

WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 6: 1-7 February 2021

Data as reported by: 17:00; 7 February 2021



World Health
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Africa**
WHO Health Emergencies Programme

0

New event

119

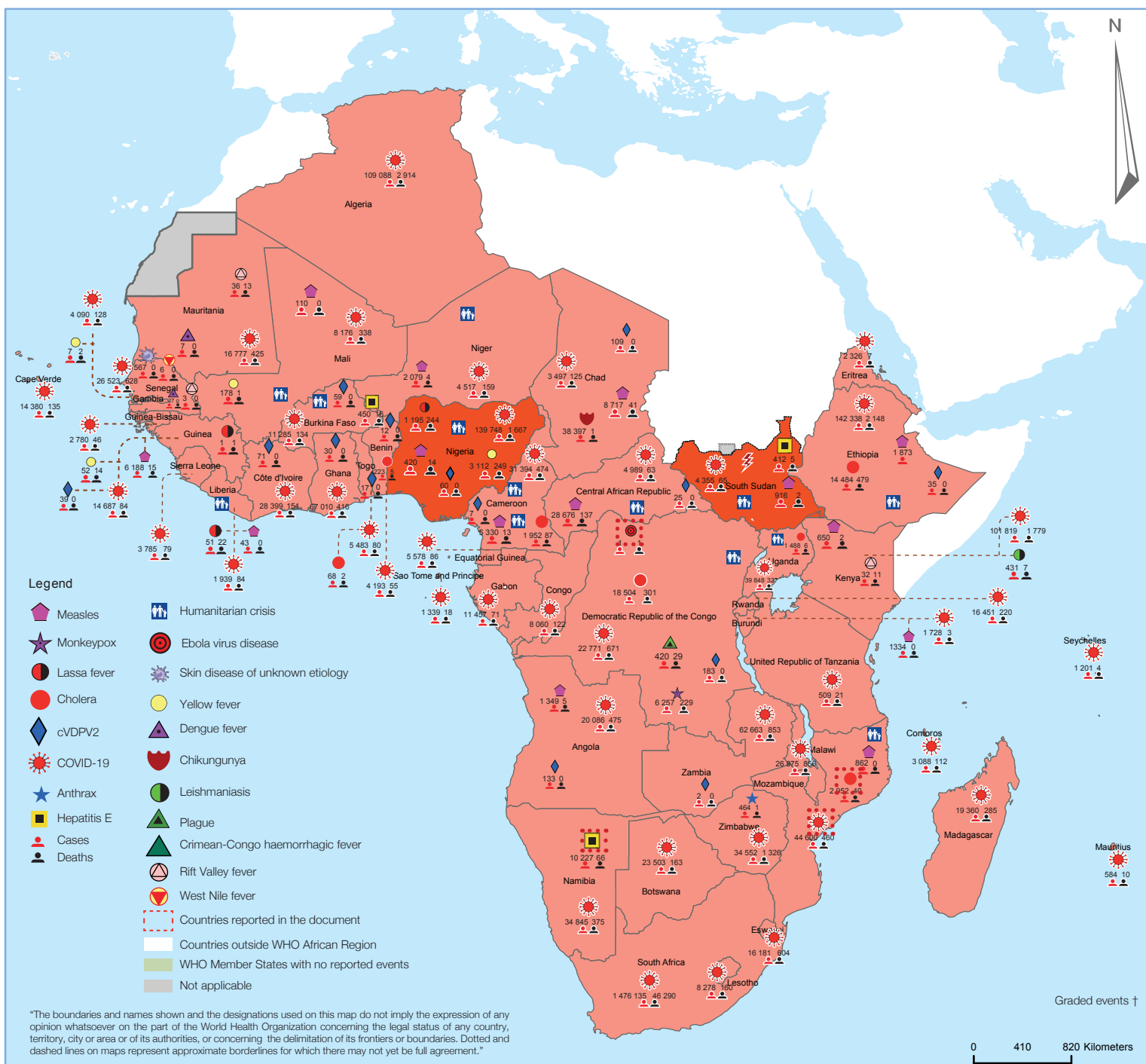
Ongoing events

106

Outbreaks

13

Humanitarian
crises



19

Grade 3 events

4

Grade 2 events

1

Grade 1 events

2

Ungraded events

3

Protracted 3 events

3

Protracted 2 events

49

Protracted 1 events

Overview

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This Weekly Bulletin focuses on public health emergencies occurring in the WHO African Region. The WHO Health Emergencies Programme is currently monitoring 119 events in the region. This week's articles cover:

- Ebola virus disease in Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Coronavirus 19 (COVID-19) disease in Mozambique
- Hepatitis E in Namibia
- Cholera in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique

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 detection of an Ebola virus case in Biena Health Zone, Butembo is of concern, but not unexpected, in an area that has recently suffered from a protracted outbreak. All known contacts are being followed up and the full response mechanism has been initiated, including prepositioning vaccines and drugs in the area. One of the main challenges is continuing unrest, which characterises this area of the country. However, authorities are on full alert, have mobilized all response activities and personnel and the situation is being carefully monitored.
- Mozambique is the eighth most affected country in the Africa region and has also been hit by a second wave of COVID-19. The new variant, 501Y.V2, is also known to be circulating in the country, in a context of established community transmission, shown by a current test positivity rate of 33%. Challenges around lack of compliance with testing protocols and long test turnaround times, as well as inadequate facilities in isolation and treatment centres need to be addressed with urgency in order to prevent further resurgence of the virus.
- The long-standing hepatitis E outbreak in Namibia is showing significant decline, with weekly new cases in single figures and confined mainly to three regions of the country. However, the outbreak occurred in urban informal settlement areas, which still lack adequate supplies of safe drinking water and have poor sanitation in place, so conditions for a resurgence are still present. Authorities need to tackle these challenges and provide sustainable solutions in order to prevent recurrent outbreaks of water-borne diseases.
- The ongoing cholera outbreak in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique comes in the context of a complex emergency that has affected the region for some time, with recurrent insurgent attacks and mass population movement. Health services have been interrupted in many parts of the province, there are inadequate resources and people to respond to the outbreak and a shortage of chlorine for water purification.

Ongoing events

Ebola virus disease

Democratic Republic of the Congo

1
Cases

1
Death

100%
CFR

EVENT DESCRIPTION

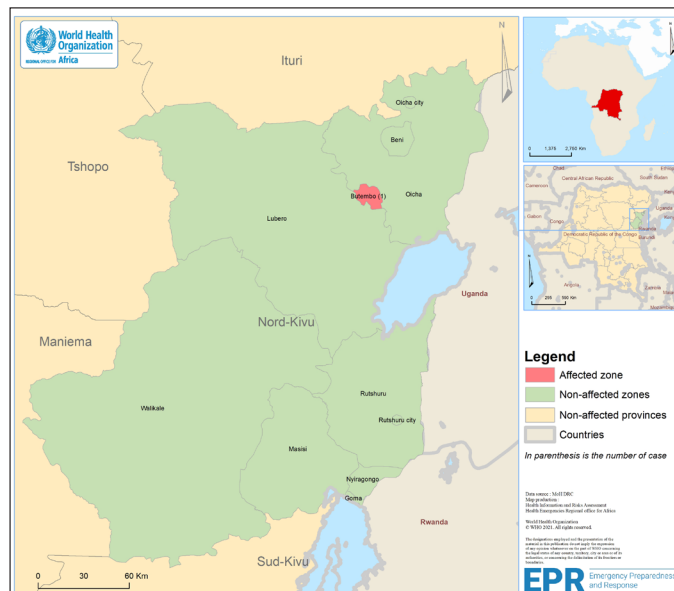
On 6 February 2021, a sample sent by the head nurse at the community clinic in Mansoya, Biena Health Zone, Butembo Province, tested positive to Ebola virus. The patient, a 42-year-old woman who had been treated at the Matanda Hospital in Butembo, had died on 3 February 2021. She had consulted the community clinic in Mansoya with symptoms of bleeding from her gums, vomiting blood and chest pains and was transferred from Masoya to Matanda Hospital on the same day, by motorbike. After death, her body was kept in the Butembo mortuary for two days before an unsecured burial at Musienene, which is 17 km from Butembo.

All known contacts are being followed up and sites where the patient was known to have been present have been disinfected.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Meetings of the crisis committee were immediately organized by the Provincial Minister of Health, assisted by the Head of the Provincial Health Division in North Kivu.
- A support team has gone to Butembo from Goma, led by the Provincial Minister of Health, assisted by the Head of the Provincial Health Division in North Kivu.
- WHO is providing technical support for public health actions carried out by field teams.
- The blood sample is undergoing further testing and genomic sequencing in Goma.

The location of the case of Ebola virus disease reported in Democratic Republic of the Congo on 6 February 2021



SITUATION INTERPRETATION

This report of a case of Ebola virus disease in an area that had a major outbreak in the past 12 months is not unexpected. The woman was the wife of a farmer who had recovered from Ebola virus disease during the previous outbreak in the area and whose October and November 2020 check-ups were negative. Fighting in the village of Mwenye in the Biena Health Zone may have resulted in exposure to the virus. Rapid response by authorities includes prepositioning vaccines and drugs in Goma and logistical support to the province's rapid response teams so that they can limit geographic and temporal spread. Authorities will continue to carefully monitor the situation in order to prevent a full blown outbreak.



