

# WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 32: 2 - 8 August 2021

Data as reported by: 17:00; 8 August 2021



World Health  
Organization

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

**2**

New events

**123**

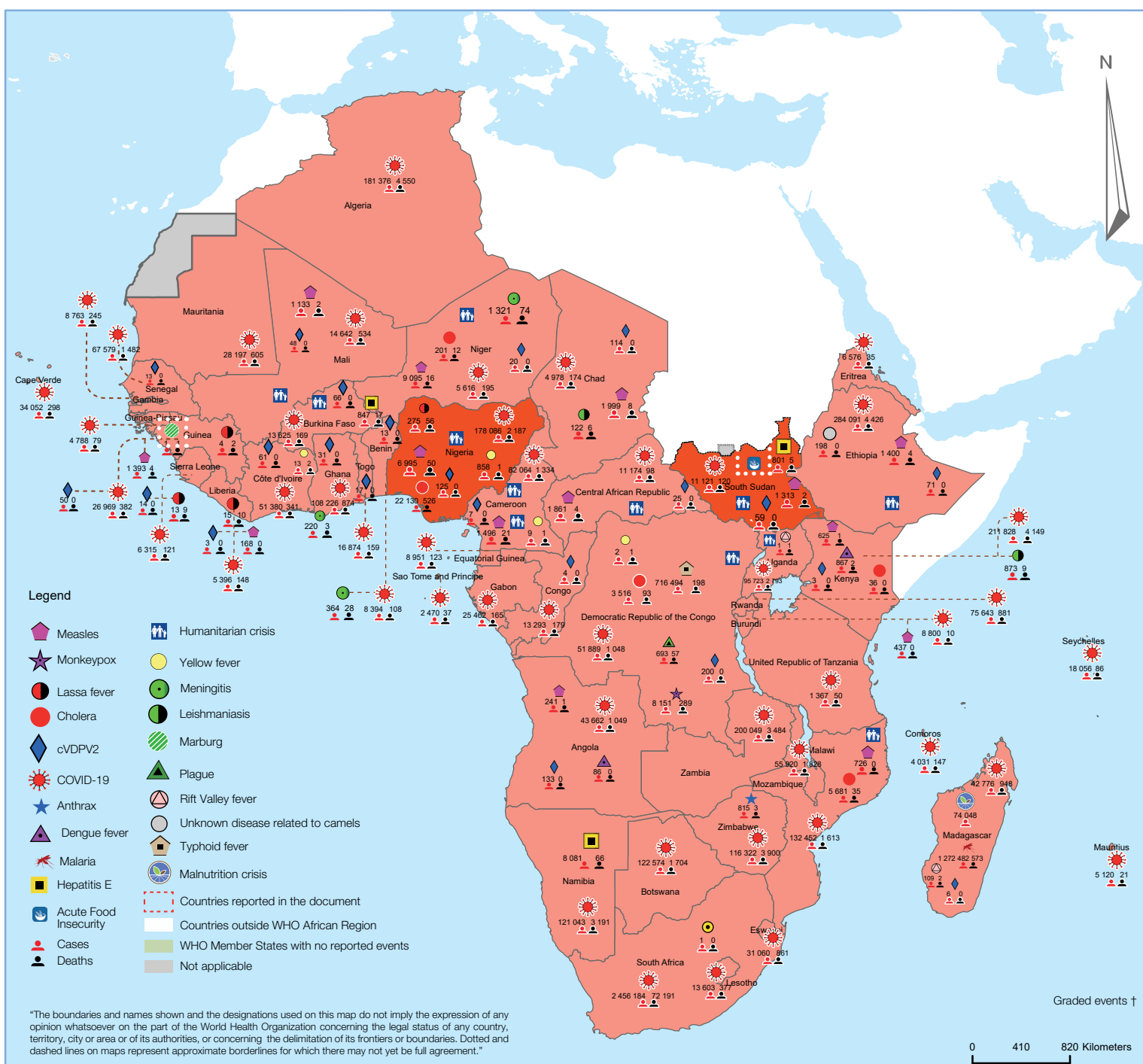
Ongoing events

**112**

Outbreaks

**13**

Humanitarian  
crises



**3**

Grade 3 events

**28**

Grade 2 events

**0**

Grade 1 events

**40**

Ungraded events

**3**

Protracted 3 events

**3**

Protracted 2 events

**3**

Protracted 1 events

# Overview

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### 1 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 125 events in the region. This week's articles cover:

- [COVID-19 across the WHO African region](#)
- [Marburg Virus Disease in Guinea](#)
- [Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan](#)

For each of these events, a brief description, followed by public health measures implemented and an interpretation of the situation is provided.

A table is provided at the end of the bulletin with information on all new and ongoing public health events currently being monitored in the region, as well as recent events that have been controlled and closed.

#### Major issues and challenges include:

- The African region observed a reduction in COVID-19 cases for the fourth consecutive week, after a nine-week rapid increase in case incidence. Reported case numbers declined by 7.0% from 177 295 cases in the previous week to 165 349 in the past week. This decline continues to be largely driven by a rapid fall in new weekly cases in South Africa, plus other countries in the Southern part of the region; Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The region is still experiencing the third wave, with 21 countries still undergoing a resurgence. More than 4 547 new deaths were recorded, a 3.0% decrease compared with the previous week. Health worker infections continue to be reported across the region and these remain of concern. COVID-19 fatigue and the combination of vaccine scarcity and treatment challenges is seriously undermining effective response to the pandemic.
- The reported Marburg virus disease case is the first recorded case in Guinea and West Africa. Marburg, which is in the same family as the virus that causes Ebola, was detected less than two months after Guinea declared an end to an Ebola outbreak. This outbreak is occurring in the same Nzérékoré region where two Ebola virus disease outbreaks previously occurred. Bats of the Pteropodidae family, considered natural host of Marburg virus, are known to inhabit in Guinea, and this remains a risk factor for zoonotic disease spread. Nzérékoré region shares a busy border crossing with Sierra Leone, and is also in relative proximity to the Liberian border, thus frequent cross-border movements of people could result in further disease spread to neighbouring countries. The re-emergence of another viral haemorrhagic fever in the country is of serious concern because the health system in Guinea is fragile due to an overburden of disease outbreaks occurring concurrently, including the COVID-19 pandemic, Lassa fever, and measles. Although Guinea saw many health system strengthening measures implemented at the end of the 2014-2016, and the recent 2021 Ebola outbreaks, there are still gaps that need urgent intervention, such as community surveillance, and inadequate infection prevention and control measures.
- Violence, high levels of food insecurity, and flooding have contributed to the complex humanitarian issues in South Sudan within the past few months. The security situation continues to be a threat to civilians and humanitarians causing the latter to provide delayed services. Security incidents have predominately been noted from Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria, and Jonglei states. Food insecurity is expected to affect about 7.2 million people in the country. From May-July 2021 the following states have been affected by flooding: Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap causing people displacement and distressing living conditions.

# Ongoing events

## Coronavirus disease 2019

## African region

5 096 999 : 117 304 : 2.4%  
**Cases : Deaths : CFR**

The African region recorded a total of 165 349 new cases of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in the past week (2 – 8 August 2021), a 7.0% decrease compared to the previous week when 177 295 new cases were reported. Fourteen countries (30.4%) saw an increase in weekly cases above or equal to 20.0% compared to the previous week; Benin, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius and Togo.

Another 17 (37.0%) countries reported a decrease in new cases above or equal to 20.0% compared to the prior week. These countries include; Botswana, Central African Republic, Comoros, Eritrea, Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Although the COVID-19 third wave is showing a downward trend in the African Region, case incidence remains high, with current numbers just slightly below the peak of the second wave. Most of these cases have been reported in a few countries, with five countries accounting for 67.0% of all new cases in the past week; South Africa (77 282; 47.0%), Mozambique (8 911, 5.4%), Algeria (8 812, 5.3%), Kenya (8 148, 5.0%), and Botswana (7 354, 4.4%).

We noted a 3.0% (n=4 547) decrease in the number of new deaths reported from 34 countries, with South Africa reporting more than half (2 622; 57.4%) of the new deaths, followed by Zimbabwe (317, 7.0%), Algeria (259, 6.0%), Kenya (203, 5.0%), and Malawi (167, 4.0%). All these five countries accounted for 79.0% of the new deaths recorded in the past week.

Other countries reporting 20 or more new deaths in this period include: Mozambique (151), Senegal (115), Namibia (111), Uganda (83), Zambia (78), Rwanda (69), Eswatini (63), Botswana (51), Ghana (51), Mauritania (38), Nigeria (38), Ethiopia (36), Angola (33), and Guinea (26).

The top five countries with the highest percentage increase in weekly deaths include; Kenya (151.0%), Nigeria (124.0%), Côte d'Ivoire (83.3%), Ethiopia (71.4%) and Guinea-Bissau (50.0%). At the same time, the top five countries recording the highest percentage decrease include, Eritrea (100%), Lesotho (100%), Botswana (69.6%), Madagascar (66.7%) and Mali (66.7%).

During this reporting period, the cumulative number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in the African Region, exceeded 5 million, and is now at 5 096 999. More than 4.5 million recoveries have been recorded, giving a recovery rate of 89.0%. The total number of deaths is now at 122 074, giving a case fatality ratio (CFR) of 2.4%.

Twenty-one countries are still experiencing a resurgence of COVID-19 pandemic; Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Eswatini, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Malawi, South Africa and Zimbabwe have now seen a stable decline in new cases during the past two weeks, though case numbers remain high compared to previous weeks. Some

countries, including Eritrea, Liberia, Namibia, Sierra Leone and Uganda do not meet the criteria for a resurgence after four weeks of a continuous decline in new cases.

The highest number of COVID-19 cases in the region has been recorded in South Africa

(2 533 466 cases, 50.0%), followed by Ethiopia 284 091 (5.6%), Kenya 211 828 (4.2%), Zambia 200 049 (3.9%), and Algeria 181 376 (3.6%), accounting for (3 410 810, 66.9%) of all cases. South Africa also has the highest number of deaths in the region (74 813 deaths, 61.0%); followed by Algeria (4 550, 3.7%), Ethiopia (4 426, 4.0%), Kenya (4 149, 3.4%), and Zimbabwe (3 900, 3.2%). These five countries account for 75.2% (91 838) of all deaths reported in the region. Cabo Verde and Seychelles all have high attack rates, with a high proportion of people infected.

