions on the face, trunk, thorax and genitals, headache, light sensitivity, sore throat and muscle pain. The case has no recent travel history or contact with a confirmed case. The confirmed case is under home isolation in a stable condition. Cumulatively, 25 laboratory-confirmed cases and three deaths (CFR: 12%) of mpox have been reported from three of nine provinces in South Africa: Gauteng (12 cases; 1 death), KwaZulu Natal (11; 2) and Western Cape (1; 0). All confirmed cases are males older than 15 years. A total of 692 tests were conducted of which 25 were positive for mpox, (positivity rate of 3.6%). Sequencing results among 22 confirmed cases identified mpox clade IIb sublineage.

Uganda: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported one new confirmed case of mpox from Kasese district. This is an 83% decrease in the number of new cases compared to the last update. The new case is a 27-year-old male construction worker who developed fever, rash, swollen lymph nodes, fatigue and headache. He reported no history of travel outside the country. Cumulatively, 11 laboratory confirmed and no deaths of mpox have been reported from five of 146 districts in Uganda. All confirmed cases are persons >15 years and males account for 64% of all cases. Since the outbreak began, a total of 201 cases were detected and tested (100% testing rate), of which 11 cases tested positive, resulting in a 5.5% positivity rate from comprehensive testing of the entire caseload. Clade Ib was reported from the initial confirmed cases. Further laboratory investigations are ongoing to identify the clade in the newly reported cases.

Note: In 2023, a total of 14,838 cases(1,665 confirmed; 13,173 suspected) and 738 confirmed deaths (CFR: 5.0%) of mpox were reported from seven AU MS: Cameroon (140 cases; 1 death), CAR (67; 2), Congo (95; 5), DRC (14,434; 728), Ghana (11; 0), Liberia (11; 0), and Nigeria (80; 2).

Response by MS/partner/Africa CDC:

The ministries of health in the affected MS continue to intensify surveillance, risk communication, and community engagement activities in the affected areas.

DRC: This week, the MoH received 50,000 and 15,460 doses of the JYNNEOS mpox vaccine from the United States Government and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization respectively.

Human Event Updates

High Risk Events

Lassa fever in Africa

1,015 confirmed human case(s)
8,028 suspected human case(s)
179 human deaths (**CFR: 17.64%**)

Agent/Pathogen	Lassa virus	First Reported	1-Jan-2024	Previous Report Update	30-Aug-2024
First Occurred	1-Jan-2024	Country	Multiple Countries	Location	3 MS
Source	Ministry of Health	GeoScope	MODERATE	Human Risk Assessment	HIGH
Animal Risk Assessment	N/A				

Update to Event:

Since the beginning of this year, a total of 9,043 cases (1,015 confirmed; 8,028 suspected) and 179 deaths (CFR: 17.64%) of Lassa fever have been reported from three AU MS: Guinea (27 cases; 2 deaths), Liberia (61; 8), and Nigeria (8,955; 169). This week, two new cases and no new deaths of Lassa fever were reported from Liberia.

Liberia:** Since the last update (30 August 2024), the NPHIL reported two new confirmed cases and no new deaths of Lassa fever from Bong county. Cumulatively, 61 cases (30 confirmed; 31 suspected) and eight deaths (CFR: 29%) of Lassa fever have been reported from 14 of 15 counties in Liberia this year. This is a protracted outbreak that started in January 2022.

Response by MS/partner/Africa CDC:

The NPHIL continues to conduct active case search, contact tracing, risk communication, and community engagement activities.

Human Event Updates

Moderate Risk Events

Cholera in Africa

24,277 confirmed human case(s), **15** probable human case(s), **115,059** suspected human case(s)
2,175 human deaths (**CFR: 1.56%**)

Agent/Pathogen	Vibrio cholerae	First Reported	1-Jan-2024	Previous Report Update	30-Aug-2024
First Occurred	1-Jan-2024	Country	Multiple Countries	Location	18 MS
Source	Ministry of Health	GeoScope	HIGH	Human Risk Assessment	MODERATE
Animal Risk Assessment	N/A				

Update to Event:

Since the beginning of this year, a total of 139,351 cases (24,277 confirmed; 15 probable; 115,059 suspected) and 2,175 deaths (CFR: 1.56%) of cholera have been reported from 18 AU MS: Burundi (720 cases; 3 death), Cameroon (500; 0), Comoros (10,342; 149), DRC (23,497; 339), Ethiopia (23,592; 216), Ghana (55; 0), Kenya (300; 3), Malawi (261; 3), Mozambique (8,183; 17), Nigeria (7,056; 204), Somalia (18,636; 138), South Africa (150; 1), Sudan (2,803; 37), Tanzania (3,719; 63), Togo (10; 1), Uganda (52; 3), Zambia (20,063; 612), and Zimbabwe (19,412; 386).