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[Go to map of the outbreaks](#)

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in Mozambique on 22 March 2020 in Maputo. In the past 24 hours up to 5 February 2021, there were 696 new cases of COVID-19 reported, with 19 deaths. The new cases were from Maputo City (358), Sofala (132), Maputo Province (60), Manica (36), Tete (24), Nampula (20), Inhambane (11), Zambezia (10) and Gaza (3). Like other countries across the African region and particularly in southern Africa, Mozambique has experienced an increase in cases, which started in week 52 of 2020 (week ending 26 December 2020), and peaking in week 3 of 2021 (week ending 16 January 2021). Cases have now started to fall again, but weekly case numbers are still higher than in the previous peak around August 2020.

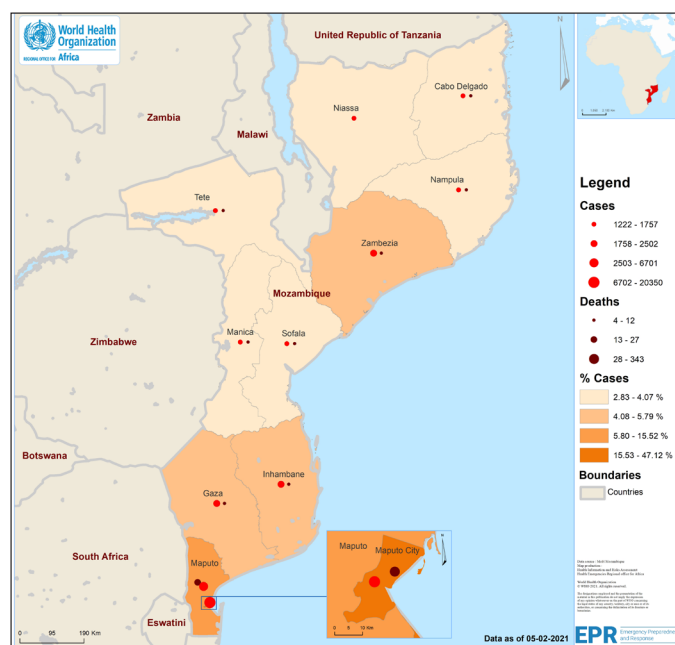
As of 6 February 2021, a total of 44 112 cases have been reported, with 451 deaths (case fatality ratio 1.0%). Most cases were from Maputo City (20 350; 47.1%), followed by Maputo Province (6 701; 15.5%), Zambezia (2 502; 5.8%), Gaza (2 368; 5.5%), Inhambane (2 234; 5.2%), Sofala (1 570; 4.1%), Cabo Delgado (1 556; 3.6%), Manica (1 537; 3.6%), Nampula (1 523; 3.5%), Niassa (1 433; 3.3%) and Tete (1 222; 2.8%). Health professionals account for 1 229 (2.8% of the total) of the reported cases from all provinces. A cumulative total of 26 216 (60.7%) cases have recovered. Results from samples sent to South Africa have revealed the circulation of the new SARS-CoV-2 variant, 501Y.V2.

The majority of cases are in males (53.0%), with most cases reported in the 25-34 age group in both males and females. Since the start of the outbreak a total of 1 917 cases have been admitted to COVID-19 treatment centres and 342 patients are currently in hospital.

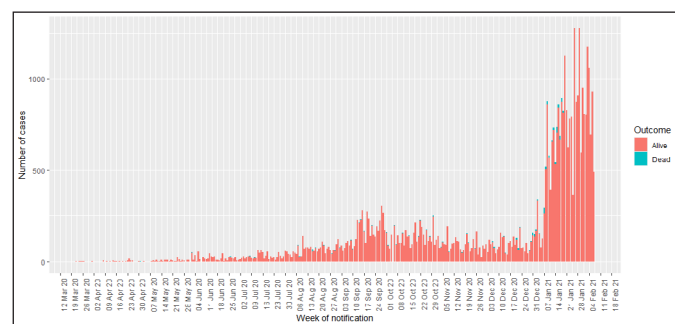
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- There is ongoing coordination in provinces to support preparedness and response, with a COVID core group established early in the pandemic, chaired by WHO, partnering with World Bank, UNICEF and USAID, who serve as the interface with government.
- On-site supervision of surveillance activities has been conducted in all provinces, with the support of WHO.
- Rapid response team training has been conducted in Maputo and Inhambane provinces.
- A total of 62 influenza-like illness/acute respiratory illness sentinel sites have been established across the country.

The distribution of coronavirus 19 cases and deaths by province in Mozambique, as of 5 February 2021.



The distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths in Mozambique by reporting date, 12 March 2020 – 7 February 2021 (n= 44 600)



- Antibody surveys have been conducted in Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Maputo, Niassa, Tete, Sofala, Zambezia, Manica, and Inhambane provinces and Maputo City.
- Point of entry teams have been trained in Maputo City, Maputo Province, Zambezia, Niassa, Gaza, and Cabo Delgado provinces.
- Laboratory testing capacity has been de-centralized, and 9 out of 11 provinces have functional COVID-19 testing laboratories; a sample collection guide has been developed.

- A total of 26 COVID-19 treatment/transit centres are in place across the country; treatment guidelines have been adapted and disseminated in all provinces and doctors have been trained in the management of critical patients in Gaza and Maputo provinces.
- A number of restrictions are in place under a state of calamity, with red alert; gatherings are restricted, and a range of other measures are in place to restrict transmission, including wearing cloth masks in public places.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Mozambique is the eighth most affected country in the African region and has been experiencing the second wave seen across much of the region. In addition, the new regional variant 501Y.V2 is in circulation, which appears to be more transmissible, leading to an increase in cases and deaths. Although in the past week there has been a fall in new cases, continued strong community transmission, coupled with the presence of the new variant, means that

extreme vigilance is required. Challenges include lack of funding to cover operational costs at provincial and district levels for field activities, inadequate facilities in isolation and treatment centres and the volatile security situation in Cabo Delgado. In addition, some provinces are not fully compliant with existing testing protocols and there is a long turnaround time for laboratory results, as well as lack of funds for shipping specimens.

In addition, the positivity rate is 33% and the number of symptomatic cases is increasing, with a concomitant increase in hospital bed occupancy. Authorities need to establish a consistent testing protocol, continue contact follow-up and strengthen risk communication and community engagement activities to counter any lack of adherence to social and physical measures to prevent transmission of COVID-19.



EVENT DESCRIPTION

The long-standing outbreak of hepatitis E in Namibia, declared on 14 December 2017 in Windhoek, Khomas region, is showing a strong declining trend. From 28 December 2020 to 10 January 2021, a total of five hepatitis E cases were reported country-wide, compared to eight cases reported from 14-27 December 2020. Of the five cases reported from 28 December 2020 to 10 January 2021, Khomas region reported three (60%), and Omusati and Erongo regions reported one case each. Most of the recent cases in the Erongo region are being reported from Kuisebmund suburb, Walvis Bay district. No cases were reported in other regions during this period.

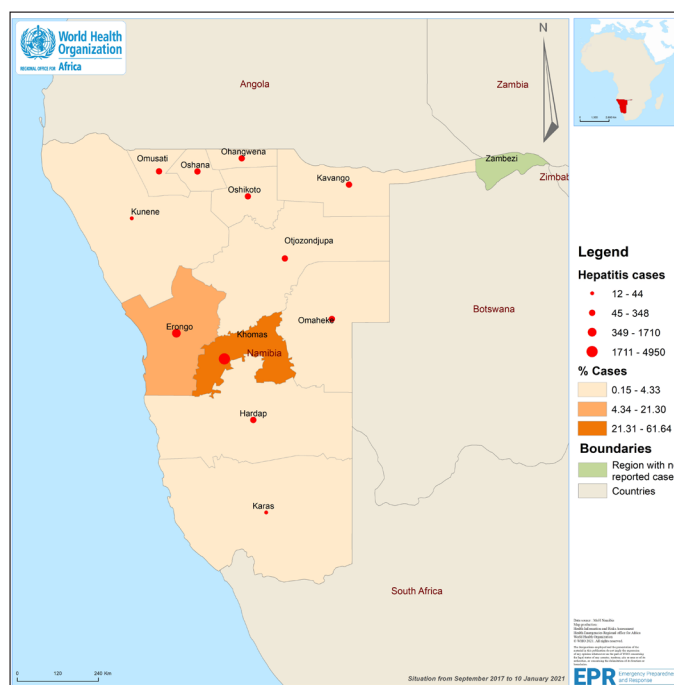
As of 10 January 2021, a cumulative total of 8 030 cases, with 66 deaths (case fatality ratio 0.8%) have been reported. Of these, 2 099 are laboratory confirmed, 4 744 epidemiologically-linked and 1 187 suspected cases. Most cases were reported from Khomas Region, which accounted for 4 950 (62%) of reported cases, followed by Erongo (1 710; 21%), with the rest of the 13 affected regions accounting for 1 370 (17%) of reported cases.

Most cases (5 725; 71%) have been reported in the age group 20-39 and most are in males (4 760; 59%) compared to females (3 270 (41%). Among the 66 deaths, 27 are maternal deaths, representing 41% of all hepatitis E deaths and 6.2% of all reported maternal cases during this period. The majority of cases have been reported from informal settlements in Windhoek and Walvis Bay.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Regional and district surveillance teams continue to actively trace cases and respond to reported cases weekly.
- UNDP has procured 200 HEV rapid diagnostic test kits to cover 6 000 tests.
- An algorithm for testing for both hepatitis E and hepatitis A is being developed.
- Community meetings are being used to sensitize communities, along with hepatitis E risk communication materials in local print newspapers.
- UNDP, UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS), the Department of Works and partners are working together to facilitate the implementation of community-led total sanitation in Windhoek.
- All regions have collected water purification tablets from the National Health Training Centre.

The cumulative cases of hepatitis E reported in all regions of Namibia, from September 2017 to 10 January 2021.



SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The significant decline in new hepatitis E cases across the most affected regions in Namibia is to be welcomed after a prolonged increase in cases. However, the conditions that led to the outbreak are still in place, with challenges around inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene interventions to improve access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation in affected urban informal settlements, along with inadequate risk communication activities. In addition, the continued response to COVID-19, particularly with currently increasing case numbers, has resulted in the MoHSS and partner organizations repurposing staff to focus entirely on the pandemic, with no further meetings around the hepatitis E outbreak. Authorities need to continue to work to contain and close the outbreak, with proactive, consistent and sustained implementation of hepatitis E response activities.

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The cholera outbreak that started in Cabo Delgado province in January 2020 is ongoing. The outbreak initially affected the districts of Mocimboa, Macomia, Ibo, Pemba and Metuge. In week 53 2020 (week ending 2 January 2021) two more districts were been affected, Montepuez and Chiure. During week 2 of 2021 (week ending 10 January 2021), there were 251 new cholera cases and one death reported in Chiure (139 cases) Metuge (96 cases), Mongepuez (10 cases) and Pemba city (6 cases).

As of 17 January 2021 there have been a total of 2 952 cases and 40 deaths (case fatality ratio 1.4%) reported in the Cabo Delgado province in seven districts: Mocimboa da Praia (380 cases), Ibo (440 cases), Macomia (247 cases), Pemba (685 cases), Metuge (571 cases), Chiure (377 cases) and Montepuez (252 cases). The districts of Mocimboa da Praia and Macomia have not been reporting data because of ongoing insurgent attacks in the area.

The proportion of males and females affected is similar in all provinces, with the age group more than 15 years the most affected.

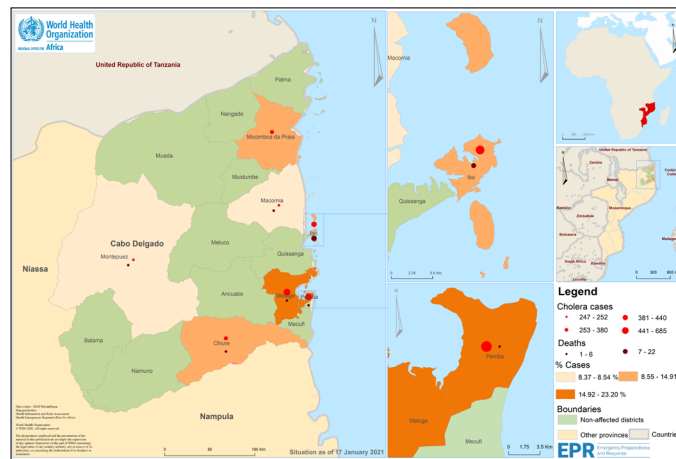
Since the start of the outbreak, 108 samples have been tested, of which 38 were positive for *Vibrio cholerae* O1.

Acute watery diarrhoea has also been reported since June 2020, initially in Quissanga, Palma and Mocimboa districts. At the moment four districts are reporting acute watery diarrhoea, Ancuabe, Namuno, Balama and Macomia. A total of 492 cases of acute water diarrhoea, with two deaths (case fatality ratio 0.4%) have been reported as of 17 January 2021.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The response plan for diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera, has been activated, with reactivation of the five working pillar sub-groups.
- Briefing meetings were held on 13 January 2021 with the district Director, Medical Chief and Surveillance Officer for Montepuez District, to discuss WHO support for strengthening surveillance, case management, laboratory investigation and the need for intensified water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activity and community engagement; other districts were visited by WHO and UNICEF teams to assess response and WASH activities.
- Latrine construction for the Ntokota settlement site is in progress and water tankers will be deployed to Ntokota.
- Risk communication and community engagement is ongoing in Chiure and Ancuabe districts, as well as field visits to the most affected areas in Montepuez.

The distribution of cholera cases in Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique as of 17 January 2021



SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The ongoing cholera outbreak in Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique comes in the context of the complex emergency in the province as a result of frequent insurgent attacks, mass population movement, the COVID-19 pandemic and interruption of health services in some districts. Challenges remain around insufficient resources and supplies, a shortage of chlorine for water purification, and weak community mobilization and engagement in prevention measures. Authorities and partners need urgently to address these challenges in order to quickly bring this outbreak to a close.

Summary of major issues, challenges and proposed actions

Major issues and challenges

- The re-occurrence of a case of Ebola virus disease in Biena Health Zone, Butembo Province in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo is of grave concern, particularly coming in the context of insecurity and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the necessary vaccines and drugs are stored in Goma and need to be prepositioned in Butembo in response to the potential for a wider outbreak.
- Mozambique saw a resurgence in COVID-19 cases towards the end of 2020, which is now on a declining trend, although case positivity remains high and more people have required hospitalization in this wave of the virus. In addition, the country has detected transmission of the new 501Y.V2 variant, known to be more transmissible. Challenges remain lack of funding for field response, inadequate case management and the volatile situation in Cabo Delgado, which is hampering response to disease outbreaks in general.
- Although the long-standing hepatitis E outbreak in Namibia has shown significant decline, the conditions for outbreaks of water-borne diseases persist, particularly in urban informal settlements, which suffer from inadequate supplies of safe water and poor sanitation.
- The long-standing cholera outbreak in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique is of grave concern in the context of continuing insecurity in the region, displaced populations, insufficient supplies of chlorine for water purification and poor risk communication to affected populations.

Proposed actions

- Authorities and partners in Butembo need to continue with their rapid response to the single case of Ebola virus disease, linking response to existing COVID-19 pandemic response measures.
- Authorities in Mozambique need to ensure a consistent testing and contact tracing policy, at the same time improving isolation and case management facilities. Risk communication and community engagement around adhering to non-pharmaceutical transmission prevention measures needs to be strengthened, particularly with the knowledge that the new 501Y.V2 variant is circulating in the community.
- Namibian authorities must urgently address the problems with inadequate safe water supplies and poor sanitation in informal settlements across the country in order to prevent further outbreaks of water-borne diseases.
- The continuing insecurity in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique threatens to destabilise response to infectious disease outbreaks, particularly the ongoing cholera outbreak. Authorities and partners need to address the immediate challenges around preventing cholera in displaced populations, while at the same time lobbying for interventions to mediate with insurgent groups to stabilise the region.