A total of 290 new health worker infections were reported during this reporting period (2–8 August 2021). Of these, Namibia (129), reported the highest number, followed by Liberia (97), Malawi (61), and Eswatini (3). Currently, there have been 116 457 COVID-19 infections (2.4% of all cases) among health workers in the entire region, with South Africa accounting for about 48.2% (56 180) of the total infections. Algeria (11 936, 10.2%), Kenya (5 777, 5.0%), Ghana (4 763, 4.1%) and Zimbabwe (4 391, 3.8%) have also recorded high numbers of health worker infections. Other countries reporting health worker infections are shown in Table 1. Algeria (7.0%), Niger (6.2%), Chad (6.0%), Liberia (6.0%), and Togo (6.0%) have the highest country specific percentage of all health worker infections. Only Eritrea has not reported any healthcare worker infections.

The African Continent has recorded over 7 million cases of COVID-19, with over 177 000 deaths (CFR 2.5%) and more than 6 million people have recovered. The African continent accounts for 3.4% of global cases and 4.0% of global deaths, while the WHO African Region, which includes sub-Saharan Africa and Algeria, accounts for 2.4% of global cases and 2.7% of global deaths, making it one of the least affected regions in the world after the WHO Western Pacific Region.

All countries in the African region are experiencing community transmission, of which nine countries (20.0%) including; Botswana, Burundi, Eswatini, Cabo Verde, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe have uncontrolled incidence, 13 (28.3%) have high incidence, 15 (33.0%) have moderate incidence and nine (20.0%) countries have low incidence.

Globally, around 4 billion doses of the COVID-19 vaccines have been administered, of which approximately 1.7% have been administered in Africa. This equates to a cumulative total of 51 doses per 100 people worldwide, 98 doses/100 in high-income countries, 5 doses/100 in Africa and 3 doses/100 in sub-Saharan Africa. High-income countries have administered 57 times more doses per person than low-income countries.

In the past week, the African Union started to deliver the 220 million Johnson & Johnson doses it has secured on behalf of African countries. COVAX shipments in the week of 30 July–6 August occurred in 11 countries; including Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mali, Malawi, Mauritius,

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[Go to map of the outbreaks](#)

Mauritania, Nigeria, Uganda, and South Africa. Burundi and Eritrea have not joined COVAX. COVAX has committed to deliver 520 million doses to Africa until the end of 2021. COVAX has allocated more than 90 million doses to African countries and these are being delivered between now and the end of September.

## SITUATION INTERPRETATION

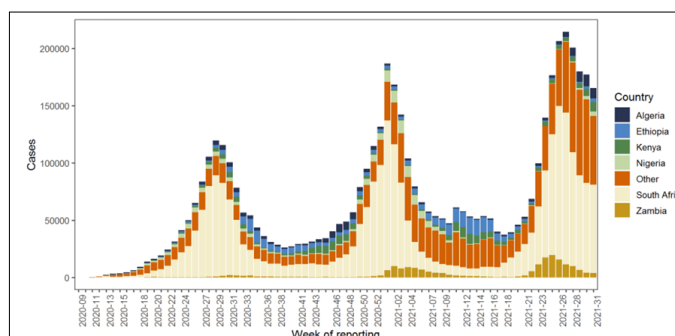
The COVID-19 third wave continues in the African region even though there has been an observed decline in cases in the past three weeks. This decline is largely driven by a rapid fall in case incidence in countries in the southern part of the region; Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe and some countries in resurgence that are beginning to see a declining trend in new cases. A total of 21 countries in the region, are still undergoing a resurgence. Even with this recorded decline, case incidence remains high, and countries continue to experience an overwhelming situation on their health systems. The pandemic has been mostly concentrated in urban areas where populations are highly mobile, with high population densities, and large urban slums. In addition, the recorded CFR has been mostly high in rural areas probably due to inability to access optimal treatment services.

Of note, the frequency of vaccine shipments is improving. Nearly 12 million doses arrived through COVAX in July, more than the doses received in April, May, and June combined. WHO and other partners are supporting governments to implement measures that will maximize the impact of COVID-19 vaccination, including simplifying the rollout at local levels as well as minimizing wastage. WHO is also coordinating the regional response, and is constantly advising countries on critical preparedness, readiness and response actions for COVID-19, surveillance, case investigation and providing guidance on clinical management.

## PROPOSED ACTIONS

- ▶ The WHO advises member states to adhere to the basic precautionary measures that include; getting vaccinated, maintaining physical distancing, cleaning hands, avoiding crowded and closed spaces, and wearing a face mask to prevent the spread of disease. Member states need to maintain strong surveillance and detection systems, reassess and boost treatment capacity, and step up the supply of critical medicines, including medical oxygen for the treatment of severely ill patients. As countries will receive multiple vaccine types, it is important that they set up strategies that will ensure doses are efficiently administered. Rollout plans should aim for a high uptake in priority population groups and provide equitable access to achieve significant vaccination coverage. WHO is calling on the global community and key stakeholders to ensure that all Member States fully vaccinate at least 10.0% of their vulnerable populations by September, and 30.0% by the end of 2021.

The weekly distribution of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the WHO African Region by reporting date, 25 February 2020 – 8 August 2021  
(*n* = 5 096 999)



Countries with reported laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths: Data as of 8 August 2021

Country	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Recovered Cases	Case Fatality Ratio (%)	Health Worker infections
South Africa	2 533 466	74 813	2 297 974	3.0	56 180
Ethiopia	284 091	4 426	264 617	1.6	3 354
Kenya	211 828	4 149	197 307	2.0	5 777
Zambia	200 049	3 484	196 565	1.7	1 121
Algeria	181 376	4 550	121 353	2.5	11 936
Nigeria	178 086	2 187	165 773	1.2	3 175
Mozambique	132 452	1 613	102 957	1.2	4 112
Botswana	122 574	1 704	104 731	1.4	61
Namibia	121 043	3 191	99 191	2.6	4 153
Zimbabwe	116 322	3 900	88 829	3.4	4 391
Ghana	108 226	874	100 383	0.8	4 763
Uganda	95 875	2 808	91 028	2.9	1 987
Cameroon	82 064	1 334	80 588	1.6	2 818
Rwanda	76 091	890	45 324	1.2	682
Senegal	67 579	1 482	50 533	2.2	419
Malawi	55 920	1 828	41 155	3.3	2 038
Democratic Republic of the Congo	51 889	1 048	30 189	2.0	256
Côte d'Ivoire	51 380	341	50 069	0.7	943
Angola	43 662	1 049	40 122	2.4	939
Madagascar	42 776	948	41 828	2.2	70
Cabo Verde	34 052	298	33 296	0.9	140
Eswatini	31 060	861	23 530	2.8	661
Mauritania	28 197	605	23 818	2.1	24
Guinea	26 969	260	24 816	1.0	682
Gabon	25 462	165	25 248	0.6	345
Seychelles	18 617	91	18 054	0.5	912
Togo	16 874	159	14 872	0.9	891
Mali	14 643	534	13 991	3.6	87
Burkina Faso	13 625	169	13 391	1.2	288
Lesotho	13 603	377	6 664	2.8	473
Congo	13 293	179	12 631	1.3	203
Central African Republic	11 174	98	7 103	0.9	1
South Sudan	11 121	120	10 857	1.1	294
Equatorial Guinea	8 951	123	8 757	1.4	416
Burundi	8 800	10	8 380	0.1	38
Gambia	8 763	245	7 789	2.8	142
Benin	8 608	110	8 168	1.3	139
Eritrea	6 576	35	6 487	0.5	0
Sierra Leone	6 315	121	3 410	1.9	260
Niger	5 682	196	5 361	3.4	355
Liberia	5 461	220	5 187	4.0	328
Mauritius	5 120	21	3 598	0.4	30
Chad	4 978	174	4 796	3.5	292
Guinea-Bissau	4 788	79	4 185	1.6	23
Comoros	4 031	147	3 875	3.6	155
Sao Tome and Principe	2 470	37	2 372	1.5	102
United Republic of Tanzania	1 017	21	180	2.1	1
<b>Cumulative Cases(N=47)</b>	<b>5 096 999</b>	<b>122 074</b>	<b>4 511 332</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>116 457</b>

\*Total cases includes one probable case from Democratic Republic of the Congo

## EVENT DESCRIPTION

Health authorities in Guinea declared an outbreak of Marburg virus disease in the southern Gueckedou prefecture on 9 August 2021. This is the first time Marburg, a highly infectious disease that causes haemorrhagic fever, has been identified in the country, and in West Africa. On 6 August 2021, WHO was notified by the Ministry of Health of Guinea of a confirmed Marburg virus disease (MVD) case in the Guéckédou prefecture in the Nzérékoré Region of south-western Guinea.

The case is a 46 years old male farmer, resident of Temessadou M'Boké village, 9 km away from the Sierra Leone border, who died within the community on 3 August. Following the onset of symptoms that began on 25 July, the farmer visited a small healthcare center in Koundou, in the Guéckédou prefecture, on 1 August with symptoms of fever, headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, and gingival haemorrhage. A rapid diagnostic test for malaria returned negative, and the case received ambulatory supportive care with rehydration, parental and symptomatic treatment. Upon returning home, his condition worsened, and he died shortly thereafter on 3 August.

Koundou healthcare center sent an alert to the Provincial health directorate of Gueckdou about a death in the community. The investigation team was immediately deployed to the village to conduct an in-depth investigation and collected a post-mortem oral swab sample which was shipped on the same day to the Viral Haemorrhagic Fevers laboratory in Guéckédou. The test results on 3 August confirmed MVD by real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and was negative for Ebola virus disease. The deceased patient was safely buried on 4 August 2021, with the support of the national Red Cross.

The sample was also sent to the national reference laboratory for Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (LFHG) in Conakry on 4 August and the Institut Pasteur in Dakar for re-confirmation. On 5 August, MVD was confirmed using RT-PCR at the LFHG in Conakry. Further analysis by the Institut Pasteur in Senegal confirmed the case positive for Marburg.