This week, 1,606 new cases and 30 new deaths of cholera were reported from five AU MS: Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Somalia.

Burundi: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported 18 new suspected cases and no new deaths of cholera from five regions in Burundi. This is a 20% increase in the number of new total cases reported compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 720 suspected cases and three deaths (CFR: 0.4%) of cholera have been reported from eight of eighteen regions in Burundi this year. This is a protracted outbreak that started in January 2023.

Cameroon: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported one new suspected case and no new deaths of cholera from Yaounde, New Bell district. Cumulatively, 500 cases (1 confirmed; 499 suspected) and no deaths of cholera have been reported from two of 10 regions in Cameroon. The outbreak is active in ten health districts in Centre and Littoral regions.

Ethiopia: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) reported 286 new suspected cases and two new deaths (CFR: 0.7%) of cholera from six regions. This is a 3% increase the number of new cases compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 23,592 suspected cases and 216 deaths (CFR: 0.9%) of cholera have been reported from 11 of 13 regions in Ethiopia this year. This is a protracted outbreak that started in August 2022.

Nigeria:** Since the last update (23 August 2024), the NCDC reported 1,105 new suspected cases and 28 new deaths (CFR: 2.5%) of cholera from six states. Cumulatively, 7,056 suspected cases and 204 deaths (CFR: 2.9%) of cholera have been reported from 36 states and the federal capital territory. This is a protracted outbreak that started in April 2021.

Somalia: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported 196 new cases (4 confirmed; 192 suspected) and no new deaths of cholera from five states. This is a 12% decrease in the number of new cases reported compared to the last update. Of the new reported cases, 52% were children <5 years. Cumulatively, 18,636 cases (681 confirmed; 17,955 suspected) and 138 deaths (CFR: 0.7%) of cholera have been reported from all seven states in Somalia this year. This is a protracted outbreak that started in January 2022.

Note: In 2023, a total of 241,317 cases (93,475 confirmed; 147,842 suspected) and 3,827 deaths (CFR: 1.6%) of cholera were reported from 19 AU MS: Burundi (1,396 cases; 9 deaths), Cameroon (21,269; 508), Congo (724; 14), DRC (41,351; 352), Eswatini (2; 0), Ethiopia (29,869; 426), Kenya (8,937; 148), Malawi (43,015; 1,262), Mozambique (41,248; 164), Nigeria (3,863; 128), Somalia (18,304; 46), South Africa (1,074; 47), Sudan (9,000; 245), South Sudan (1471; 2), Tanzania (821; 18), Togo (1;0), Uganda (78; 10), Zambia (3,757; 88), and Zimbabwe (15,137; 333).

Response by MS/partner/Africa CDC:

The ministries of health in the affected MS continue to strengthen surveillance and case management, as well as implement water, hygiene, and sanitation interventions in the affected areas.

Measles in Africa

19,200 confirmed human case(s), **185,382** suspected human case(s)
2,725 human deaths (**CFR: 1.33%**)

Agent/Pathogen	Measles virus	First Reported	1-Jan-2024	Previous Report Update	30-Aug-2024
First Occurred	1-Jan-2024	Country	Multiple Countries	Location	28 MS
Source	Ministry of Health	GeoScope	HIGH	Human Risk Assessment	MODERATE
Animal Risk Assessment	N/A				

Update to Event:

Since the beginning of this year, a total of 204,582 cases (19,200 confirmed; 185,382 suspected) and 2,725 deaths (CFR: 1.34%) of measles have been reported from 28 AU MS: Burkina Faso (10,639 cases; 46 deaths), Burundi (14,587; 149), Cameroon (2,217; 38), Central African Republic [CAR (2,968; 3)], Côte d'Ivoire (7,856; 169), Chad (8,376; 27), Congo (448; 4), DRC (74,643; 1,843), Ethiopia (27,538; 211), Gabon (289; 1), Ghana (1,398; 0), Kenya (1,953; 13), Liberia (2,414; 0), Mali (575; 0), Malawi (306; 0), Mauritania (2,790; 4), Morocco (11,631; 58), Mozambique (397; 18), Namibia (105; 0), Nigeria (10,870; 39), Niger (2,226; 13), Senegal (411; 0), Sierra Leone (67; 1), Somalia (9,790; 32), South Sudan (3,160; 41), Togo (628; 2), Uganda (2,011; 13), and Zambia (4,289; 0).