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 |
|--|------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|------|
| Ongoing Events | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 25-Feb-20 | 25-Feb-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 109 088 | 109 088 | 2 914 | 2.7% |
| From 25 February 2020 to 7 February 2021, a total of 109 088 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 2 914 deaths (CFR 2.7%) have been reported from Algeria. A total of 74 692 cases have recovered. | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 21-Mar-20 | 21-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 20 086 | 20 086 | 475 | 2.4% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Angola on 21 March 2020. As of 7 February 2021, a total of 20 086 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country with 475 deaths and 18 540 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Measles | Ungraded | 4-May-19 | 12-Dec-19 | 04-Nov-20 | 1 349 | 1 028 | 5 | 0.4% |
| From 1 January 2020 to 4 November 2020, Angola reported a total of 1 349 suspected cases that have been notified and investigated of which 1 028 have been confirmed. There was a total of 5 deaths reported from 1 January to 1 July 2020 in 14 provinces across Angola; there is no further information regarding deaths for this current period. 80% of the confirmed cases are <5 years of age; 14% are aged 5-9 years; 3% are 10-14 years of age. A total of 16 out of 18 provinces are affected. The most affected provinces were Cabinda (436), Bie (184), Malanje (108), Luanda (88), and Huambo (55). | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 8-May-19 | 01-Jan-19 | 3-Feb-21 | 133 | 133 | 0 | 0.0% |
| No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There were three cases reported in 2020. The total number of cases reported in 2019 remains 130. These cases are from several outbreaks which occurred in 2019. | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | Cholera | Ungraded | | 17-August-20 | 03-Jan-21 | 223 | 27 | 5 | 2.2% |
| In 2020, Benin reported its first confirmed cases of cholera in May in the communes of Adjohoun, Bonou and Dangbo. As of epi week 53, 2020, 223 suspected cases including 27 confirmed (by culture at the national laboratory) and 5 deaths were reported in 14 communes. Adjohoun commune is the most affected with over half of the cases (55%). | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 17-Mar-20 | 16-Mar-20 | 5-Feb-21 | 4 193 | 4 193 | 55 | 1.3% |
| The Ministry of Health in Benin announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 16 March 2020. As of 5 February 2021, a total of 4 193 cases have been reported in the country with 55 deaths and 3 563 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 8-Aug-19 | 8-Aug-19 | 3-Feb-21 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0.0% |
| One case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported in Oueme. There were three cVDPV2 cases reported in 2020, and 8 in 2019. These cases are all linked to the Jigawa outbreak in Nigeria. | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 30-Mar-20 | 28-Mar-20 | 5-Feb-21 | 23 503 | 23 503 | 163 | 0.7% |
| On 30 March 2020, the Minister of Health and Wellness in Botswana reported three confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 5 February 2021, a total of 23 503 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 163 deaths and 19 574 recovered cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Humanitarian crisis | Grade 2 | 01-Jan-19 | 01-Jan-19 | 30-Oct-20 | - | - | - | - |
| Since 2015, the security situation in the Sahel and the East of Burkina Faso has gradually deteriorated as a result of attacks by armed groups. This has resulted in mass displacement leading to a total of 1 034 609 internally displaced persons registered as of 31 October 2020 in all 13 regions in the country. The presence of jihadist groups and self-defence units have created an increasingly volatile security situation. Presidential and legislative elections were successfully held on 22 November 2020 despite dire security conditions and widespread displacement across the country. The health system remains strongly impacted by the security situation in Burkina Faso. Attacks on the health system, intimidation and kidnapping of health workers, theft of medicines, continue to be reported. As of 30 September, 2020, according to the report from the Ministry of Health, 95 health facilities were closed, which is 7.5% of the health facilities in six regions affected by insecurity, and 199 other health facilities are working partially. Central Burkina Faso (particularly the Centre Region, including the area of the capital Ouagadougou, and the Centre-Nord Region) was affected by heavy rain since 5 September 2020, which triggered floods and resulted in casualties and damages. | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 10-Mar-20 | 09-Mar-20 | 6-Feb-21 | 11 285 | 11 285 | 134 | 1.2% |
| Between 9 March 2020 and 6 February 2021, a total of 11 285 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 134 deaths and 10 129 recoveries have been reported from Burkina Faso. | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Hepatitis E | Grade 1 | 07-Sep-20 | 17-Sep-20 | 23-Nov-20 | 450 | 10 | 16 | 3.6% |
| From 8 September to 23 November 2020, there were a total of 450 cases of febrile jaundice detected in Barsalogo health district, North Central Region of Burkina Faso. The outbreak has mainly affected internally displaced persons in the district, including 15 out of 16 deaths that were among pregnant or postpartum women. Hepatitis E has been confirmed in ten cases to date. Eight out of nine samples were IgM positive for hepatitis E at a hospital laboratory in Montpellier, France on 25 September 2020; three samples tested IgM positive for yellow fever and 1 sample was undetermined at the Laboratoire National de Référence des Fièvres Hémorragiques Virales (LNR-FHV) in Centre Muraz; a total of four samples were sent to IPD for confirmation. Results showed two samples tested PCR positive for Hepatitis E; seroneutralization results revealed 4 positive yellow fever results, however with very low titres; and 0 samples tested RT-PCR positive for yellow fever. In sum, this has now been confirmed as a hepatitis E outbreak. | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | | 01-Jan-19 | 3-Feb-21 | 59 | 59 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Three cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported in Dori. There are 59 cVDPV2 cases in the country. Burkina Faso is affected by different outbreaks, one linked to the Jigawa outbreak in Nigeria and one to the Savanes outbreak in Togo. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|---|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|------|
| Burundi | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 31-Mar-20 | 18-Mar-20 | 6-Feb-21 | 1 728 | 1 728 | 3 | 0.2% |
| On 31 March 2020, the Minister of Health in Burundi reported the first two confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 6 February 2021, the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases is 1 728, including three deaths and 1 459 recovered. | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | Measles | Ungraded | 23-Mar-20 | 04-Nov-19 | 18-Dec-20 | 1334 | 1334 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Burundi has been experiencing measles outbreaks since November 2019 in camps hosting Congolese refugees and the disease spread in the host community in the district of Citiboke. A total of 45 of the 47 districts in the country had at least one case throughout 2020. As of 18 December 2020, Burundi reported a total of 1 334 confirmed measles cases of which 214 are lab-confirmed and the rest were clinically compatible cases and epidemiologically linked. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Humanitarian crisis (Far North, North, Adamawa & East) | Protracted 2 | 31-Dec-13 | 27-Jun-17 | 17-Dec-20 | - | - | - | - |
| Cameroon continues to face a humanitarian crisis in the Far North Region linked to the terrorist attacks by the Boko Haram group resulting in significant population displacement. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) identified 50 security incidents only in October 2020. UNHCR protection monitoring through INTERSOS, reported 549 protection incidents in the same month. The incursions of the non-governmental armed group has resulted in numerous displacements of people within the region. In addition to the insecurity linked to armed group attacks, the Far-North region has experienced very heavy rains in September, resulting in large-scale floods, damaging and destroying houses, cultivated areas, roads and bridges and further reducing the access to services. According to data collected by the Cameroonian Red Cross (CRC) as of 20 October 2020, the floods affected around 162 300 people, killed 50 people and displaced 357 households in the Far North region. The multiple influxes of displaced people and the floods have worsened the problems of access to water, hygiene and sanitation in the region. The Minawao Refugee Camp in the Mokolo Health District continues to host Nigerian refugees. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Humanitarian crisis (NW & SW) | Protracted 2 | 01-Oct-16 | 27-Jun-18 | 30-Oct-20 | - | - | - | - |
| Conflict in the North-West and South-West regions continues to cause mass displacement, both internally and into neighboring Nigeria. As of 30 October 2020, a total of 711 056 internally displaced persons in the North-West and South-West region and a total 61 774 cameroon refugees in Nigeria were reported by UNHCR. Attacks on educational institutions and civilian populations continue to increase. On 3 November 2020, armed men kidnapped 11 teachers from a school in Kumbo and on 4 November 2020 students and teachers were tortured during an attack on a college in Limbe, and on the same day nine school children were kidnapped and later released in Fundong. Shelter, NFI (non-food items), protection and food continue to be the most urgent needs of the displaced populations. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Cholera | Ungraded | 01-Mar-19 | 01-Jan-20 | 16-Dec-20 | 1 952 | 68 | 87 | 4.5% |
| The cholera outbreak, which was notified on 1 April 2020, is ongoing, with fluctuating numbers of cases reported from Central, Littoral, South and South West regions. As of 16 December 2020, a total of 1 952 cases and 87 deaths were reported in centre (60 cases and 2 deaths), Littoral (962 cases and 53 deaths), south (798 cases and 25 deaths), and South West (132 cases and 7 deaths) regions. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 06-Mar-20 | 06-Mar-20 | 5-Feb-21 | 31 394 | 31 394 | 474 | 1.5% |
| The Cameroon Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 6 March 2020. As of 5 February 2021, a total of 31 394 cases have been reported, including 474 deaths and 29 501 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Measles | Ungraded | 2-Apr-19 | 01-Jan-20 | 05-Sep-20 | 5 330 | 1431 | 13 | 0.2% |
| The measles outbreak is improving in Cameroon. Since 1 January 2020 to date, a total of 1 431 confirmed cases and 13 deaths have been reported in the country. A total of 13 deaths were reported to date in six districts, namely Kribi (4 cases), Gashiga (2 cases), Betaré Oya (1 case), Kolofata (2 cases), Awae (1 case), Ngaoundal (1 case), Ngong (1 case), Guidiguis (1 case). Sixty four percent of cases are aged between 9 to 59 months. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 01-Jan-20 | 01-Jan-20 | 3-Feb-21 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0.0% |
| No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There were seven cases reported in 2020. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 19-Mar-20 | 18-Mar-20 | 6-Feb-21 | 14 380 | 14 380 | 135 | 0.9% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Cape Verde on 19 March 2020. As of 6 February 2021, a total of 14 380 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 135 deaths and 13 684 recoveries were reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 2 | 11-Dec-13 | 11-Dec-13 | 30-Oct-20 | - | - | - | - |