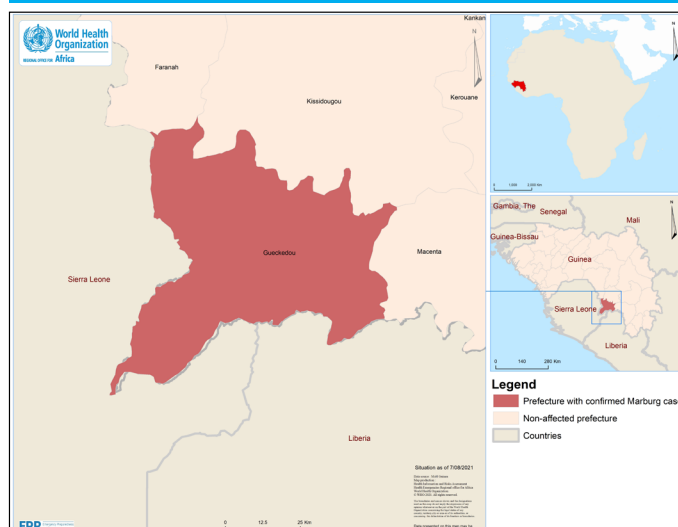
The preliminary investigation identified four high risk contacts, including three family members and one health care worker who attended to the case. Further detailed investigation is ongoing to identify the source of the infection and identify additional contacts of this case.

Similar MVD outbreaks and sporadic cases of the disease have previously been reported in African countries; including Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe and the last outbreak was reported in Uganda in 2017 with four cases.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) together with WHO, USCDC, Alima, Red Cross, UNICEF, FAO and other partners, have initiated measures to control the outbreak and prevent further spread.

Location of a Marburg virus disease confirmed case reported in Guéckédou prefecture, Nzérékoré Region Guinea, 4 August 2021



- The Incident management system has been activated with intersectoral coordination through the One Health platform planned. An emergency response plan for the outbreak is also in place.
- The MoH has activated the national and district emergency management committees to coordinate the response and engaging with community.
- An initial team of 10 experts, including epidemiologists and socio-anthropologists is on the ground helping to investigate the case and supporting the national health authorities to swiftly step up emergency response, including risk assessment, disease surveillance, community mobilization, testing, clinical care, infection prevention as well as logistical support.
- Contact tracing is ongoing, as well as active case search in health facilities and at the community level. Three family members and a healthcare worker were identified as close contact and are being followed up.
- Health authorities are launching public education and community mobilization to raise awareness and galvanize support to help curb widespread infection.
- Sierra Leone and Liberia health authorities have activated the contingency plan and have started public health measures at the point of entry with Guinea.

## SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Guinea has recorded its first case of MVD in the same Nzérékoré region where two Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreaks occurred, the first reported in 2014 and then in February 2021, which has since been declared over. The current outbreak involved one confirmed and remains localised. The national authorities have rapidly responded to this event, promptly implementing control measures. Further detailed investigation is ongoing to identify the source of the infection and identify additional contacts of this case. There is frequent international movement of persons between Guéckédou

prefecture in Guinea and the districts of Foya in Liberia and Kailahun in Sierra Leone, which represents a high risk for trans-border transmission. There is also a risk of geographical expansion in the whole region of N'zérékoré due to frequent population movement. While the country has overtime gained some experience and capacity to respond to viral haemorrhagic fever outbreaks, this event still calls for concerted efforts of all stakeholders.

## PROPOSED ACTIONS

- National authorities and partners need urgently to address any shortfall in response activities to ensure that this outbreak is contained rapidly. Authorities and partners in Guinea need to rapidly implement full response capacity, including community surveillance, strengthened testing capacity and improved case management in order to rapidly bring this outbreak under control.
- Continued advocacy and community engagement remain effective proactive measures to address this as were employed during the recent EVD outbreaks.
- The country is implementing the 90 days enhanced EVD surveillance plan in the whole region of N'zérékoré focussing mainly on community-based surveillance, and care for EVD survivors. The human resource for EVD in place can be repurposed to support MVD outbreak response.
- Given the fact that, preparedness for outbreaks of MVD is suboptimal in Guinea and neighbouring countries, this has the potential to hasten cross border transmission of the outbreak, therefore strengthening crossborder collaborations including point of entry screenings is paramount.



*West Africa's first-ever case of Marburg virus disease confirmed in Guinea © WHO*

## EVENT DESCRIPTION

South Sudan is currently experiencing a challenging situation due to compounded issues related to conflict, food insecurity, flooding and the threat of disease outbreaks like malaria and acute watery diarrhoea. An estimated 8.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, 1.71 million people are internally displaced, 175 000 people are living in protection of civilians sites across the country, and 7.2 million are estimated to be in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phase 3 and above.

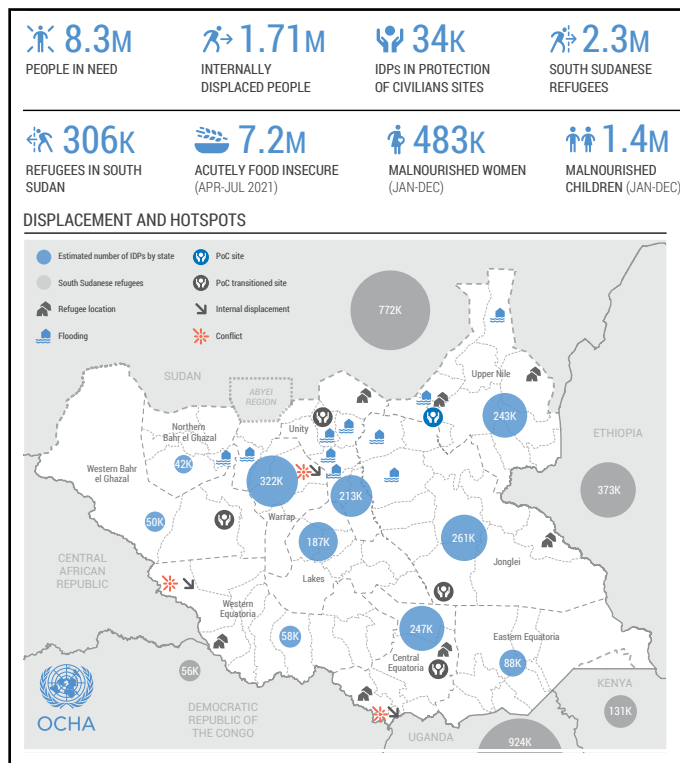
The complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan continues with frequent intercommunal violence, humanitarian attacks, and looting during the past months. From April to June 2021, 188 security incidents were reported mostly from Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, and Jonglei states. On 24 June 2021, armed groups in Tambura county in Jonglei state caused 15 512 people to flee the area and the local health facility was looted. On 8-9 July 2021, civilians and humanitarians were the victims of attacks by youths in Tonj North causing displacement of more than 5 000 people and killing 14 people. Health and aid facilities were also looted during the attack. Additionally, there have been roadside incidents reported on various roads including Torit-Kapoeta, Torit-Lopa, Juba-Nimule, Juba-Yei, Juba-Maridi, and Yei-Morobo. Civilians and humanitarians have fallen victim to robberies and destruction of property from these incidents. Roadside incidents have caused a loss of more than 1 million dollars of supplies and assets.

Food insecurity remains a major issue where 7.2 million people (60% of the total population) were projected to be classified as IPC phase 3 or above during April- July 2021. A multisectoral response has been deployed since December 2020 focusing on 6 priority counties (Akobo, Pibor, Aweil West, Tonj North, Tonj East, and Tonj South) which contain the highest at risk population. The response includes access to food, health, nutrition, protection, water and sanitation hygiene services. Specifically, access to health and nutrition services has been addressed by deployment of mobile teams to Akobo and Pibor where people have been provided consultations on primary health and nutrition with support from emergency and development partners. From the beginning of 2021 through week 29, a total of 361 357 consultations have been conducted in the 6 priority counties.

Flooding has also contributed to the humanitarian issues where the country experienced deteriorated situations in 2019 and 2020. During May 2021, floods have affected an estimated 21 000 people in Old Fangak county in Jonglei State, and 3 000 people in Guit County in Unity State. In July 2021, 30 000 people were affected by flooding in Ayod and Canal (Pigi) counties in Jonglei State. Other communities have been affected in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and Warrap States with UN OCHA reporting a total estimate of 90 000 people affected as of 6 August 2021.

Disease outbreaks remain a threat to the humanitarian situation where malaria remains the top cause of morbidity in the country accounting for 62.9% of all outpatient visits at health care facilities during week 29. Other ongoing outbreaks include rubella, hepatitis E, polio, and COVID-19 for which the last two have ongoing vaccination campaigns.

## A snapshot of the humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan as of July 2021



## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Distribution of 249 interagency health kits (can support 249 000 people for three months), 106 pneumonia kits and 19 severe acute malnutrition with medical complication (SAM/MC) kits to partners responding to food-insecure priority counties.
- 40 health workers and rapid response team members from Aweil South county were trained on the 3rd Edition IDSR guidelines.
- Rehabilitation of the damaged dykes in Bor South and Twic East counties.
- Monitoring of the rainfall forecast to enable the provision of early warning signals.
- Updating of flooding preparedness and contingency plans and repositioning of essential supplies including emergency health kits
- In the 6 priority food insecure counties, nutrition and basic health services have been scaled-up by the health cluster partners to enhance disease surveillance capacity, respond to disease outbreaks, and build resilience of the health system.
- Food insecure priority areas have also ramped up preparedness for outbreaks and have prepositioned emergency health kits for pneumonia, severe acute malnutrition, and cholera for example.
- Routine immunizations have been strengthened including cholera and polio campaigns.

- 32 health workers were trained on management of severe acute malnutrition with medical complications in Tonj North, Tonj East and Tonj South counties. The trained health workers support stabilization centres and nutrition sites in the affected counties.
- Weekly trends of the priority diseases including malaria and acute watery diarrhoea are being monitored to enable timely detection and response to disease outbreaks.

## SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The protracted level 3 complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan continues to affect 8.3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Prolonged violence among armed groups is targeted at civilians and humanitarians causing delays in aid delivery which aggravates the already deteriorating flooding and food crisis situation that are currently happening.

## PROPOSED ACTIONS

Community leaders and members should be sensitized to the work of the humanitarian organizations in South Sudan to mitigate misunderstandings and to hopefully prevent future attacks on them in the country. There is still a need for high-level advocacy to ensure safety for aid workers who have faced attacks for months now. Immediate actions should be taken to alleviate the effects of flooding in specific areas, however, long-term interventions must be discussed to create a more resilient community who have faced recurrent disasters for at least the last 3 years.