This week, 980 new cases and three new deaths of measles were reported from 12 AU MS: Burundi, CAR, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Senegal, and Somalia.

Burundi: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported 55 new suspected cases and no new deaths from measles from 12 districts. This is a 43% decrease in the number of new total cases reported compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 14,587 suspected cases and 149 deaths (CFR: 1.0%) of measles have been reported from 20 of 49 districts in Burundi. In 2023, the national measles vaccination coverage among children <2 years in Burundi was 81%.

CAR: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported seven new cases (3 confirmed; 4 suspected) and no deaths of measles from two regions; number 1 and number 3. This is a 92% decrease in the number of new total cases reported compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 2,968 cases (624 confirmed; 2,344 suspected) and three deaths (CFR: 0.1%) of measles have been reported from five of seven regions in CAR. This is a protracted outbreak that started in January 2020. In 2022, the national measles vaccination coverage among children <5 years in CAR was 95%

Chad: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported 17 new suspected cases and no new deaths of measles from eight provinces. This is an over 70% decrease in the number of new total cases reported compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 8,376 cases (978 confirmed; 7,398 suspected) and 27 deaths (CFR: 0.3%) of measles have been reported from 17 of 23 provinces in Chad this year. This is a protracted outbreak that started in January 2023. In 2022, the national measles vaccination coverage among children <1 year in Chad was 33%.

Cameroon:** Since the last update (26 July 2024), the MoH reported 87 new cases (38 confirmed; 49 suspected) and no new deaths of measles from 15 districts. Cumulatively, 2,217 cases (708 confirmed; 1,509 suspected) and 38 deaths (CFR: 1.7%) of measles have been reported from five regions in Cameroon. The outbreak is active in 15 health districts in three regions. In 2023, the national measles vaccination coverage among children <2 years in Cameroon was 56%.

Congo: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported three new cases (2 confirmed; 1 suspected) and no new deaths of measles from two departments. This is a 67% decrease in the number of new total cases reported compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 448 cases (66 confirmed; 382 suspected) and four deaths (CFR: 0.9%) of measles have been reported from six of twelve departments in Congo this year. This is a protracted outbreak that started in April 2022. In 2022, the national measles vaccination coverage among children <1 year in Congo was 65%.

Ethiopia: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the EPHI reported 24 new suspected cases and no new deaths of measles from five regions. This is a 72% decrease in the number of new cases compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 27,538 suspected cases and 211 deaths (CFR: 0.8%) of measles have been reported from 11 out of 13 regions in Ethiopia this year. Fifty percent of the total cases were not vaccinated against measles. This is a protracted outbreak that started in August 2021. In 2021, the national measles vaccination coverage for children <5 years in Ethiopia was 54%.

Gabon: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported 10 new suspected cases and no new deaths of measles from four regions: Centre, Libreville-owendo, Sud, and Maritime. Cumulatively, 289 suspected cases and one death (CFR: 0.4%) of measles have been reported from all 10 regions this year. This is a protracted outbreak that started in January 2022.

Liberia:** Since the last update (30 August 2024), the MoH reported 337 new cases (36 confirmed; 301 suspected) and no new deaths from five counties. Cumulatively, 2,414 cases (1,032 confirmed; 1,382 suspected) and no deaths of measles have been reported from all the 14 counties in Liberia this year. This is a protracted outbreak that started in December 2021. In 2023, the national measles vaccination coverage among children <2 years in Liberia was 58%.

Morocco: Since the last update (6 September August 2024), the MoH reported 297 new cases (104 confirmed; 193 suspected) and three new deaths (CFR: 1.0%) of measles from 10 regions. This is a 3% increase in the number of new cases compared to the last update. Cumulatively 11,631 cases (4,195 confirmed; 7,436 suspected) and 58 deaths (CFR: 0.5%) of measles have been reported from all the 12 regions in Morocco this year. This is a protracted outbreak that started in October 2023. In 2022, the national measles vaccination coverage among children <1 year in Morocco was 99%.