| Civil unrest and food insecurity in most parts of the country, including major cities, continue to cause a complex humanitarian situation. The security situation remains tense with the persistence of inter-ethnic tensions within rival armed groups in the Northeast of the country, mainly in Ndele, Birao, Batangafo and Bri. Around 641 292 people are internally displaced in Central Africa and 626 838 persons are refugees in neighbouring countries, namely, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Republic of Congo, Sudan and South Sudan. | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 28-Jan-21 | 4 989 | 4 989 | 63 | 1.3% |
| The Ministry of Health and population announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case in the Central African Republic on 14 March 2020. As of 28 January 2021, a total of 4 989 confirmed cases, 63 deaths and 4 908 recovered were reported. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|--|------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|------|
| Central African Republic | Measles | Grade 2 | 15-Mar-19 | 01-Jan-19 | 14-Oct-20 | 28 676 | 443 | 137 | - |
| As of 14 October 2020, a total of 28 676 suspected cases have been notified and 137 deaths within 22 affected districts. A total of 32 new cases and 0 deaths were reported as of epi week 40. The majority of cases are under five years of age, followed by the 5 to under 15 year old age group. Response activities are ongoing in the affected health districts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 24-May-19 | 24-May-19 | 3-Feb-21 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0.0% |
| No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported this week. There were 4 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2020 and 21 cases in 2019 from several outbreaks. | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Chikungunya | Grade 1 | 27-Aug-20 | 28-Aug-20 | 3-Dec-20 | 38 397 | 22 | 1 | 0.0% |
| From 14 August to 3 December 2020, there were 38 397 cases of chikungunya recorded and 1 death, 4 provinces were affected Ouaddai, Wadifira, Sila and Guera all in the central eastern part of the country. Cumulative cases number in Abéché (30 888), Biltine (7 233) and Arada (217), Abdi (1) et Goz beida (57), and Mongo (1). Since EW 47 no new cases have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 19-Mar-20 | 19-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 3 497 | 3 497 | 125 | 3.6% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Chad on 19 March 2020. As of 7 February 2021, a total of 3 497 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 125 deaths and 2 895 cases who have recovered. | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Measles | Ungraded | 24-May-18 | 01-Jan-19 | 27-Dec-20 | 8 717 | 547 | 41 | - |
| The measles outbreak in Chad continues to show a declining trend overall, although with a slight increase in cases in recent weeks. A total of 15 suspected cases were notified with no deaths in week 50 (week ending 12 December 2020). | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 18-Oct-19 | 09-Sep-19 | 3-Feb-21 | 109 | 109 | 0 | 0.0% |
| No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There are 98 cVDPV2 cases in 2020 from three different outbreaks. There were 11 cases reported in 2019. The risk of further cVDPV2 spread across the Lake Chad subregion remains high. | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 30-Apr-20 | 30-Apr-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 3 088 | 3 088 | 112 | 3.6% |
| The first case of confirmed COVID-19 was notified on 30 April 2020 in Comoros. As of 7 February 2021, a total of 3 088 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 112 deaths and 2 347 recoveries were reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 27-Jan-21 | 8 060 | 8 060 | 122 | 1.5% |
| The Government of Congo announced the confirmation of the first case of COVID-19 in Congo on 14 March 2020. As of 27 January 2021, a total of 8 060 cases including 122 deaths and 6 927 recovered cases have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 11-Mar-20 | 11-Mar-20 | 31-Jan-21 | 28 399 | 28 399 | 154 | 0.5% |
| Since 11 March 2020, a total of 28 399 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported from Côte d'Ivoire including 154 deaths, and a total of 26 007 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 29-Oct-19 | 29-Oct-19 | 3-Feb-21 | 71 | 71 | 0 | 0.0% |
| No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) reported reported this week. There were 71 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2020. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Humanitarian crisis | Grade 3 | 20-Dec-16 | 17-Apr-17 | 22-Nov-20 | - | - | - | - |
| The prolonged and complex humanitarian crisis in Democratic Republic of the Congo continues, with 5.5 million internally displaced persons (IDP), 15.6 million people food insecure and in need of emergency assistance, and 5.6 million people in need of emergency health assistance. The main provinces affected are Ituri, and North and South Kivu. Since the end of October 2020, an estimated 2 250 IDPs have been displaced in the Djili region, Ituri Province, as a result of clashes between government soldiers and armed insurgents. This affects an estimated 21 000 people. In the Lita Health Zone, a further 11 890 IDPs are vulnerable, according to CARITAS and UNICEF, while in the Tchaka site 375 households have been assisted with non-food items by CARITAS. However, a further 2 003 IDPs living outside the site have not been provided with assistance. In North Kivu, Beni is a hot spot for armed attacks against civilians, with instances of rape, looting and destruction of shelters, as well as killings. Around 30% of protection incidents documented in North Kivu were committed in Beni. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Cholera | Grade 3 | 16-Jan-15 | 01-Jan-20 | 5-Dec-20 | 18 504 | - | 301 | 1.6% |
| The ongoing cholera outbreak in Democratic Republic of the Congo is on a declining trend compared to previous years, although there has been a recent increase in cases. Outbreaks continue to occur in the central, south-eastern and eastern parts of the country. As of 5 December 2020 there has been a cumulative total of 18 504 cases, including 301 deaths (case fatality ratio 1.6%) in 131 health zones in 18 provinces. This is in comparison to 27 883 cases and 487 deaths (case fatality ratio 1.8%) in 179 health zones in 24 provinces in the same period in 2019. However, outbreaks are expected to continue in affected provinces, with possible resurgences as a result of current high rainfall, population displacement, inadequate access to safe drinking water and poor sanitation. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 10-Mar-20 | 10-Mar-20 | 30-Jan-21 | 22 771 | 22 770 | 671 | 2.9% |
| Since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, declared on 10 March 2020, a total of 22 770 confirmed cases and one probable case, with 671 deaths reported. A total of 15 031 people have recovered. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|---|--|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|------|
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Ebola virus disease | Ungraded | 7-Feb-21 | 7-Feb-21 | 7-Feb-21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Detailed update given above | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Monkeypox | Ungraded | n/a | 01-Jan-20 | 31-Dec-20 | 6257 | 39 | 229 | 3.7% |
| From epidemiological week 50 to 53 of 2020, there were 269 suspect cases of monkey pox and 4 deaths registered across the country. Between epidemiological week 1 and week 53, a total of 6 257 suspected cases including 229 deaths (CFR 3.7%) were reported in 133 health zones from 17 out of 26 provinces in the country. During the same period in 2019, 5 288 suspected cases and 107 deaths (CFR 2.0%) were reported in 132 health zones from 18 provinces. Overall, there is a regressive trend from epidemiological week 33 to 53 of 2020 (276 cases vs 76 cases). | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Plague | Ungraded | 12-Mar-19 | 01-Jan-20 | 25-Dec-20 | 420 | - | 29 | 6.9% |
| Ituri province notified an upsurge of plague cases in the health zone of Rethy during 2020. From 1 January to 25 December 2020, a total of 420 cases with 29 deaths (CFR 6.9%) were notified in 5 out of 22 health areas of Rethy health zone. Plague is considered endemic in Ituri province. In 2019, from week 1 to 52, a total of 48 cases of bubonic plague including eight deaths have been reported in the country. Actions undertaken include ongoing strengthening in surveillance with the support of Malteser International (MI) and WHO; decontamination of households of cases; case management and free preventive distribution of doxycycline (in adults) and cotrimoxazole (in children) to contacts; raising awareness for community engagement; and briefing health providers in the affected health areas. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 15-Feb-18 | 01-Jan-18 | 3-Feb-21 | 183 | 183 | 0 | 0.0% |
| No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported this week. There were 75 cases reported in 2020, while the 2019 case count remains 88. There were 20 cases reported in 2018. The country continues to be affected by several other genetically-distinct cVDPV2s (notably in Kasai, Kwilu, Kwango and Sankuru provinces). | | | | | | | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 4-Feb-21 | 5 578 | 5 578 | 86 | 1.5% |
| The Ministry of Health and Welfare announced the first confirmed COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. As of 4 February 2021, a total of 5 578 cases have been reported in the country with 86 deaths and 5 358 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 21-Mar-20 | 21-Mar-20 | 5-Feb-21 | 2 326 | 2 326 | 7 | 0.3% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Eritrea on 21 March 2020. As of 5 February 2021, a total of 2 326 confirmed COVID-19 cases with seven deaths were reported in the country. A total of 1 719 patients have recovered from the disease. | | | | | | | | | |
| Eswatini | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-Mar-20 | 13-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 16181 | 16181 | 604 | 3.7% |
| The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in the kingdom of Eswatini on 13 March 2020. As of 7 February 2021, a total of 16 181 cases have been reported in the country including 11 614 recoveries. A total of 604 associated deaths have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Humanitarian crisis (Conflict in Tigray) | Grade 2 | 04-Nov-20 | 04-Nov-20 | 26-Jan-21 | - | - | - | - |
| The security situation in Tigray Region remains unstable and unpredictable. Fighting continues to be reported mainly in Central, Eastern, North Western, South and South Eastern parts of the region. The situation is particularly volatile in rural areas where large numbers of people are believed to have fled. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Cholera | Ungraded | 14-May-19 | 12-May-19 | 10-Jan-21 | 14 484 | 14 484 | 479 | 3.3% |
| In week 01 (week ending 10 January 2021), 78 new suspected cases with one associated death were reported. Most of the cases were reported from SNNP and Oromia. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-Mar-20 | 13-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 142 338 | 142338 | 2148 | 1.5% |
| Since the confirmation of the first case on 13 March 2020, Ethiopia has confirmed a total of 142 338 cases of COVID-19 as of 7 February 2021, with 2 148 deaths and 125 619 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Measles | Ungraded | 14-Jan-17 | 01-Jan-19 | 10-Jan-21 | 1873 | | - | - |