*A team of experts undertaking follow up epidemiological investigations*

# 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
<b>New Events</b>									
Guinea	Marburg Virus Disease	Grade 2	4-Aug-21	4-Aug-21	9-Aug-21	1	1	1	100.00%
On 6 August 2021, WHO was notified by the Ministry of Health of Guinea of a confirmed case of Marburg virus disease (MVD) in Guéckédou prefecture in Nzérékoré Region of south-western Guinea. The case, a male, had onset of symptoms on 25 July 2021. On 1 August 2021 he attended a small health facility near his village of residence with symptoms of fever, headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, and gingival hemorrhage. A rapid diagnostic test performed for malaria was negative. On 2 August 2021 he died in the community and the alert was raised by the sub-prefecture public health care facility to the prefectorial department of health in Gueckedou. A post-mortem oral swab sample was collected and sent on the same day to the viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF) reference laboratory in Guéckédou. The real time PCR test result on 3 August confirmed Marburg virus disease and was negative for Ebola. On 4 August, the sample was sent the National Reference Laboratory in Conakry who provided reconfirmation by real-time PCR that the sample was positive for Marburg disease.									
Niger	Cholera	Ungraded	7-Aug-21	7-Jun-21	6-Aug-21	201	201	12	6.00%
As of August 06, 2021, in the 2 regions, Maradi and Zinder, a total of 201 cases including 12 deaths have been notified (CFR = 5.7%). Most of the cases are related to the epidemic which is ongoing for several months in the neighboring regions of northern Nigeria where there is significant mixing of cross-border populations and with heavy rainfall recorded during this period. These 2 regions (Maradi and Zinder) have recurrently recorded cholera outbreaks, most often involving border transmission									
<b>Ongoing Events</b>									
Algeria	COVID-19	Grade 3	25-Feb-20	25-Feb-20	8-Aug-21	181 376	181 376	4 550	2.50%
From 25 February 2020 to 8 August 2021, a total of 181 376 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 4 550 deaths (CFR 2.5%) have been reported from Algeria. A total of 121 353 cases have recovered.									
Angola	COVID-19	Grade 3	21-Mar-20	21-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	43 662	43 662	1 049	2.40%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Angola on 21 March 2020. As of 8 August 2021, a total of 43 662 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country with 1 049 deaths and 40 122 recoveries.									
Angola	Dengue	Ungraded	24-Jun-21	10-Jun-21	11-Jun-21	86	38	0	0.00%
A screening activity was held at Cacuaco Municipal Hospital from 10-11 June 2021 to detect main febrile icteric syndromes. A total of 86 samples were collected from users aged 0-55 years. Of these 38 (44%) were positive for dengue. Cases exhibiting haemorrhagic features were identified by the laboratory as DENV-2 which is endemic to Luanda.									
Angola	Measles	Ungraded	4-May-19	1-Jan-21	6-May-21	241	81	1	0.40%
In 2020, Angola reported a total of 1 220 suspected cases between January and August of which 1 008 have been confirmed, and 5 deaths (CFR 0.4%). From January to Epi week 18 2021, Angola reported 241 suspected cases have been reported in 12 health districts of which 81 were confirmed and one died (CFR 1.2%), 40.7% < 5 years, 24.6% 5- 9 years and. Five districts with confirmed measles outbreaks : Banga, Caimbambo, Uige, Cuito Samba and Caju. 96.0% are either zero dose or with unknown vaccination status									
Angola	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	8-May-19	1-Jan-19	6-Aug-21	133	133	0	0.00%
No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There were 3 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	COVID-19	Grade 3	17-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	2-Aug-21	8 608	8 608	110	1.30%
The Ministry of Health in Benin announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 16 March 2020. As of 02 August 2021, a total of 8 608 cases have been reported in the country with 110 deaths and 8 168 recoveries.									
Benin	Meningitis	Ungraded	1-Jun-21	1-Jan-21	4-Jul-21	364	82	28	7.70%
A total of 364 cases and 28 deaths (CFR=7.7%) resulting from meningitis were reported from Week 1 to week 26 of 2021 in Benin. Four districts are on alert and one district reported passing the epidemic threshold.									
Benin	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	8-Aug-19	8-Aug-19	6-Aug-21	13	13	0	0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported this week. Two cases have been reported so far in 2021. 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	2-Aug-21	122 574	122 574	1 704	1.40%
On 30 March 2020, the Minister of Health and Wellness in Botswana reported three confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 2 August 2021, a total of 122 574 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 1 704 deaths and 104 741 recovered cases.									
Burkina Faso	Humanitarian crisis	Grade 2	1-Jan-19	1-Jan-19	30-Jun-21	-	-	-	-
Since 2015, the security situation in the Sahel and East of Burkina Faso has gradually deteriorated as a result of attacks by armed groups. This has resulted in mass displacement of a total of 1 312 071 internally displaced persons and 22 289 refugees registered as of 30 June 2021 in all 13 regions in the country. Over 200K people became IDPs from April-June 2021. The regions most affected were Central North, Sahel, and Eastern. The presence of jihadist groups and self-defense units have created an increasingly volatile security situation. Attacks on the health system, intimidation and kidnapping of health workers, theft of medicines, continue to be reported.									
Burkina Faso	COVID-19	Grade 3	10-Mar-20	9-Mar-20	7-Aug-21	13 625	13 625	169	1.20%
Between 9 March 2020 and 7 August 2021, a total of 13 625 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 169 deaths and 13 391 recoveries have been reported from Burkina Faso.									