Malawi (initial report): On 10 September 2024, the MoH reported three confirmed cases and no deaths of measles from Mangochi district. The ages of the confirmed cases are seven months, five years, and seven years old. The cases were confirmed at Kamuzu Central Hospital laboratory in Lilongwe on 9 September 2024. Cumulatively, 306 cases (104 confirmed; 202 suspected) and no deaths have been reported from two of twenty-nine districts in Malawi: Lilongwe (302) and Mangochi (3). The last outbreak of measles occurred in April 2024 with 303 cases from Lilongwe city.

Senegal: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported one new confirmed case and no new deaths of measles from Dakar Centre district. This is a 91% decrease in the number of new cases compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 411 confirmed cases and no deaths of measles have been reported from all the 47 districts in Senegal. Of the confirmed cases, 51% were females and 43% were children between five and fifteen years. Seventy-seven percent of the confirmed cases were not vaccinated against measles virus. In 2022, the national measles vaccination coverage among children <5 years in Senegal was 66%.

Somalia: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported 139 new cases (8 confirmed; 131 suspected) and no new deaths of measles from six states. This is a 19% decrease in new cases compared to the last update. Of the new reported cases, 74.8% were children <5 years. Cumulatively, 9,789 cases (572 confirmed; 9,217 suspected) and 32 deaths (CFR: 0.3%) of measles have been reported from all seven states in Somalia this year. This is a protracted outbreak that started in March 2023. In 2023, the national measles vaccination coverage among children <2 years in Somalia was 23%.

Note: In 2023, a total of 638,942 cases (21,751 confirmed; 617,191 suspected) and 6,453 deaths (CFR: 1.0%) of measles were reported from 28 AU MS: Angola (6,203 cases; 53 deaths), Botswana (13; 0), Burkina Faso (1,701; 2), Burundi (1,150; 0), Cameroon (9,207; 75), CAR (2,873; 0), Chad (9,932; 8), Congo (631; 5), DRC (313,732; 5,855), Ethiopia (31,103; 242), Gabon (3,112; 0), Gambia (208; 0), Ghana (212; 0), Guinea (1,011; 2), Kenya (1,551; 24), Libya (391; 2), Liberia (8,501; 9), Malawi (32; 0), Mali (1,580; 0), Mauritania (924; 8), Mozambique (1,342; 0), Niger (1,690; 0), Senegal (4,534; 0), Somalia (12,642; 0), South Africa (967; 0), South Sudan (7,470; 166), Uganda (409; 1), and Zambia (8,029; 1).

Response by MS/partner/Africa CDC:

The ministries of health in the affected MS continue to strengthen measles surveillance, case management, and supplementary immunization activities in the affected areas

Dengue fever in Africa

11,523 confirmed human case(s), **10,339** probable human case(s), **46,952** suspected human case(s)
78 human deaths (CFR: **0.11%**)

Agent/Pathogen	Dengue virus	First Reported	12-Jan-2024	Previous Report Update	30-Aug-2024
First Occurred	1-Jan-2024	Country	Multiple Countries	Location	15 MS
Source	Ministry of Health	GeoScope	MODERATE	Human Risk Assessment	MODERATE
Animal Risk Assessment	N/A				

Update to Event:

Since the beginning of this year, a total of 68,814 cases (11,523 confirmed; 10,339 probable; 46,952 suspected) and 81 deaths (CFR: 0.12%) of dengue fever have been reported from 15 AU MS: Burkina Faso (46,551 cases; 61 deaths), Cameroon (1; 0), Cabo Verde (1,205; 0), CAR (37; 0), Chad (983; 0), Côte d'Ivoire (39; 0), Ethiopia (824; 0), Ghana (54; 0), Kenya (88; 0), Mali (5,389; 6), Mauritius (9,166; 8), São Tomé and Príncipe (9; 0), Senegal (28; 0), Sudan (1,830; 2), and Togo (2,205; 3).

This week, 3,382 new cases (Numbers donand three new deaths of dengue fever were reported from Burkina Faso, CAR, and Senegal.

Burkina Faso: Since the last update (6 September 2024), the MoH reported 3,148 new cases (2,377 suspected; 771 probable) and three new deaths (CFR: 0.09%) of dengue fever from all 13 regions. This is a 1.4% decrease in the number of new cases compared to the last update. Cumulatively, 46,551 cases (36,212 suspected; 10,339 probable) and 61 deaths (CFR: 0.1%) of dengue fever have been reported from all 13 regions in Burkina Faso this year. The dengue serotypes circulating among confirmed cases in Burkina Faso are DENV-1 and DENV-3. The Center region accounted for 58% of all the cases and 44% of all deaths reported. This is a protracted outbreak that started in September 2023.