| In week 01 (week ending 10 January 2021), the measles outbreak is still ongoing in the country. A total of 37 new suspected cases were reported during the week with one associated death mainly from SNNPR, Oromia, Amhara and Benishangul regions. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 24-Jun-19 | 20-May-19 | 3-Feb-21 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 0.0% |
| No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. The total number of cVDPV2 cases reported is 35. | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 12-Mar-20 | 12-Mar-20 | 5-Feb-21 | 11 457 | 11 457 | 71 | 0.6% |
| On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case in the country. As of 5 February 2021, a total of 11 457 cases including 71 deaths and 10 797 recoveries have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Gambia | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 17-Mar-20 | 17-Mar-20 | 30-Jan-21 | 4 090 | 4 090 | 128 | 3.1% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in the Gambia on 17 March 2020. As of 30 January 2021, a total of 4 090 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 128 deaths, and 3 792 recoveries have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 12-Mar-20 | 12-Mar-20 | 29-Jan-21 | 67010 | 67010 | 416 | 0.6% |
| Since 12 March 2020, when the Ministry of Health announced the first confirmed COVID-19 cases in Ghana, a total of 67 010 cases including 416 deaths and 61 236 recoveries have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|--|------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Ghana | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 09-Jul-19 | 08-Jul-19 | 3-Feb-21 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0.0% |
| No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There were 12 cases reported in 2020, while the total number of 2019 cases remains 18. One cVDPV2 positive environmental sample was reported in the Eastern province. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-Mar-20 | 13-Mar-20 | 6-Feb-21 | 14687 | 14687 | 84 | 0.6% |
| The Ministry of Health in Guinea announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 13 March 2020. As of 6 February 2021, a total of 14 687 cases including 14 345 recovered cases and 84 deaths have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Lassa Fever | Ungraded | 11-Jul-20 | 11-Jul-20 | 4-Aug-20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| A case of Lassa fever was confirmed on 11 July 2020 by the Haemorrhagic Fever laboratory in Guéckédou. The case patient is a 28-year-old, female, 22 weeks of pregnancy, living in the village of Kondian, in the rural district of Koundou Lengo Bengou. She fell ill on 07 June 2020 with chest pain and no history of travel or being in contact with a foreigner a month before her illness. She consulted at Koundou health centre on 10 July 2020, with fever, cough, myalgia, diarrhoea, vomiting, sore throat, and chest pain. The malaria RDT performed was positive. She was treated for malaria and transferred to Guéckédou hospital the same day, where the diagnosis of haemorrhagic fever was made. A diagnostic test for haemorrhagic fever performed at the Haemorrhagic Fever laboratory in Guéckédou was positive for lassa fever. The patient died the next day. A dignified and secure burial was carried out by the Red Cross on 12 July 2020. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Measles | Ungraded | 09-May-18 | 01-Jan-19 | 18-Jan-21 | 6188 | 366 | 15 | 0.2% |
| For epidemiological week 53 of 2020, there were a cumulative number of 6 118 cases and 15 deaths. During week 44 of 2019 (week ending 3 November 2019), 127 suspected cases of measles were reported. From week 1 to 44 (1 January - 3 November 2019), a total of 4 690 suspected cases including 18 deaths (CFR 0.4%) have been reported. Of the 4 690 suspected cases, 1 773 were sampled, of which 1 091 tested positive for measles by serology. Three localities in three health districts are in the epidemic phase, namely, Wanindara in Ratoma health district, Dounet in Mamou health district and Soumpoura in Tougue health district. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 22-Jul-20 | 22-Jul-20 | 3-Feb-21 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 0.0% |
| No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported this week. There are 39 cVDPV2 cases in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Yellow fever | Grade 2 | 19-Nov-20 | 06-Nov-20 | 15-Dec-20 | 52 | 0 | 14 | 26.9% |
| A total of 48 suspected yellow fever cases have been notified in Guinea: 46 suspect cases from Koundara commune (northern part of Guinea), 1 suspect case from Kouroussa (center of Guinea), and 1 suspect case Dubreka (north of Conakry). Among the samples collected, there are 10 probable cases (IgM positive) tested by the Laboratoire des Fieures Hemorragiques Virales at Nongo, and are now en route to IP Dakar for confirmatory testing. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 25-Mar-20 | 25-Mar-20 | 6-Feb-21 | 2 780 | 2 780 | 46 | 1.7% |
| On 25 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Guinea Bissau reported the first COVID-19 confirmed case in the country. As of 6 February 2021, the country has reported 2 780 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 2 427 recoveries and 46 deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-Mar-20 | 13-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 101819 | 101819 | 1779 | 1.7% |
| On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of one new COVID-19 case in the country. As of 7 February 2021, 101 819 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 1 779 deaths and 84 361 recoveries have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Leishmaniasis | Ungraded | 31-Mar-19 | 03-Jan-20 | 31-Jan-21 | 431 | 431 | 7 | 1.6% |
| Since January 2020, a total of 431 visceral leishmaniasis confirmed cases with seven deaths (CFR 1.8 percent), have been reported in five counties namely: Marsabit, Garissa, Kitui, Baringo and West Pokot. The outbreak is active in West Pokot and Kitui Counties. | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Measles | Ungraded | 6-May-19 | 20-Oct-19 | 31-Jan-21 | 650 | 49 | 2 | 0.3% |
| An outbreak of measles has been reported in nine sub – counties spread across five counties. The counties which have reported cases are West Pokot, Garissa, Wajir, Tana River and Kilifi. Total cases reported are 650 out of which 49 were confirmed and two deaths (CFR 0.3 percent). The outbreak is active in West Pokot County. | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | RVF | Ungraded | | 14-Jan-21 | 4-Feb-21 | 32 | 14 | 11 | 34.4% |
| Rift Valley fever (RVF) in humans has been reported in Isiolo and Mandera counties and in animals in Isiolo, Mandera, Murang'a and Garissa counties in Kenya. The first case of suspected RVF was reported in late November 2020 following a sudden death of an adult male who was a herder. This was a case from Sericho ward in Garbatulla subcounty, Isiolo county. Other deaths with symptoms such as fevers, joint pains, headache and general malaise were also reported in Gafarsa and Erisaboru locations within Garbatulla subcounty as well as Korbesa in Merti subcounty. A confirmed case of RVF in Madera county reported end of December has since died; he was involved in the slaughter of four sick camels. All the affected cases were males age ranging from 13 to 70 years. As of 4 February 2021, there are a 32 total cases reported, of which 14 are confirmed and 11 deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-May-20 | 13-May-20 | 29-Jan-21 | 8278 | 8278 | 160 | 1.9% |
| Since the first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Lesotho on 13 May 2020, as of 29 January 2021, a total of 8 278 cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 2 512 recoveries and 160 deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 16-Mar-20 | 16-Mar-20 | 28-Jan-21 | 1939 | 1939 | 84 | 4.3% |
| From 16 March to 28 January 2021, a total of 1 939 cases including 84 deaths and 1 760 recoveries have been reported from all 15 counties of Liberia. Montserrado County, which hosts the country's capital city, remains at the epicenter of the outbreak. | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Lassa fever | Ungraded | 23-Jan-19 | 01-Jan-20 | 15-Nov-20 | 51 | 51 | 22 | 43.1% |
| Two new confirmed cases were reported during week 46 (week ending 15 November 2020). Of 162 suspected cases reported across the country from 1 January to 15 November 2020, 51 were confirmed. A total of 22 deaths (CFR 43%) have been reported among the confirmed cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Measles | Ungraded | 24-Sep-17 | 01-Jan-19 | 19-Jan-21 | 43 | 4 | 0 | 0.0% |
| In week 3 (week ending 19 January 2021), 19 suspected cases were reported from Bomi (6) Rivercess (3), Nimba (2), Grand Kru (2), Sinoe (2), Grand Gedeh (1), Lofa (1), River Gee (1) and Bong (1) Counties. Since the beginning of 2021, 43 cases have been reported across the country, of which 4 are laboratory-confirmed and 22 are clinically confirmed. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| Madagascar | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 20-Mar-20 | 20-Mar-20 | 5-Feb-21 | 19360 | 19360 | 285 | 1.5% |
| Madagascar Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 20 March 2020. As of 5 February 2021, a total of 19 360 cases have been reported in the country, out of which 18 490 have recovered and 285 deaths reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 2-Apr-20 | 2-Apr-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 26 875 | 26 875 | 856 | 3.2% |
| On 2 April 2020, the president of Malawi announced the first confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the country. As of 7 February 2021, the country has a total of 26 875 confirmed cases with 856 deaths and 11 596 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 1 | n/a | n/a | 30-Oct-20 | - | - | - | - |
| The security situation continues to worsen as violence spreads from the north to the more populated central regions of the country. The persistent insecurity and deteriorating economic conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic have caused a steep rise in trafficking of children, forced labour and forced recruitment by armed groups across the country. According to the latest report of the UNHCR led Global Protection Cluster, 220 cases of child recruitment were documented in the first half of 2020, compared to 215 cases in all of 2019. The country continues to record incidents targeting aid workers. Certain humanitarian operations in Timbuktu and Menaka regions were suspended as a result of violent security incidents. The country has had heavy rains since the end of June 2020, which have caused flooding in Mopti, Gao, Segou and Sikasso regions affecting over 13 200 people, including 5 400 IDPs. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 25-Mar-20 | 25-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 8176 | 8176 | 338 | 4.1% |
| On 25 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Mali reported the first COVID-19 confirmed cases in the country. As of 7 February 2021, a total of 8 176 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country including 338 deaths and 6 066 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Measles | Ungraded | 20-Feb-18 | 01-Jan-19 | 24-Jan-21 | 110 | 12 | 0 | 0.0% |
| During week 3 (week ending 24 January 2021), 21 suspected cases of measles were reported from five regions in the country. Since 1 January 2021, 110 suspected cases, 12 of which were confirmed have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Yellow fever | Ungraded | 3-Dec-19 | 01-Jan-20 | 27-Dec-20 | 178 | 3 | 1 | 0.6% |
| As of 27 December 2020, a total of 178 suspected cases have been reported including 3 confirmed cases and 1 death. 172 samples have been analyzed of which three (03) have been confirmed positive by IPD; 169 samples were deemed negative. The cumulative epidemiological situation in 2019 included 78 suspected cases including four 4 confirmed cases and three deaths (CFR 75%). Confirmed cases of yellow fever were reported from the Sikasso and Koulikoro regions. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-Mar-20 | 13-Mar-20 | 5-Feb-21 | 16777 | 16777 | 425 | 2.5% |
