WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 13: 20 - 26 March 2023

Data as reported by: 17:00; 26 March 2023

3 New events
153 Ongoing events
133 Outbreaks
23 Humanitarian crises

Legend

- Measles
- Meningitis
- Lassa fever
- Cholera
- Typhoid fever
- COVID-19
- Anthrax
- Dengue fever
- Malara
- Hepatitis E
- Drought
- Rodent Cycles
- Yellow fever
- Malnutrition
- Plague
- Cases
- Deaths

Emergency Preparedness and Response
Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment

"The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate borderlines for which there may not yet be full agreement."
This Weekly Bulletin focuses on public health emergencies occurring in the WHO African region. This week’s articles cover:

- Marburg virus disease in The United Republic of Tanzania
- Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 in Burundi
- COVID-19 in the WHO African region

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 Ministry of Health in Tanzania reported the first ever outbreak of Marburg virus disease (MVD) in the country on 21 March 2023. There is cause for concern since the disease is highly fatal with no treatment or preventable vaccines and the current case fatality rate is 62.5%. The affected area is in the north-western region of Kagera and experiences frequent population movement domestically as well as across the border to the neighbouring countries of Rwanda and Burundi towards the west and Uganda towards the north. Despite having updated readiness plans due to recent viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF) outbreaks in the region, the country has limited experience with responding to similar outbreaks. Thus far, two healthcare workers have been affected of which one has died. Kagera regions face challenges for limited staff capacity, resources, and lack of infection and prevention control materials.

- Burundi is yet another country to report a case of type 2 vaccine-derived polio linked to the novel oral polio vaccine type 2 (nOPV2). The first case of the outbreak had a genetic linkage to isolated polioviruses detected in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Due to this linkage, there is potential that the disease has spread internationally which is a concern for polio which spreads rapidly. The main risk associated with cVDPV2 in Burundi are gaps in routine immunization.
Marburg virus disease

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

On 16 March 2023, the Ministry of Health (MoH) of the United Republic of Tanzania announced seven cases and five deaths due to an unknown disease in Bukoba Rural district of Kagera Region.

The cases were described to have symptoms of fever, vomiting, bleeding, and kidney failure. Regional and district level rapid response teams were deployed to investigate the illness and implement infection prevention and control measures. Samples were collected from living and deceased cases.

On 21 March 2023, the MoH declared an outbreak of Marburg disease virus (MVD) after receiving reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) confirmatory results from the National Public Health Laboratory.

As of 24 March, eight cases and five deaths (CFR 62.5%) have been reported. Three cases are being treated in the hospital and remain under close monitoring. No cases have been reported from outside Bukoba Rural district.

The first reported case travelled from of Goziba Island in Lake Victoria and developed symptoms upon return to his village located in Bukoba Rural district. The case died in the community and additional four deaths were recorded among members of his family. Progressively, two healthcare worker that provided care to the first patient were infected and one of them died from their illness. The first patient died in the community while all other deaths were given safe and dignified burials. An eighth case is still being investigated.

As of 24 March, a total of 205 contacts have been identified and are being followed up by health professionals.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- MoH is coordinating a response to the outbreak with the support of partners. Meetings are held daily with the technical pillars.
- Rapid response teams were deployed from district and regional levels to conduct investigations and infection control measures
- Active case searching including contact tracing was conducted in the community and among healthcare workers.
- Public awareness and community sensitization are ongoing through national and local media, social media networks, dissemination of disease prevention materials, public address system, community, political and faith leaders as well as key influencers mainly promoting prevention messages
- Development of additional public awareness materials is ongoing to address rumours and misinformation collected through the national call centre.