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
Burkina Faso	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jan-20	1-Jan-20	6-Aug-21	66	66	0	0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported this week. There is one case reported in 2021, and in 2020, 65 were reported. The country is affected by different outbreaks, one linked to the Jigawa outbreak in Nigeria and one to the Savanes outbreak in Togo.									
Burundi	COVID-19	Grade 3	31-Mar-20	18-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	8 800	8 800	10	0.10%
On 31 March 2020, the Minister of Health in Burundi reported the first two confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 8 August 2021, the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases is 8 800, including ten deaths and 8 380 recovered.									
Burundi	Measles	Ungraded	23-Mar-20	1-Jan-21	24-Jul-21	437	393	0	0.00%
The measles epidemic has been declared since November 2019 in camps hosting Congolese refugees and then spread to other communities. In 2020, a total of 1,968 cases were reported in 46 of the country's 47 districts throughout 2020, 1,585 confirmed, 6 deaths. As of week 28 of 2021, Burundi has reported a total of 437 suspected cases, 393 reported by case-by-case surveillance and no death, 60 confirmed by IgM+ 244 by epidemiological link and 6 clinical cases. Six districts are currently in outbreak : Bubanza, Mpanda, Bugarama, Musingaet									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (Far North, North, Adamawa & East)	Protracted 2	31-Dec-13	27-Jun-17	8-Jul-21	-	-	-	-
According to OCHA reports, an estimated 1.2 million people need assistance, 322 000 people are internally displaced, 67K are camp refugees, and 46K are refugees in the region not in camps. IDPs have been leaving the Mayo-Sava division during the last months due to attacks by NSAG. There have been attacks in Goudoumboul village leading 1 154 IDPs to join 1 600 others in Kouyape village as of 8 July. IDPs currently have need for water, hygiene, sanitation, food, shelter, protection, and education services.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (NW & SW)	Protracted 2	1-Oct-16	27-Jun-18	2-Jul-21	-	-	-	-
Conflict and violence in the North-West and South-West regions continue to cause mass displacement in the area with more than 53K people fleeing their homes during January-May 2021. According to reports from OCHA as of 31 May 2021, there were an estimated 712.8K IDPs, 333.9K returnees, and 67.4K Cameroon refugees in Nigeria. There have continued to be reports of targeted attacks on various groups such as traditional leaders, school staff, students, and humanitarian workers. In May 2021, there were 14 reported incidents of health facility attacks including kidnapping of personnel and removal of patients from facilities.									
Cameroon	COVID-19	Grade 3	6-Mar-20	6-Mar-20	21-Jul-21	82 064	82 064	1 334	1.60%
The Cameroon Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 6 March 2020. As of 21 July 2021, a total of 82 064 cases have been reported, including 1 334 deaths and 80 588 recoveries.									
Cameroon	Measles	Ungraded	2-Apr-19	1-Jan-21	18-Jul-21	1 496	319	21	1.40%
From Epi week 1 to Epi week 28 of 2021 (18 July), Cameroon has reported 1 496 suspected with 21 deaths (CFR 1.4%). Out of 756 investigated, 319 was positive including 161 cases were IgM+, 18 clinically compatible and 139 epidemiologically linked; 56% of the children are below 5 years of age and 72% are zero-dose. Seventeen districts with confirmed outbreak spread across 7 regions of country.									
Cameroon	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jan-20	1-Jan-20	6-Aug-21	7	7	0	0.00%
No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There were seven cases reported in 2020.									
Cameroon	Yellow fever	Ungraded	7-Feb-21	4-Jan-21	13-Jun-21	9	9	1	11.10%
On 11 January 2021, the Centre Pasteur du Cameroon confirmed a case of yellow fever by Plaque Reduction Neutralization Test (PRNT) in the health district (HD) of Dschang. The case was a 36-year-old female resident of the Doumbouou health area, Dschang HD, whose onset of symptoms occurred on 4 January 2021 with jaundice. She died on 1 February 2021 following surgery for a gallbladder abscess. As of 13 June 2021, a total of 9 yellow fever cases confirmed by PRNT have been reported in 9 HD across 6 regions of Cameroon: Adamaoua region (Ngaoundere rural HD), Far North region (Maga, Mogode, Yagoua HD), Littoral region (Yabassi HD), North region (Guider HD), North-West region (Bamenda HD) and West region (Bafang and Dschang HD).									
Cape Verde	COVID-19	Grade 3	19-Mar-20	18-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	34 052	34 052	298	0.90%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Cabo Verde on 19 March 2020. As of 08 August 2021, a total of 34 052 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 298 deaths and 33 296 recoveries were reported in the country.									
Central African Republic	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 2	11-Dec-13	11-Dec-13	21-Jul-21	-	-	-	-
According to OCHA figures, 2.8 million people are in need of assistance, 717K people are internally displaced as of 30 June, and 701K persons are refugees in neighboring countries. In June 2021, 28 790 new IDPs were registered mostly in Ndele, Kouï, Bocaranga, Bangui, Bimbo, Zemio, Alindao and Kaga-Bandoro sub-prefectures. Also in June 2021, 39 273 people returned mainly Ippy, Paoua, Zemio, Bangassou, Rafai, Batongafo and the Greater Bangui sub-prefectures. On 4 June 2021, IDPs were threatened by armed groups at the Elevage camp in Bambari in Ouaka Prefecture causing more than 8 500 to flee to nearby villages which are considered to be violations of international humanitarian law. Accidents involving explosive devices have been on the rise since mid-April 2021, particularly in the western region where conflict has intensified.									
Central African Republic	COVID-19	Grade 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	1-Aug-21	11 174	11 174	98	0.90%
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 01 August 2021, a total of 11 174 confirmed cases, 98 deaths and 7 103 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	1-Jan-21	18-Jul-21	1 861	523	4	0.20%
From 1st January up to 18 July 2021 : 1 861 suspected cases have been reported, 149 cases with blood samples out of a total 587 investigated, 523 confirmed cases (45 IgM+ cases, 438 by epidemiological link and 40 compatible cases) and 4 deaths (CFR : 0.2%). Five health districts (out of 35) have reached the epidemic threshold (Berbérati, Sangha-Mbaéré; Nanga-Boguila, Batangafo and Mbaiki); 49% are children < 5 years; 42% not vaccinated. From the beginning of outbreak in 2019 to 18 July 2021, a total of 35 377 suspected cases have been notified and 197 deaths (CFR : 0.56%) within affected districts.									
Central African Republic	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	24-May-19	24-May-19	6-Aug-21	25	25	0	0.00%
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	COVID-19	Grade 3	19-Mar-20	19-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	4 978	4 978	174	3.50%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Chad on 19 March 2020. As of 1st August 2021, a total of 4 978 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 174 deaths and 4 796 cases who have recovered.									
Chad	Leishmaniasis	Ungraded	8-Sep-20	16-Oct-20	31-May-21	122	14	6	4.90%
Since January 1, 2018, a total of 122 cases have been reported by 3 provinces (N'Djamena, Borkou and Tibesti). N'Djamena's cases are from Miski's self-referral. For the year 2020 the country registered 74 cases including 3 deaths. Since the beginning of 2021 up to 21 May 2021, 25 cases have been reported including 15 in Bardai, 7 in Faya and 3 in N'djamena. 14 cases are confirmed by PCR and rapid tests.									
Chad	Measles	Ungraded	24-May-18	1-Jan-21	18-Jul-21	1 999	200	8	0.40%
In 2020, Chad reported 8 785 cases, with 363 confirmed cases and 41 deaths. Since 1 January 2021 up to Epi week 28 (18 July), there have been 1 999 suspected cases from 92 out of 129 districts in the country (71% of districts), 405 cases investigated with blood samples recorded, 200 of which were confirmed by IgM and 08 deaths from 4 districts (CFR 0.4%), 21 districts in epidemic in 2021.									
Chad	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	9-Sep-19	6-Aug-21	114	114	0	0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported in this week. There were 106 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2020 from three different outbreaks. There were 8 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-Aug-21	4 031	4 031	147	3.60%
The first case of confirmed COVID-19 was notified on 30 April 2020 in Comoros. As of 7 August 2021, a total of 4 031 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 147 deaths and 3 875 recoveries were reported in the country.									
Congo	COVID-19	Grade 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	5-Aug-21	13 293	13 293	179	1.30%
The Government of Congo announced the confirmation of the first case of COVID-19 in Congo on 14 March 2020. As of 5 August 2021, a total of 13 293 cases including 179 deaths and 12 631 recovered cases have been reported in the country.									
Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2		29-Jan-21	6-Aug-21	4	4	0	0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported this week. So far, 2 cases have been reported in 2021. There were two cases reported in 2020.									
Côte d'Ivoire	COVID-19	Grade 3	11-Mar-20	11-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	51 380	51 380	341	0.70%
Since 11 March 2020, a total of 51 380 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported from Côte d'Ivoire including 341 deaths, and a total of 50 069 recoveries.									
Côte d'Ivoire	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	29-Oct-19	29-Oct-19	6-Aug-21	61	61	0	0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) reported this week. The number of 2020 cases is still 61.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 3	20-Dec-16	17-Apr-17	27-Jun-21	-	-	-	-
As of 27 June 2021, there are an estimated 5.2 million people internally displaced and 19.6 million are in need of emergency food assistance in the entire country. In Ituri province alone, there were 1 375 071 internally displaced persons, however, during the past 18 months 1 097 108 people have returned to their places of origin. The situation of displaced families in Boga and Chiabi is precarious, marked by lack of food, poor housing conditions and difficulties in accessing health care. In North Kivu province more than 6 039 households have been identified in Goma and Nyiragongo in temporary regroupment sites. Another 7 500 people are with host families in Minova, Rutshuru and Kirotshu, following the Nyiragongo volcano eruption crisis of 22 May 2021. A total of 1 191 shelters were built to accommodate the victims at the temporary site in Nyiragongo territory.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cholera	Grade 3	16-Jan-15	1-Jan-20	27-Jun-21	3 516	-	93	2.60%
In 2021, from epidemiological week 1 to 25 (ending 27 June 2021), 3 516 suspected cholera cases including 93 deaths (case-fatality rate 2.6%) were recorded in 76 health zones across 14 provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This is a significant decrease (70.1%) in the number of weekly cholera cases compared to the same period in 2020. In 2020, a total of 30 304 suspected cholera cases including 514 deaths (case fatality 1.7%) were reported in 179 health zones across 23 provinces.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COVID-19	Grade 3	10-Mar-20	10-Mar-20	7-Aug-21	51 889	51 888	1 048	2.00%
Since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, declared on 10 March 2020, a total of 51 888 confirmed cases and one probable case, including 1 048 deaths have been reported. A total of 30 189 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	Monkeypox	Ungraded	n/a	1-Jan-20	27-Jun-21	8 151	39	289	3.50%
Since epidemiological week 1 up to week 25 in 2021, 1 894 cases have been reported with 60 deaths. Between epidemiological week 1 and week 53 of 2020, 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	1-Jan-20	27-Jun-21	693	-	57	8.20%
From 22 April 2021, a cluster of deaths due to suspected pneumonic plague were recorded in the health zone of Fataki, Ituri province, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The patients presented with headache, fever, chills, coughing sometimes with blood, dyspnoea, vomiting blood, etc. An investigation was conducted during which suspected cases were identified and samples taken to be shipped to the Institut National de Recherche Biomédicale (INRB) in Kinshasa for confirmatory testing. From 22 April to 27 June 2021, 37 suspected pneumonic plague cases including 12 deaths were recorded in two health areas (Bu-Kachele and Bule) of the Fataki health zone. From epidemiological week 1 to 25, 2021 (ending on 27 June), 117 suspected plague cases including 13 deaths were reported in eight health zones in Ituri province. From January to December 2020, 461 suspected plague cases of which 31 deaths were reported in eight health zones of Ituri. The health zones of Biringi, Rethy, and Aru reported the most cases.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	15-Feb-18	1-Jan-18	6-Aug-21	200	200	0	0.00%
One case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported in Mongala. There are 10 cases reported in 2021 so far. The total number of 2020 cases remains at 81..									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Typhoid fever	Ungraded	1-Jul-21	1-Jan-21	3-Jul-21	716 494	1	198	0.00%
In 2021, from Epi week 1 to 23, 716 494 suspected cases of typhoid fever, including 198 deaths (CFR 0.0%), were recorded in selected health zones of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Of the 204 tests performed (191 blood cultures and 13 faecal cultures), 1 test was positive. In 2020, a total of 715 920 suspected cases of typhoid fever were reported, including 178 deaths (CFR 0.0%).									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	21-Apr-21	21-Apr-21	18-Jul-21	2	2	0	0.00%
On 18 July 2021, two Yellow fever cases tested positive by Plaque Reduction Neutralization Test (PRNT) at Centre Pasteur in Cameroon (CPC). The first case is a 34-year-old male from the Abuzi health zone, North Ubangi province, Democratic Republic of the Congo whose date of symptom onset was 20 February 2021 with fever, vomiting, abdominal pain, back pain and physical asthenia. Jaundice appeared on 25 February. The second case is a 47-year-old female unvaccinated against Yellow fever from Ango health zone, Bas Uele province. He first exhibited symptoms on 7 May 2021. In addition, confirmatory results are pending for three other presumptive positive cases from Equateur, Kinshasa and North Ubangi provinces.									
Equatorial Guinea	COVID-19	Grade 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	7-Aug-21	8 951	8 951	123	1.40%
The Ministry of Health and Welfare announced the first confirmed COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. As of 07 August 2021, a total of 8 951 cases have been reported in the country with 123 deaths and 8 757 recoveries.									
Eritrea	COVID-19	Grade 3	21-Mar-20	21-Mar-20	6-Aug-21	6 576	6 576	35	0.50%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Eritrea on 21 March 2020. As of 6 August 2021, a total of 6 576 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 35 deaths were reported in the country. A total of 6 487 patients have recovered from the disease.									
Eswatini	COVID-19	Grade 3	13-Mar-20	13-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	31 060	31 060	861	2.80%
The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in the kingdom of Eswatini on 13 March 2020. As of 8 August 2021, a total of 31 060 cases have been reported in the country including 23 530 recoveries. A total of 861 associated deaths have been reported.									
Ethiopia	Humanitarian crisis (Conflict in Tigray)	Grade 3	4-Nov-20	4-Nov-20	15-Jul-21	-	-	-	-
According to reports from OCHA, an estimated 5.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and more than 63K refugees have fled to Sudan since fighting began in November 2020. Access remains a challenge since roads have been curtailed over the last weeks. About 75% of the population is in zones where humanitarian access can be compared to 30% in May 2021. The UN Humanitarian Air Service, which was previously shut down, was allowed passage once again to the Tigray area to transport goods and humanitarian aid workers. In addition to insecurity, partners continue to flag challenges with the lack of banking systems, fuel availability, electricity, and communication lines to respond across Tigray.									
Ethiopia	COVID-19	Grade 3	13-Mar-20	13-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	284 091	284 091	4 426	1.60%
Since the confirmation of the first case on 13 March 2020, Ethiopia has confirmed a total of 284 091 cases of COVID-19 as of 8th August 2021, with 4 426 deaths and 264 617 recoveries.									
Ethiopia	Measles	Ungraded	14-Jan-17	1-Jan-21	1-Aug-21	1 400	767	4	0.30%
In 2021, as of 1 August (week 31), a total of 1 400 cases have been reported of which 767 have been confirmed (519 epi-link, 215 IgM and 33 measles compatible) and 4 deaths recorded (CFR 0.4%). Out of the 1 400 suspected cases, 725 were under 5 years of age, 437 were between 5 and 14 years of age and 238 were over 15 years of age.									
Ethiopia	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	24-Jun-19	20-May-19	6-Aug-21	71	71	0	0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported this week. 18 cases have been reported so far in 2021. The total number of cases for 2020 is 38 and 2019 is 15 .									