| The government of Mauritania announced its first confirmed COVID-19 case on 13 March 2020. As of 5 February 2021, a total of 16 777 cases including 425 deaths and 15 946 recovered cases have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Dengue | Ungraded | 11-May-20 | 3-May-20 | 02-Nov-20 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Between 16 to 24 October 2020, 5 cases of dengue fever have been suspected at Etewvigh Clinic in Tervagh Zeina district, and all have been confirmed by RT-PCR at the National Institute of Research in Public Health (INRSP). On 3 May 2020, two suspected cases of dengue fever were admitted to hospital in Mauritania. On May 4 2020, it was found that the majority of consultations at the hospital had a history of unexplained fever. Thus, samples from the two suspected cases were collected and sent to the National Institute of Research in Public Health (INRSP). On 5 May 2020 the 2 cases were confirmed by RT-PCR positive for Dengue virus with DENV-1 serotype. The cases were discharged from hospital and declared cured after symptomatic treatment. A rapid investigation was carried out at city level and a further 5 additional cases (4 women and 1 man) distributed in 4 districts of Atar (Atar, Tineri, Aghnemrite and Edebaye) were detected. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Rift Valley Fever | Grade 1 | 09-Oct-20 | 04-Sep-20 | 28-Sep-20 | 36 | 36 | 13 | 36.1% |
| The Ministry of Health notified the WHO of 8 cases, including 7 deaths, of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) (PCR positive) in breeders, which occurred between 13 September 2020 and 1 October 2020, in several localities in the departments of Tidjikja and Moudjéria (Tagant region), Guerou department (Assaba region) and Chinguetty department (Adrar region). The 7 deaths occurred in the Tagant region (5) and in the Assaba region (2). All these deaths occurred among hospitalized cases with fever and haemorrhagic syndrome (petechiae, gingivorrhagia) and vomiting, in the 3 departments of the region. As of 5 October 2020, a total of 88 samples of suspected cases have been sent to the National Institute for Public Health Research (INRSP): 36 were positive (by PCR and Elisa), 46 were negative. Six sample result are still pending. Confirmed cases have been reported in 9 regions (Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, Hodh Elchargui, Hodh El Gharby, Tagant, Trarza, Gorgol et Noukchott Sud). The continuous surveillance of RVF at the animal level has confirmed the outbreaks in the Assaba, Tagant, Brakna, Trarza and Hodh Elgharbi regions. The results of 165 samples taken in the period from September 16 to 23, 2020, show that 33 camelids, 4 small ruminants and 6 cattle were positive. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 18-Mar-20 | 18-Mar-20 | 3-Feb-21 | 584 | 584 | 10 | 1.7% |
| The Republic of Mauritius announced the first three positive cases of COVID-19 on 18 March 2020. As of 3 February 2021, a total of 584 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 10 deaths and 540 recovered cases have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado | Grade 2 | 01-Jan-20 | 01-Jan-20 | 30-Nov-20 | - | - | - | - |
| Cabo Delgado Province passed one year and six months since it was hit by Tropical Cyclone Kenneth in April 2019 followed by deteriorating humanitarian situation due to consecutive climatic shocks, insecurity and violence, leading to significant displacement, disruption of livelihoods and poor access to basic services, as well as the occurrence of different disease outbreaks. The security situation continues to deteriorate due to frequent insurgency attacks. The province has been hit by a wave of violence since October 2017, which has escalated significantly since January 2020. Frequent attacks are happening in 8 districts (Quissanga, Mocimab, D parai, Muidembao, Nagadi, Melucu, Manocmia and Ibo) situated in the north part of the capital of the province resulting in destruction of government offices, and service providing facilities including health facilities. Of the total health facilities in the province 41 (32%) have been closed down due to vandalism or other reasons. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Cholera | Ungraded | 20-Feb-20 | 31-Jan-20 | 17-Jan-21 | 2952 | 108 | 40 | 1.4% |
| Detailed update given above. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 22-Mar-20 | 22-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 44 600 | 44 600 | 460 | 1.0% |
| Detailed update given above. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|---|------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| Mozambique | Measles | Ungraded | 25-Jun-20 | 01-Jan-20 | 22-Jul-20 | 862 | 140 | 0 | 0.0% |
| There are measles outbreaks in six districts of Zambezia. The outbreak was declared in March 2020 at the Naula Administrative Post, Alto Molócuê district. As of week 21, there were 862 suspected cases reported, 711 suspected cases tested, 140 IgM+ for measles, no epi-linked cases reported, and no deaths. So far there are 67 cases from Nampula, 18 from Cabo Delgado, 17 from Zambezia and 13 from Niassa provinces. 42% are <5 years old; 48% are aged 5-14 years. | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 6-Feb-21 | 34845 | 34845 | 375 | 0.0% |
| The first case of COVID-19 was first detected in Namibia on the 14 March 2020. As of 6 February 2021, a total of 34 845 confirmed cases with 33 454 recovered and 375 deaths have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | Hepatitis E | Protracted 1 | 18-Dec-17 | 08-Sep-17 | 10-Jan-21 | 10 227 | 10 227 | 66 | - |
| Detailed update given above. | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 1 | 1-Feb-15 | 1-Feb-15 | 30-Sep-20 | - | - | - | - |
| Cabo Delgado has suffered frequent insurgent attacks from Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) which started in October 2017. Since the beginning of 2020, the frequency and area of attack has increased. The attacks are happening mainly in 8 districts situated in the North and Center of the Province. It has resulted in destruction of government service providing facilities (offices) including health facilities. Violent fighting has been reported in the areas around Mueda and Muidumbe districts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 19-Mar-20 | 19-Mar-20 | 31-Jan-21 | 4517 | 4517 | 159 | 3.5% |
| From 19 March 2020 to 31 January 2021, a total of 4 517 cases with 159 deaths have been reported across the country. A total of 3 755 recoveries have been reported from the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Measles | Ungraded | 10-May-19 | 01-Jan-20 | 31-May-20 | 2 079 | 241 | 4 | 0.2% |
| From week 1 to 22 of 2020, Niger reported a total measles suspected case count of 2 079 of which there were 241 lab confirmed (IgM positive) and 4 deaths in 8 regions: Agadez (50 cases, 0 deaths), Diffa (4 cases, 0 deaths), Dosso (27 cases, 0 deaths), Maradi (101 cases, 2 deaths), Niamey (23 cases, 0 deaths), Tahoua (62 cases, 1 death), Tillabéri (67 cases, 0 deaths) and Zinder (167 cases, 1 death). In 2019 a total of 10 207 suspected measles cases were reported from eight regions in the country. So far, 24 districts have been affected by outbreaks in 2020. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 3 | 10-Oct-16 | n/a | 31-Dec-20 | - | - | - | - |
| The humanitarian crisis in the North-eastern part of Nigeria persists, with continued population displacement from security compromised areas characterized by overcrowding in many camps in the region. Health Sector partners are supporting the government led COVID-19 response across the three states, including support through joint resource mobilization activities, overall coordination and monitoring of the response in the northeast. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 27-Feb-20 | 27-Feb-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 139748 | 139748 | 1667 | 1.2% |
| As of 31 January 2021, Nigeria is reporting a total of 139 748 confirmed cases of COVID-19 including 1 667 deaths and 113 525 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Lassa fever | Ungraded | 24-Mar-15 | 01-Jan-20 | 27-Dec-20 | 1195 | 1181 | 244 | 20.4% |
| A total of six new confirmed cases were reported from four states (Ondo, Edo, Bauchi and Ebonyi) in week 52 (week ending 27 December 2020). From 1 January to 27 December 2020, a total of 1 195 cases (1 181 confirmed and 14 probable) with 244 deaths (CFR 20.4%) have been reported from 131 Local Government Areas across 27 states in Nigeria. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Measles | Ungraded | 25-Sep-17 | 01-Jan-20 | 20-Jan-21 | 420 | | 14 | 3.3% |
| The measles outbreak in Nigeria is ongoing with multiple rounds of supplemental immunization activities (SIAs) ongoing in Kogi and Niger states. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 01-Jun-18 | 01-Jan-18 | 3-Feb-21 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0.0% |
| One case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported in Bayelsa. There were 8cVDPV2 cases reported in 2020, 18 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2019 and 34 in 2018. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Yellow fever | Ungraded | 01-Nov-20 | | 25-Dec-20 | 3 112 | 109 | 249 | 8.0% |
| As of 25 December 2020, there has been a cumulative total of 3 112 suspected cases of yellow fever, of which 109 cases have been confirmed, from 488 LGA (63%) across all states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Laboratory results in-country show 70 cases confirmed by PCR, with 148 presumptive positive, 13 inconclusive and 1 526 negative. Laboratory results for 148 samples sent to Institut Pasteur Dakar show 41 (27.7%) confirmed, 16 negative and 91 pending. | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 16 451 | 16 451 | 220 | 1.3% |
| The Rwanda Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. As of 7 February 2021, a total of 16 451 cases with 220 deaths and 12 342 recovered cases have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 6-Apr-20 | 6-Apr-20 | 6-Feb-21 | 1339 | 1339 | 18 | 1.3% |
| On 6 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of Sao Tome and Principe reported the country's first case of COVID-19. As of 6 February 2021, a total of 1 339 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 18 deaths. A total of 1 056 cases have been reported as recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 02-Mar-20 | 02-Mar-20 | 31-Jan-21 | 26523 | 26523 | 628 | - |
| Since 2 March 2020, a total of 26 523 confirmed cases of COVID-19 including 628 deaths and 21 970 recoveries have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Dengue | Ungraded | 01-Sep-20 | 07-Sep-20 | 07-Sep-20 | 27 | 27 | 0 | 0.0% |
| In 2020, the first confirmed case of dengue in Senegal was reported in August. It was a 30-year-old man who tested positive for dengue serotype 2 (IgM) on 14 August 2020 by the IPD. The onset of symptoms began on 10 July 2020 and symptoms included fever, headache, and arthralgia. As of 20 December 2020, 27 confirmed cases of dengue had been reported in 6 regions of Senegal: Dakar, Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kaffrine, Thiès, and Kaolack. Dengue is therefore the most common VHF reported in Senegal in 2020. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| Senegal | Rift Valley Fever | Ungraded | 23-Oct-20 | 23-Oct-20 | 15-Nov-20 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0.0% |