CAR (initial report): On 10 September 2024, the Minister for Health and Population confirmed a Dengue epidemic in the health districts of Bangui 1, 3, and Bimbo in regions 1 and 7 of the CAR. The case was a 29-year-old woman from France who traveled to Bangui. On 13 July 2024, she presented with symptoms of fever, headache, joint pain to the French Embassy. Additionally, on 18 July 2024, the Pasteur Institut of Bangui laboratory also confirmed a positive case of Dengue fever from the Bangui Health District. Cumulatively, 37 cases (13 confirmed; 24 suspected) and no deaths of dengue fever have been reported from in 2 of the 7 health regions. The Pasteur Institut of Bangui Laboratory analyses revealed serotypes 1 and 2 on 18 July 2024.

Senegal:** Since the last update (29 March 2024), the MoH reported five new confirmed cases and no new deaths of dengue fever from five regions. Cumulatively, 28 confirmed cases and no deaths of dengue fever have been reported from nine of the fifteen regions in Senegal. Of the confirmed cases, persons 15 - 35 years of age and males accounted for 57% and 43% respectively.

Note: In 2023, a total of 280,218 cases (21,999 confirmed; 70,433 probable; 187,786 suspected) and 808 deaths (CFR: 0.3%) of dengue fever were reported from 18 AU MS: Angola (3 cases; 0 deaths), Benin (6; 1), Burkina Faso (242,425; 709); Cabo Verde (410; 0), Chad (1,581; 1), Côte d'Ivoire (3,895; 27), Egypt (578; 0), Ethiopia (21,469; 17), Ghana (18; 0), Guinea (6; 1), Mali (6,177; 34), Mauritius (265; 0), Niger (148; 0), Nigeria (84; 0), São Tomé and Príncipe (1,227; 11), Senegal (254; 0), Sudan (1,664; 7), and Togo (8; 0)

Response by MS/partner/Africa CDC:

Burkina Faso and Mali: The ministries of health continue to enhance surveillance, case management, and risk communication activities.

Hepatitis E virus in Africa

202 confirmed human case(s), **3,613** suspected human case(s)
28 human deaths (**CFR: 0.73%**)

Agent/Pathogen	Hepatitis E virus	First Reported	21-Jun-2024	Previous Report Update	16-Aug-2024
First Occurred	15-Jun-2024	Country	Multiple Countries	Location	3 MS
Source	Ministry of Health	GeoScope	Moderate	Human Risk Assessment	Moderate
Animal Risk Assessment	N/A				

Update to Event:

Since the beginning of this year, a total of 3,815 cases (202 confirmed; 3,613 suspected and 28 deaths (CFR: 0.73%) of hepatitis E have been reported from three AU MS: Burkina Faso (206 cases; 1 deaths), CAR (154; 5), and Chad (3,455; 22).

This week, 133 new cases and 12 new deaths of hepatitis E were reported from CAR and Chad.

CAR: Since the last update (9 August 2024), the MoH reported 29 new suspected cases and one new death (CFR: 3.4%) of hepatitis E from Vakaga health district, Sikikédé health area. Cumulatively, 154 cases (16 confirmed; 138 suspected) and five deaths (CFR: 3.2%) of hepatitis E virus have been reported from one of thirty-five health districts in CAR. Of the total cases, males accounted for 76% . HEV is endemic in CAR, particularly in the Bocaranga-Koui health district, with 189 cases and four deaths recorded during the last outbreak in 2018.

Chad: Since the last update (9 August 2024), the MoH reported 104 new suspected cases and 11 new deaths (CFR: 10.6%) of hepatitis E from three provinces. Cumulatively, 3,455 cases (177 confirmed; 3,278 suspected) and 22 deaths (CFR: 0.6%) have been reported from four of twenty-three provinces in Chad this year. In addition, 55% of the cases were males and children <4 years accounted for 31% of confirmed cases.

Response by MS/partner/Africa CDC:

CAR and Chad: The Ministries of health continue to conduct enhanced surveillance, case management, laboratory, testing and risk communication activities in the affected areas.