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
Ethiopia	Unknown disease related to camels	Ungraded	12-Jun-21	8-May-21	12-Jun-21	198	-	0	0.00%
An outbreak was detected in Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia related to camels. In Oromia, 158 human cases were reported and a further 40 cases were reported in Somali state of Ethiopia as of 12 June 2021. Out of 40 hospitalized cases 35 were treated and discharged. No deaths have been reported. Symptoms included diarrhoea, fever and vomiting associated with the consumption of camel meat. Samples from camels and human cases have been taken and are undergoing laboratory investigation.									
Gabon	COVID-19	Grade 3	12-Mar-20	12-Mar-20	6-Aug-21	25 462	25 462	165	0.60%
On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case in the country. As of 06 August 2021, a total of 25 462 cases including 165 deaths and 25 248 recoveries have been reported in the country.									
Gambia	COVID-19	Grade 3	17-Mar-20	17-Mar-20	6-Aug-21	8 763	8 763	245	2.80%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in the Gambia on 17 March 2020. As of 6 Aug 2021, a total of 8 763 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 245 deaths, and 7 789 recoveries have been reported in the country.									
Ghana	COVID-19	Grade 3	12-Mar-20	12-Mar-20	5-Aug-21	108 226	108 226	874	0.80%
As of 5 Aug 2021, a total of 108 226 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in Ghana. There have been 874 deaths and 100 383 recoveries reported.									
Ghana	Meningitis	Ungraded	1-Jan-21	1-Jan-21	4-Jul-21	220	-	3	1.40%
Since the beginning of the year 2021, 220 cases of meningitis have been reported with 3 deaths (CFR=1.4%). The Nandom district in the Upper West Region crossed the epidemic threshold and four other districts are on alert (Lawra, Lambussie, Nadowli-Kaleo, Wa Municipal). In Ghana, the Streptococcus pneumoniae is the germ mostly identified by the country laboratory.									
Ghana	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	9-Jul-19	8-Jul-19	6-Aug-21	31	31	0	0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) reported this week. There were 12 cases reported in 2020, while the total number of 2019 cases remain 19. One cVDPV2 positive environmental sample was reported in the Eastern province.									
Guinea	COVID-19	Grade 3	13-Mar-20	13-Mar-20	7-Aug-21	26 969	26 969	382	1.40%
The Ministry of Health in Guinea announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 13 March 2020. As of 07 August 2021, a total of 26 969 cases including 24 816 recovered cases and 382 deaths have been reported in the country.									
Guinea	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	8-May-21	8-May-21	9-Aug-21	4	4	2	50.00%
To date, there have been a total of 4 confirmed cases and 2 deaths (CFR=50%): the first case (man of 23 yrs-old) was notified on 8 May 2021 at the Yomou prefecture hospital, a resident of Yomou prefecture. The patient was also confirmed to be positive for COVID-19 and later died. Contact tracing of 88 people was done, and no secondary cases found. On 17 June 2021, a second confirmed case (woman of 75 yrs-old) was detected at Nzérékoré Regional Hospital, this case was from Beyla prefecture and died the same day. A listing of 111 contacts have been done for follow up. On 28 June 2021 a third case was confirmed (man of 25 yrs-old), a resident of Nzerekore prefecture, 57 contacts listed are under follow up. On 1 Jul 2021 a fourth case was confirmed (a man of 52 yrs-old), resident also of Nzerekore prefecture, a listing of 21 contacts was done and are being followed. However, the prefecture of Bheeta is regarded as active, with the prefectures of Yomou-Centre, Péla, Yomou and Bignamou on alert.									
Guinea	Measles	Ungraded	9-May-18	1-Jan-21	19-Jul-21	1 393	102	4	0.30%
In 2021, as of 19 July (Epi week 27), 1 393 suspected cases have been reported, 279 samples taken, 233 samples tested of which 102 tested positive, 120 negative and 11 undetermined; four deaths have been reported. In 2020 at the same period, 5 835 suspected cases, 820 cases sampled, 805 samples tested of which 512 positive, 247 negative and 46 undetermined; 15 deaths have been reported. Since 2020, a total of 7 228 suspected cases, 1 099 tests analysed, 614 confirmed cases, 19 deaths have been reported.									
Guinea	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	22-Jul-20	22-Jul-20	6-Aug-21	50	50	0	0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported this week. So far, we have 6 cases in 2021. The total number of 2020 cases has been corrected to 44.									
Guinea-Bissau	COVID-19	Grade 3	25-Mar-20	25-Mar-20	7-Aug-21	4 788	4 788	79	1.60%
On 25 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Guinea Bissau reported the first COVID-19 confirmed case in the country. As of 7 August 2021, the country has reported 4 788 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 4 185 recoveries and 79 deaths.									
Kenya	Cholera	Ungraded		23-May-21	17-Jul-21	36	12	0	0.00%
From 23 May 2021, cholera outbreak has been reported from Garissa and Turkana Counties, recording 36 cases with 12 confirmed by culture and no deaths. In Garissa, the outbreak is from Dagahaley Refugee Camp, Dadaab Sub-County, while in Turkana it is reported from Kalobeyei centre, Turkana west sub-county. Turkana outbreak has been controlled, however the outbreak in Garissa is still ongoing.									
Kenya	COVID-19	Grade 3	13-Mar-20	13-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	211 828	211 828	4 149	2.00%
On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of one new COVID-19 case in the country. As of 1st August 2021, 211 828 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 4 149 deaths and 197 307 recoveries have been reported in the country.									
Kenya	Dengue	Ungraded	27-Apr-21	1-Jan-21	25-Jun-21	867	36	2	0.20%
The outbreak has been reported in Mombasa and Mandera Counties, recording 867 cases with 36 confirmed and 2 deaths reported (CFR 0.2 percent).									
Kenya	Leishmaniasis	Ungraded	31-Mar-19	3-Jan-20	17-Jul-21	873	873	9	1.00%
Since January 2020, a total of 873 visceral leishmaniasis confirmed cases with nine deaths (CFR 1.0 percent), have been reported in seven counties namely: Marsabit, Garissa, Kitui, Baringo, West Pokot, Mandera and Wajir. The outbreak is active in three counties, Mandera, West Pokot and Wajir.									