| The Institut Pasteur of Dakar through the directorate of diseases prevention notified the district of Matam of two confirmed cases of Rift Valley fever (IgM positive) on 23 October 2020. It is a 20-year-old, male, living in Bokidiawé. He consulted at the health post on 13 October 2020 for an infectious syndrome without history of travel with an axillary temperature of 39.6 degree Celsius. The onset of symptoms is one day before the consultation date. The second case, is a 24 young man, living in Bokidiawé. he consulted the health post on 2 October 2020 for an infectious syndrome without notion of travel with an axillary temperature of 38.2 degree Celsius. The onset of symptoms is three days before the date of consultation. An additional case of confirmed Rift Valley fever was notified later. | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Skin disease of unknown aetiology | Ungraded | 17-Nov-20 | 12-Nov-20 | 22-Nov-20 | 567 | | | 0.0% |
| As of 22 November 2020 a total of 567 cases of dermatosis of unknown origin had been seen and treated, including 336 in Mbao, 120 in Rufisque, 104 in Diamniado, six in Dakar Centre (CS Gaspard Camara) and one in Dakar West (CS Philippe Senghor). All but one case were treated as outpatients. The age of the cases ranged from 10 to 59 years, with an average age of 23. Most cases (94; 34.4%) were in the age group 10-20 years. All had been to sea and all responded well to treatment. Cases are characterized by impetigo-like lesions with peri-laryngeal and peri-oral localization, with some papular lesions localized to the hand and feet and rarely to the external genitals. The eyes are affected with conjunctival redness and inflammation. Systemic features are headache and fever. Examinations to date do not suggest an infectious cause, with skin biopsy results suggesting dermatitis caused by some caustic external agent. Further investigations are ongoing. | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | West Nile fever | Ungraded | 23-Oct-20 | 23-Oct-20 | 15-Nov-20 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0.0% |
| The Institut Pasteur of Dakar through the directorate of diseases prevention notified to the district of Matam of one confirmed cases of West Nile fever (IgM positive) on 23 October 2020, in a 32-year-old female living in Bokidiawé. She consulted at the health post of Bokidiawé on 7 October 2020 for an infectious syndrome without history of travel with axillary temperature of 38.2 degree Celsius. The symptoms occurred 2 days before the consultation. Five additional cases were notified later in Tambacounda, Matam, Dakar et Ziguinchor regions. | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Yellow fever | Ungraded | | | 17-Dec-20 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 28.6% |
| From 29 October to 17 December 2020, there have been 7 cases confirmed (IP Dakar) with yellow fever in three regions of Senegal bordering Mauritania and Mali: 4 in Kidira health district (Tambacounda Region), 1 in Thilogne health district (Matam Region), 1 in Saraya district and 1 in Kedougou district (the latter two are both from Kedougou Region). Two deaths have been notified. | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 31-Jan-21 | 1 201 | 1 201 | 4 | 0.3% |
| Since the first COVID-19 confirmed cases were reported in Seychelles 14 March 2020, a total of 1 201 cases have been confirmed, including 982 recoveries and 4 deaths have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 31-Mar-20 | 27-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 3785 | 3785 | 79 | 2.1% |
| On 31 March 2020, the President of Sierra Leone reported the first confirmed COVID-19 case in the country. As of 7 February 2021, a total of 3 785 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 79 deaths and 2 466 recovered cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 05-Mar-20 | 03-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 1476135 | 1476135 | 46290 | 2.9% |
| Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa a cumulative total of 1 476 135 confirmed cases and 46 290 deaths have been reported, with 1 360 204 recoveries | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Floods | Grade 1 | 1-May-20 | 1-May-20 | 31-Dec-20 | | | | - |
| Cholera preparedness and readiness along with improvement of quality of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene condition, and risk communication have been stepped up as a component of flood response. Given the congestion of flood-displaced populations in high ground areas and heavy contamination of the safe water sources, pre-emptive oral cholera vaccination campaigns were planned for Bor and Pibor targeting individuals aged one year and above. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 3 | 15-Aug-16 | n/a | 31-Dec-20 | - | - | - | - |
| Community leaders have reported rising tensions owing to cattle theft and revenge attacks in Tonj North County. The recent incidents include an attack by armed groups on a commercial vehicle in Awul village and intermittent livestock theft and revenge attacks between the Ajak Leer section and the Kuanythee sections. The rising tension in the county will further adversely affect the humanitarian crisis in Warrap, where 26 000 flood-affected people are food insecure. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 5-Apr-20 | 2-Apr-20 | 4-Feb-21 | 4355 | 4355 | 65 | 1.5% |
| On 5 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of South Sudan reported the country's first case of COVID-19. As of 4 February 2021, a total of 4 355 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 65 deaths and 3 663 recovered cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Hepatitis E | Ungraded | - | 03-Jan-19 | 22-Nov-20 | 412 | 41 | 5 | 1.2% |
| The current outbreak in Bentiu UN Protection of Civilians (POC), which started at the beginning of 2019, has continued since the beginning of 2020 with 13 new cases reported in week 47 (week ending 22 November 2020). As of the reporting date, a total of 412 cases of hepatitis E including five deaths have been reported from South Sudan, in Bentiu POC. There is also a suspected outbreak of hepatitis E in Abyei region, with an increasing number of suspected cases reported on 16 November 2020. Further epidemiological investigations about that outbreak are ongoing on the field. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Measles | Ungraded | 24-Nov-18 | 19-Sep-19 | 22-Jun-20 | 916 | 50 | 2 | 0.2% |
| Between week 38 of 2019 to week 25 of 2020, a total of 916 suspected cases of measles of which 50 were laboratory-confirmed and 2 deaths (CFR 0.6%) have been reported. The outbreak has affected 6 counties (Tonj East, Magwi, Bor, Kapoeta East, Aweil East and Wau) and Bentiu Protection of Civilians Sites (POC). | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 16-Mar-20 | 16-Mar-20 | 31-Jan-21 | 509 | 509 | 21 | 4.1% |
| The Ministry of Health, Community Health Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children in Tanzania reported the country's first case of COVID-19 on 16 March 2020. As of 29 November 2020, a total of 509 cases have been reported in the country including 21 deaths. The last information on confirmed COVID-19 cases was shared by Tanzania mainland on 29 April 2020 and Zanzibar last shared information on on-going COVID-19 outbreak on 7 May 2020. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|---|-------------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|------|
| Togo | Cholera | Ungraded | 17-Nov-20 | 11-Nov-20 | 11-Jan-21 | 68 | 18 | 2 | 2.9% |
| On 16 November 2020, health authorities of the Golf District in Togo were alerted to reports of six persons with diarrhoea, vomiting and dehydration, including one death in the health area of Katanga in Lomé. The investigation identified the first case on 11 November 2020. The sample was taken and cholera outbreak was confirmed at the laboratory of the National Institute of Hygiene (INH) on 17 November 2020. As of 11 January 2021, 68 suspected cases of cholera were reported in four health areas (Katanga, Adakpamé, Gbetsogbé in Golfe 1, and Kangnikopé in Golfe 6) of two Health Districts in Lomé including 18 confirmed cases, two deaths, and 65 recoveries. Response activities are ongoing. | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 06-Mar-20 | 01-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 5483 | 5483 | 80 | 1.5% |
| On 6 March 2020, the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene of Togo announced the confirmation of its first case of COVID-19. As of 7 February 2021, a total of 5 483 cases including 80 deaths and 4 550 recovered cases have been reported in the country | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 18-Oct-19 | 13-Sep-19 | 3-Feb-21 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0.0% |
| No new case of cVDPV2 was reported during the past week. There were nine cases in 2020 while the total number of cVDPV2 cases reported in 2019 remains eight. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Humanitarian crisis - refugee | Ungraded | 20-Jul-17 | n/a | 31-Dec-20 | - | - | - | - |
| As of 31 December 2020, Uganda was hosting 1 446 378 asylum seekers, majority of whom were resident in Yumba, Adjumani, Madi Okollo & Terego, Isingiro and Kyegegwa districts. Most of the refugees were from South Sudan (61.5%), DRC (29.1%) and Burundi (3.4%). | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Cholera | Ungraded | 11-May-20 | 29-Apr-20 | 07-Sep-20 | 1 488 | 17 | 6 | 0.4% |
| As of 7 September 2020, we have 1 488 cases, 483 in Moroto, 543 in Nabilatuk, 72 in Napak, 390 in Kotido. On 11 May 2020, a cholera outbreak was confirmed in Moroto district. The index case was a 17-year-old male patient from Natapar Kocuc Village, Loputuk parish, Nadunget Subcounty who was seen on 29 April 2020 with acute watery diarrhoea and severe dehydration. On 4 May 2020 more cases with similar symptoms from the same location with the index case were seen and cholera was suspected. On 11 May 2020, CPHL confirming <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> serotype 01 Inaba detected in 7 out of 8 stool samples that were collected. As of 12 June 2020, the cumulative number of cases is 682 including 6 deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 21-Mar-20 | 21-Mar-20 | 6-Feb-21 | 39 848 | 39 848 | 327 | 0.8% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Uganda on 21 March 2020. As of 6 February 2021, a total of 39 848 confirmed COVID-19 cases, 14 349 recoveries with 327 deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 18-Mar-20 | 18-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 62663 | 62663 | 853 | 1.4% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zambia on 18 March 2020. As of 7 February 2021, a total of 62 663 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 853 deaths and 54 835 recovered cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 17-Oct-19 | 16-Jul-19 | 3-Feb-21 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0.0% |
| No new case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been reported since the beginning of 2020. There were two cVDPV2 cases reported in 2019. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | Anthrax | Ungraded | 6-May-19 | 6-May-19 | 01-Nov-20 | 464 | | 1 | 0.2% |
| The anthrax outbreak is ongoing in Zimbabwe. This outbreak started in week 36, 2019, affecting mainly Buhera and Gokwe North and South districts but a surge in cases started appearing in week 38 when cases were reported in some other areas. Thirteen new anthrax cases and no deaths were reported in week 44 (week ending on 1 November 2020). The reported cases were from Gokwe North District (2), Gokwe South District (9) in Midlands Province, Bikita District (1) in Masvingo Province and Hurungwe District (1) in Mashonaland West Province. The cumulative figures for anthrax are 464 cases and 1 death. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 20-Mar-20 | 20-Mar-20 | 7-Feb-21 | 34552 | 34552 | 1326 | 3.8% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zimbabwe on 20 March 2020. As of 7 February 2021, a total of 34 552 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 1 326 deaths and 28 551 cases that recovered. | | | | | | | | | |

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