Environmental Event Updates

Moderate Risk Events

Floods in Africa

930,153 displaced persons
906 human deaths

Agent/Pathogen	Floods	First Reported	19-Jan-2024	Previous Report Update	30-Aug-2024
First Occurred	1-Jan-2024	Country	Multiple Countries	Location	18 MS
Source	Ministry of Environment	GeoScope	Moderate	Human Risk Assessment	Moderate
Animal Risk Assessment	N/A				

Update to Event:

Since the beginning of this year, a total of 930,153 displaced persons and 906 deaths due to floods have been reported from 18 AU MS: Chad (112,413 displaced persons; 40 deaths), Congo (0; 19), DRC (0; 221), Kenya (209,045; 277), Liberia (15,000; 0), Madagascar (9,528; 10), Mali (38,700; 15), Mauritius (1,000; 2), Morocco (0;11), Niger (6,000; 21), Nigeria (494,169; 201), Rwanda (0; 14), Somalia (23,772; 7), South Africa (70; 48), South Sudan (4000; 2), Sudan (5,600; 5), Tanzania (2,880; 0), and Uganda (7,976; 13). Currently, floods are active in Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, South Sudan and Sudan.

This week 243,000 displaced persons and 13 deaths were reported from Morocco, Nigeria and South Sudan

Morocco (Initial report): The Morocco Ministry of Interior reported 11 fatalities from three districts; Tata, Tiznit and Rachidia and 9 missing persons in Morocco's southern provinces of Tata, Rachidia and Taroudant, as a result of torrential rains that caused flooding in 17 prefectures and provinces in Morocco kingdom. The floods destroyed 40 homes with 24 houses completely collapsed and four houses partially collapsed. Ninety-three roads; including national, regional and provincial roads; were damaged with disruption of electricity, sources of drinking water, and phone networks in the affected villages. The heavy rains hit regions of Morocco that have been suffering from drought for at least six years.

Nigeria: On 10 September 2024, UN OCHA reported an overnight flash flooding incident in the Maiduguri metropolitan and Jere local government areas of Borno state due to the breaching of the barriers of the Alau dam. More than 239,000 persons have been affected with an unspecified number of deaths and injuries. Additionally, the two major tertiary health institutions, many health care facilities, childrens nutrition stabilization centers, houses, bridges, schools, electricity and telecommunication services, and thousands of farmlands were destroyed. An assessment is currently ongoing to establish the actual number of persons affected by the flood. Since the beginning of 2024, more than 200,000 displaced persons and 170 deaths due to floods have been reported across 28 states and the federal capital territory in Nigeria.

South Sudan: Since the beginning of the rainy season in June, the MoH reported a total of 4,000 displaced persons and two deaths from eight of the ten states in South Sudan. In addition, the Government has reported a total of over 472,000 persons that have been affected the floods, as well as the disruption of healthcare services in 151 health facilities. Similarly, there has been a reported upsurge in malaria cases, with over 41,139 cases reported from the states affected by floods alone.

Response by MS/partner/Africa CDC:

Morocco: The Ministry of Interior deployed resources and equipment to the affected provinces

Nigeria: The Borno State government, in collaboration with the federal government and partners, is carrying out an extensive assessment to ascertain the number of persons affected, including the number of death and injuries, as well as the damages caused by the flooding situation. Additionally, the government is providing temporary shelter and relief materials to the affected persons.

South Sudan: The MoH, with support from partners, developed a flood operational plan to guide response interventions. In addition, the MoH has deployed emergency health kits, including cholera kits, nutrition supplies, antimalarials, and snake venom antisera to the most affected areas. Enhanced surveillance and training of community health workers on community based surveillance are ongoing in the affected areas.

* This week, the number of mpox cases in many affected countries has been revised following harmonization of data reporting methods in line with Africa CDCs surveillance reporting protocol. Mpox cases include all persons who have presented with symptoms consistent with the suspected case definition for mpox.

** The cases of cholera in Nigeria; hepatitis E in CAR and Chad; Lassa fever in Liberia; measles in Cameroon and Liberia, and dengue in Senegal are batch reports.

-The Cases in this report include confirmed, probable, and suspected cases.

- CFR are calculated using confirmed cases and deaths only, except for bacterial meningitis, cholera, measles, mpox, dengue, and yellow fever where CFR is calculated using all cases and deaths.

- The GeoScope level is determined by where the event is currently occurring on the continent. Low: the event is limited to sub-national areas within one MS; Moderate: The event is affecting multiple countries within an AU region or has been imported/exported to 1-2 countries from another global region; High: The event is affecting several multinational AU regions, or have been imported from/exported to >2 countries from another global region; Very High: Event is considered a pandemic, affecting multiple continents or worldwide. The risk level is determined by evaluating the following criteria: morbidity and mortality of the disease, probability of spread within and to the other MSs, and availability of effective treatments, vaccines, or other control measures. An event risk level can be classified as low, moderate, high or very high depending on how they score on the above criteria.