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
Kenya	Measles	Ungraded	6-May-19	20-Oct-19	17-Jul-21	625	30	1	0.20%
As 17 July 2021 (Epi week 27), a total of 625 cases was reported, 30 confirmed cases with one death (CFR 0.2 %) for 2 counties which has reported cases in 2021, West Pokot (4 sub counties affected) and Garissa (1 sub county affected). In West Pokot, the outbreak has been continuous from 2019.									
Kenya	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	5-Feb-21	10-Feb-21	23-Jul-21	3	1	0	0.00%
No new cVDPV2 cases reported this week. There was one cVDPV2 environmental sample reported in 2020 and one in 2021. The virus is linked to the Banadir outbreak in Somalia. The environmental sample of 22 December 2020, collected from Bouralgy, Garissa town, Garissa County showed a cVDPV2 with 65nt changes from Sabin. A case of circulating Vaccine Derived Polio Virus 2 (cVDPV2) has been isolated from a 11-month-old girl in Dagahaley refugee camp, Dadaab Sub County, Garissa County, inepidemiological week 5 (2021), this child was from Somalia, thus, this was an imported case. Another case from Garissa had been detected and another from Mombasa county in week 6.									
Lesotho	COVID-19	Grade 3	13-May-20	13-May-20	31-Jul-21	13 603	13 603	377	2.80%
Since the first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Lesotho on 13 May 2020, until 31 Jul 2021, a total of 13 603 cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 6 664 recoveries and 377 deaths.									
Liberia	COVID-19	Grade 3	16-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	17-Jul-21	5 396	5 396	148	2.70%
From 16 March 2020 to 17 July 2021, a total of 5 396 cases including 148 deaths and 2 715 recoveries have been reported from all 15 counties of Liberia. Montserrado County, which hosts the country's capital city, remains at the epicentre of the outbreak.									
Liberia	Lassa fever	Ungraded	23-Jul-21	1-Jan-21	3-Aug-21	15	10	10	66.70%
Between 1 January and 3 Aug 2021, a total of 81 suspected cases were reported, of which 15 (18.5%) were confirmed, and 10 deaths among confirmed cases (CFR=67%) . The confirmed cases originated from four counties: namely Bong (3), Grand Bassa (5), Montserrado (2) and Nimba (5). The Public Health Actions taken include active case finding and community engagement, air messages on prevention of Lassa fever and rodents control measures in the affected district in Grand Bassa and Nimba Counties.									
Liberia	Measles	Ungraded	24-Sep-17	1-Jan-19	24-Jul-21	168	107	0	0.00%
In week 29 (week ending 24 July 2021), 6 suspected cases were reported from Montserrado (5) and Bond (1) Counties. Among the 6 suspected cases, 5 cases are <5 years (83%) and 1 case are >5 years (17%). Since the beginning of 2021, 168 total cases were reported of which 107 were confirmed (16 laboratory-confirmed, 80 clinically confirmed and 11 epi-linked), 57 negative and 2 undetermined.									
Liberia	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	10-Dec-20	17-Dec-20	6-Aug-21	3	3	0	0.00%
No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week . The country has reported 3 cases.									
Madagascar	Malnutrition crisis	Grade 2	1-Jul-21	1-Jan-21	31-Jul-21	-	-	-	-
A prolonged three-year drought in southern Madagascar has contributed to food insecurity issues for an estimated 1.3 million people in the Grand Sud area, of which 14K people were classified as IPC Phase 5 or catastrophically food insecure. About 390K children are expected to have moderate acute malnutrition and 111K children to have severe acute malnutrition from May 2021 to April 2022 if no intervention measures are taken. All 10 districts of Grand Sud have been affected with the epicentre of the crisis occurring in Amboasary Atsimo district.									
Madagascar	COVID-19	Grade 3	20-Mar-20	20-Mar-20	7-Aug-21	42 776	42 776	948	2.20%
Madagascar Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 20 March 2020. As of 7 August 2021, a total of 42 776 cases have been reported in the country, out of which 42 445 have recovered and 948 deaths reported.									
Madagascar	Malaria	Ungraded	8-Mar-21	1-Jan-21	25-Jul-21	1 272 482	-	573	0.00%
From January 2021 to 25 July 2021, 1 272 482 cases were reported including 573 deaths. The number of malaria cases reported in week 29 was 6 022 cases and a decrease in the number of malaria cases has been observed from week 21.									
Madagascar	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	28-Apr-21	28-Apr-21	6-Aug-21	6	6	0	0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) were reported this week. So far, there are four cases in 2021 and two from 2020. One cVDPV1 positive environmental sample was reported in Boeni.									
Madagascar	Rift Valley Fever	Ungraded		26-Apr-21	20-May-21	109	10	2	1.80%
On 1 April 2021, the Institut Pasteur in Madagascar confirmed Rift Valley Fever (RVF) by PCR in animals following alerts of abortion cases in ruminants. From 26 April to 20 May 2021, enhanced surveillance for haemorrhagic fevers in humans identified 109 suspected RVF cases in four regions of Madagascar (Vatovavy Fitovinany, Haute Matsiatra, Alaotra Mangoro and Analamanga), including three cases confirmed by PCR, seven by serology, one death among confirmed cases in the Vatovavy Fitovinany region, and one death among suspected cases in the Analamanga region.									
Malawi	COVID-19	Grade 3	2-Apr-20	2-Apr-20	8-Aug-21	55 920	55 920	1 828	3.30%
On 2 April 2020, the president of Malawi announced the first confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the country. As of 8 August 2021, the country has a total of 55 920 confirmed cases with 1 828 deaths and 41 155 recoveries.									
Mali	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 1	n/a	n/a	30-Jun-21	-	-	-	-
The security situation continues to gradually spread to the southern regions of the country. Issues such as inter and intra-community conflicts, activism of non-state armed groups, consequences of counter-insurgency operations, crime and banditry continue to weaken the Malian context. Natural disasters (droughts and floods) and COVID-19 compound the health and non-health impacts affecting all basic social sectors as well as the protection of household livelihoods. During May 2021, Mopti (47) reported the most security incidents followed by Gao (28) and Timbuktu (9). Between January and April 2021 there were 61 074 people newly displaced. According to OCHA reports, an estimated 5.9 million people need humanitarian assistance. On 30 June 2021, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was renewed for one year to continue operations.									

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
Mali	COVID-19	Grade 3	25-Mar-20	25-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	14 642	14 642	534	3.60%
On 25 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Mali reported the first COVID-19 confirmed cases in the country. As of 08 August 2021, a total of 14 642 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country including 534 deaths and 13 991 recoveries.									
Mali	Measles	Ungraded	20-Feb-18	1-Jan-21	1-Aug-21	1 133	567	2	0.20%
From January 2021 up to Epi week 30 (01/08/2021), Mali has reported a total of 1 133 suspected cases including two deaths, 970 samples tested of which 567 were positive, 373 negative and 30 undetermined. There is an increase of 60.62% in confirmed cases compared to the same week last year.									
Mali	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Aug-20	18-Aug-20	6-Aug-21	48	48	0	0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported this week. The total cases reported in 2020 is 48.									
Mauritania	COVID-19	Grade 3	13-Mar-20	13-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	28 197	28 197	605	2.10%
The government of Mauritania announced its first confirmed COVID-19 case on 13 March 2020. As of 8th August 2021, a total of 28 197 cases including 605 deaths and 23 818 recovered cases have been reported in the country.									
Mauritius	COVID-19	Grade 3	18-Mar-20	18-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	5 120	5 120	21	0.40%
The Republic of Mauritius announced the first three positive cases of COVID-19 on 18 March 2020. As of 8th August 2021, a total of 5 120 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 21 deaths and 3 598 recovered cases have been reported in the country.									
Mozambique	Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado	Grade 2	1-Jan-20	1-Jan-20	1-Aug-21	-	-	-	-
The safety situation in Cabo Delgado remains unpredictable and volatile. Five security events were reported from 26 July to 1 August 2021 in Macomia, Nangade, Muidumbe, and Mocimboa da Praia. During 28 July - 3 August 2021, a total of 9 016 internally displaced person (IDPs) arrived in 14 districts. As of 11 July 2021, the nation-wide estimate of people in need of humanitarian assistance is 1.3 million and there are 732K people displaced. Malaria, febrile syndrome, and diarrhoea remained the top weekly ailments during the 26 July - 1 August 2021.									
Mozambique	Cholera	Ungraded	20-Feb-20	31-Jan-20	27-Jun-21	5 681	5 681	35	0.60%
As of 27 June 2021, there have been a total of 5 681 cases and 35 deaths (case fatality ratio 0.6%) reported in the Cabo Delgado (4 246 cases and 31 deaths) and Nampula (1 435 cases and 4 deaths) provinces. Eight districts for Cabo Delgado province : Mocimboa da Praia (307 cases), Ibo (163 cases), Macomia (166 cases), Pemba (566 cases), Metuge (1 245 cases), Chiure (1 165 cases) and Montepuez (328 cases) and Ancuabe (306 cases). Three districts for Nampula province reported cases : Meconta ( 630 cases ), Nampula ( 755 cases) and Moma (50 cases ).									
Mozambique	COVID-19	Grade 3	22-Mar-20	22-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	132 452	132 452	1 613	1.20%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Mozambique on 22 March 2020. As of 8 August 2021, a total of 132 452 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 1 613 deaths and 102 957 recoveries.									
Mozambique	Measles	Ungraded	25-Jun-20	1-Jan-21	18-Jul-21	726	77	0	0.00%
Since the beginning of 2021, measles outbreak is active in 11 provinces. As of 18 July 2021 (week 28) , there were 726 cases reported including 77 confirmed cases and no death. In 2020 at the same period, there were 118 confirmed cases and no death.									
Namibia	COVID-19	Grade 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	6-Aug-21	121 043	121 043	3 191	0.00%
The first case of COVID-19 was detected in Namibia on the 14 March 2020. As of 6 August 2021, a total of 121 043 confirmed cases with 99 191 recovered and 3 191 deaths have been reported.									
Namibia	Hepatitis E	Protracted 1	18-Dec-17	8-Sep-17	18-Jul-21	8 081	8 081	66	0.80%
The current outbreak in Namibia started in December 2017. As of 18 July 2021, a cumulative total of 8 081 cases (2 117 laboratory-confirmed, 4 741 epidemiologically linked, and 1 222 suspected cases) including 66 deaths (CFR=0.8%) have been reported countrywide. Khomas Region remains the most affected region, accounting for 4 996 (61.8%) of reported cases, followed by Erongo 1 716 (21.2%).									
Niger	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 1	1-Feb-15	1-Feb-15	2-Jul-21	-	-	-	-
According to OCHA statistics, 3.8 million people need humanitarian assistance in 2021, 313K are IDPs, 234K are refugees, and 2 million are food insecure (with 511 332 affected by food insecurity in the Tillabéri region and 328 725 people in the Maradi region). Additionally, IOM reports that between 22-24 June 2021 there were two attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in the villages of Fantio, Dangazouni, Talbakaira and Tondikwindi (all of the Tillabéri Region) which resulted in 21 deaths and the theft of villagers' livestock. The attacks forced 2 956 people to flee their homes. Of these, 2,040 took refuge in the urban commune of Tera, and 916 in the town of Ouallam. The vast majority (88%) of the displaced populations were women (284) and children (2 310).									
Niger	COVID-19	Grade 3	19-Mar-20	19-Mar-20	30-Jul-21	5 616	5 616	195	3.50%
From 19 March 2020 to 30 July 2021, a total of 5 616 cases with 195 deaths have been reported across the country. A total of 5 338 recoveries have been reported from the country.									
Niger	Measles	Ungraded	10-May-19	1-Jan-21	27-Jun-21	9 095	920	16	0.20%
From January to Epi week 25 of 2021, 9 095 suspected cases have been reported and 16 deaths. Out of suspected cases, 1 583 were investigated including 920 lab confirmed measles cases. 51 of 72 health districts have reported at least 3 confirmed cases per month. Response vaccination took place in 12 health districts (Arlit, Bilma, Dogondoutchi, Tibiri, Gazaoua, Niamey 2, Niamey 3, Niamey 4, Tahoua Com, Ayerou, Balleyara, Tesker) across 8 regions . In 2020, 2 079 cases have been suspected of which 241 lab confirmed (IgM positive) and 4 deaths in 8 regions. In 2019 a total of 10 207 suspected measles cases were reported from eight regions in the country.									
Niger	Meningitis	Ungraded		1-Jan-21	4-Jul-21	1 321	1 321	74	5.60%
Since the beginning of the year 2021 to week 24 ending 20 June, 1 321 cases have been reported with 74 deaths (CFR 5.6%). Two districts have surpassed the epidemic threshold and five districts are on alert.									

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
Niger	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Oct-18	1-Oct-18	6-Aug-21	20	20	0	0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) reported this week. The total cases of 2020 still 10. There number of cVDPV2 cases reported in 2018 has been corrected to 9, and 1 in 2019.									
Nigeria	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 3	10-Oct-16	n/a	6-Jul-21	-	-	-	-
In 2021, more than 8.7 million require humanitarian assistance in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states. Attacks on Nigerian Armed Forces (NAF) by non-state armed groups (NASG) have escalated in April and May 2021 leading to harming of civilians and a new wave of population displacement. IOM reports that more than 2 million people have left the affected area to neighbouring Wards and LGAs in May 2021. An estimated 8 million are at risk of displacement, poverty, and threats of violence. The overall security situation remains complex, unpredictable, and volatile as of 6 July 2021 with constrained health vulnerabilities made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic leading to maintain the grading of protracted level 3.									
Nigeria	Cholera	Ungraded	12-Jan-21	12-Jan-21	22-Jul-21	22 130	-	526	2.40%
As of 22 July 2021, 22 130 persons, mostly children, have been affected with 526 deaths yielding a CFR of 2.4%. A total of 19 states have reported cases, however Bauchi, Kano, Sokoto, and Zamfara states have had the highest number of cases. Throughout the outbreak some states have contained the flare ups, however new outbreaks are regularly reported in another states.									
Nigeria	COVID-19	Grade 3	27-Feb-20	27-Feb-20	8-Aug-21	178 086	178 086	2 187	1.20%
The first case of COVID-19 was first detected in Nigeria on the 27 February 2020. As of 08 August 2021, a total of 178 086 confirmed cases with 165 773 recovered and 2 187 deaths have been reported.									
Nigeria	Lassa fever	Ungraded	1-Jan-21	1-Jan-21	9-May-21	275	272	56	20.40%
Lassa fever is an endemic disease in Nigeria which is reportable through IHR. In week 18 of 2021, the number of new confirmed cases increased from 8 in week 17 to 10 cases. These were reported from 4 states - Ondo, Edo, Ebonyi, and Bauchi. Cumulatively from week 1 to week 18 of 2021, a total of 272 confirmed cases including 56 deaths have been reported with a case fatality rate of 20.6% across 14 states. This is higher than the same period reported in 2020.									
Nigeria	Measles	Ungraded	25-Sep-17	1-Jan-21	20-Apr-21	6 995	-	50	0.70%
In 2020, Nigeria reported 9 316 confirmed cases, with 55 deaths, CFR 0.6%. From January 2021 to 20 April 2021 (as of epi week 15), 6 995 suspected cases have been reported in Nigeria. The most affected state is Borno with 1 992 cases including 32 deaths, 79% of the cases were below the age of five years. During week 15, 537 were reported with 3 deaths									
Nigeria	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jun-18	1-Jan-18	6-Aug-21	125	125	0	0.00%
So far, the number of cases in 2021 is 65 as of 8th August . There were eight cases reported in 2020 ; 18 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2019 and 34 in 2018.									
Nigeria	Yellow fever	Ungraded	12-Sep-17	1-Jan-21	30-Jun-21	858	27	1	0.10%
From 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021, there has been a cumulative total of 858 suspected cases of yellow fever in Nigeria, of which 27 cases have been confirmed, from 312 LGA across 37 states including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). In 2020, 3 426 suspected cases of yellow fever have been recorded, including 145 confirmed cases, from 495 LGA (64%) across all states and the FCT.									
Rwanda	COVID-19	Grade 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	7-Aug-21	75 643	75 643	881	1.20%
The Rwanda Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. As of 07 August 2021, a total of 75 643 cases with 881 deaths and 45 314 recovered cases have been reported in the country.									
Sao Tome and Principe	COVID-19	Grade 3	6-Apr-20	6-Apr-20	8-Aug-21	2 470	2 470	37	1.50%
On 6 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of Sao Tome and Principe reported the country's first case of COVID-19. As of 01 August 2021, a total of 2 454 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 37 deaths. A total of 2 358 cases have been reported as recoveries.									
Senegal	COVID-19	Grade 3	2-Mar-20	2-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	67 579	67 579	1 482	2.20%
From 2 March 2020 to 8 Aug 2021, a total of 67 579 confirmed cases of COVID-19 including 1 482 deaths and 50 533 recoveries have been reported in Senegal.									
Senegal	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2		4-Apr-21	6-Aug-21	13	13	0	0.00%
One new case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. So far, the total number of 2021 cases is 13.									
Seychelles	COVID-19	Grade 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	4-Aug-21	18 617	18 617	91	0.50%
Since the first COVID-19 confirmed cases were reported in Seychelles 14 March 2020, as of 4 Aug 2021 a total of 18 617 cases have been confirmed, including 18 054 recoveries and 91 deaths have been reported.									
Sierra Leone	COVID-19	Grade 3	31-Mar-20	27-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	6 315	6 315	121	1.90%
On 31 March 2020, the President of Sierra Leone reported the first confirmed COVID-19 case in the country. As of 8th August 2021, a total of 6 315 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 121 deaths and 4 310 recovered cases.									
Sierra Leone	Lassa fever	Ungraded	12-Feb-21	1-Jan-21	5-Aug-21	13	13	9	69.20%
As of 5 August 2021, 13 cases of Lassa fever have been reported from Kenema (11) and Kailahun (2) districts since the beginning of 2021. Of these 9 of the cases have died yielding CFR of 69%. Lassa fever is known to be endemic in Sierra Leone and surrounding countries.									
Sierra Leone	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	10-Dec-20	10-Dec-20	30-Jul-21	14	14		0.00%
No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) reported this week. So far, 4 cases have been reported in 2021, and the number of cases 2020 remains 10.									

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
South Africa	COVID-19	Grade 3	5-Mar-20	3-Mar-20	1-Aug-21	2 456 184	2 456 184	72 191	3.40%
Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa a cumulative total of 2 456 184 confirmed cases and 72 191 deaths have been reported with 2 230 871 recoveries.									
South Sudan	Acute Food Insecurity	Grade 2	18-Dec-20	5-Apr-21	6-Aug-21	-	-	-	-
According to the World Food Programme an estimated 7.2 million people faced crisis levels of food insecurity phase (IPC) 3 or worse from April to July 2021- a figure that increased by 25% compared to the previous three months. Of the total number, 108K are in IPC 5, 2.4 are in IPC 4, and 4.6 million are in IPC 3. The total number includes 1.9 million acutely malnourished women and children suffering and 1.47 million internally displaced people.									
South Sudan	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 3	15-Aug-16	n/a	6-Aug-21	-	-	-	-
The long-standing and complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan continues. From the start of 2021, there is a total of 8.3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, 1.6 million people internally displaced and 175 000 people living in protection of civilian sites across the country. Humanitarian staff have been the target of surge attacks during April to July 2021 with 4 aid workers killed and at least 95 relocated from sites in Fangak, Magwi, Panyijiar, Pariang, Renk, Torit, and Uror. Roads have also become frequent to ambushes for aid workers and civilians. According to OCHA, 90K people have been affected by flooding from 1 January - 6 August 2021. The following states have been affected by flooding: Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap.									
South Sudan	COVID-19	Grade 3	5-Apr-20	5-Apr-20	8-Aug-21	11 121	11 121	120	1.10%
On 5 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of South Sudan reported the country's first case of COVID-19. As of 8th August 2021, a total of 11 121 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 120 deaths and 10 857 recovered cases.									
South Sudan	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	3-Jan-18	3-Jan-18	25-Jul-21	801	801	5	0.60%
The current outbreak in Bentiu UN Protection of Civilians (POC) camp, which started at the beginning of 2018, is ongoing. There were 32 new cases reported during week 29 in 2021. As of 25 July, a total of 801 cases of hepatitis E including five deaths (CFR: 0.62%) have been reported. There has been an upsurge of HEV cases since the beginning of 2021 which has been mostly attributed to declining water, sanitation and hygiene services in the camp due to reduced funding.									
South Sudan	Measles	Ungraded	24-Nov-18	19-Sep-19	25-Jul-21	1 313	54	2	0.20%
Since week 38 of 2019 to week 29 of 2021 (week ending 25 July 2021), a total of 1 313 cases of measles were reported including 54 confirmed cases and two deaths. The outbreak is controlled in 9 counties (Tonj East, Juba, Bor, Kapoeta East, Jebel Boma, Aweil East, Wau, Pibor and Ibba).									
South Sudan	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	22-Oct-20	22-Oct-20	6-Aug-21	59	59	0	0.00%
no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There are 59 cVDPV2 cases in the country; 9 in 2021 and 50 in 2020.									
Tanzania, United Republic of	COVID-19	Grade 3	16-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	30-Jul-21	1 367	1 367	50	3.70%
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 22 July 2021, a total of 1 367 cases have been reported in the country including 50 deaths. A new bunch of 100 COVID-19 cases was reported in Tanzania on 28 June 2021 since May 2020.									
Togo	COVID-19	Grade 3	6-Mar-20	1-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	16 874	16 874	159	0.90%
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 08 August 2021, a total of 16 874 cases including 159 deaths and 14 872 recovered cases have been reported in the country.									
Togo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	13-Sep-19	6-Aug-21	17	17	0	0.00%
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	COVID-19	Grade 3	21-Mar-20	21-Mar-20	7-Aug-21	95 723	95 723	2 793	2.90%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Uganda on 21 March 2020. As of 7 August 2021, a total of 95 723 confirmed COVID-19 cases, 90 225 recoveries with 2 793 deaths.									
Zambia	COVID-19	Grade 3	18-Mar-20	18-Mar-20	8-Aug-21	200 049	200 049	3 484	-
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zambia on 18 March 2020. As of 8th August 2021, a total of 200 049 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 3,484 deaths and 197 479 recovered cases.									
Zimbabwe	Anthrax	Ungraded	6-May-19	6-May-19	30-May-21	815	0	3	0.40%
The anthrax outbreak is ongoing in Zimbabwe. From Week 1 to 21 of 2021, there were 68 cases reported and no deaths. 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. The cumulative figures for anthrax are 747 cases and 3 deaths in 2020.									
Zimbabwe	COVID-19	Grade 3	20-Mar-20	20-Mar-20	1-Aug-21	116 322	116 322	3 900	3.40%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zimbabwe on 20 March 2020. As of 8th August 2021, a total of 116 322 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 3 900 deaths and 88 829 cases that recovered.									
<b>Closed events</b>									
Ethiopia	Cholera	Ungraded	14-May-19	12-May-19	2-May-21	19 000	19 000	304	1.60%
Ethiopia is affected by cholera outbreak since April 2019 with over 19 000 cases reported from 11 regions with an overall CFR of 1.6%. In 2021, a total of 1 758 cases and 15 deaths (CFR 0.9%) have been reported as of 2 May 2021									

†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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