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

Despite the existence of readiness plans for VHF outbreaks, Tanzania is facing several challenges with appropriate specialists for laboratory and supplies for diagnostics and infection prevention and control measures. Though the outbreak seems to be affecting only one district so far, the potential for disease spread is high to the rest of the country and across international borders. The affected region could face even greater challenges if the outbreak spreads due to the limited experience of response to VHF outbreaks.
Location of confirmed cases of Marburg virus disease in The United Republic of Tanzania, as of 24 March 2023
Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2

**EVENT DESCRIPTION**

On 17 March 2023, health authorities in Burundi declared an outbreak of poliomyelitis caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) after confirming eight polioviruses from three cases of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) and five environmental surveillance wastewater samples. This is the first such detection in more than three decades.

The AFP cases were confirmed in a four-year-old child in Isale district, western Burundi, who had not received polio vaccine, and in two other children who were contacts of the first case. The isolated viruses are linked with the novel oral polio vaccine type 2 (nOPV2). The government has declared the detection of the virus a national public health emergency.

According to WHO-UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, Burundi reached 94% coverage with the third dose of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV3) and the first dose of inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV1) in 2021.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS**

- Local and national health authorities, supported by Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) partners, are conducting a risk assessment and further investigations to determine the extent of the outbreak and to guide the response.
- The government of Burundi plans to launch a polio vaccination campaign in the coming weeks to protect all eligible children (ages 0-7) from the virus.

**SITUATION INTERPRETATION**

Besides the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi is yet another country reporting the first cases of polio linked to a new vaccine. The nOPV2 vaccine was rolled out in March 2021 to reduce the risk of vaccine-derived polio. The detection of these outbreaks is not unexpected with the wider use of the vaccine and shows the effectiveness of the country’s disease surveillance.

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**Burundi**

- **3 Cases**
- **0 Deaths**
- **0.0% CFR**

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**Ongoing events**

Go to overview Go to map of the outbreaks
Location of cases of Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) in Burundi, as of 25 March 2023
COVID-19

EVENT DESCRIPTION

COVID-19 has been confirmed in 8,976,179 people in the WHO African region from the beginning of the pandemic until 24 March 2023. At the same time, 174,220 COVID-19 related deaths have been reported in the region, accounting for an overall case fatality ratio of 1.9%. Ninety-two percent (8,266,689) of the confirmed cases have been reported to have recovered from the disease.

Five countries account for the highest number of cumulative cases: South Africa 4,070,434 (45.4%), Ethiopia 500,384 (5.6%), Zambia 343,415 (3.8%), Kenya 342,963 (3.8%), and Botswana 329,812 (3.7%). The five countries that have reported the highest number of cumulative deaths are South Africa 102,595 (59.0%), Ethiopia 7,573 (4.4%), Algeria 6,881 (4.0%), Kenya 5,688 (3.3%), and Zimbabwe 5,678 (3.3%).

In the last two epidemiological weeks – week 11 (ending 19 March 2023) and week 10 (ending on 12 March 2023), there was a 7% decrease in the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases observed with a total of 3,552 cases reported during week 11 (daily average of 507 cases), compared to 3,810 cases reported in week 10 (daily average of 544 cases).

South Africa 2,210 (62%), Mauritius 487 (14%), Zambia 165 (5%), Ghana 120 (3%), and Mozambique 36 (1%) accounted for 85% of the 3,552 new cases reported in the last 7 days. The number of new COVID-19-related deaths in the region has remained low with five fatalities reported in week 11 from three countries including Zimbabwe (2), Republic of Congo (1), Ethiopia (1), and Madagascar (1). Comparing weeks 11 to 10 with four deaths reported by Zimbabwe, there was a 20% increase in the number of new weekly deaths reported in the region.

Four countries have reported a steady increase in the number of new COVID-19 cases over the course of at least two consecutive weeks including Mauritius [from 400 to 487 (+14%)], Ghana [59 to 120 (+103%)], Sao Tome and Principe [15 to 53, (+253%)], and Botswana [16 to 27 (+69%)]. These countries are being actively monitored.

New hospitalizations, Intensive Care Unit (ICU) admissions and severe presentation of the disease continue to remain low in the region as the majority of COVID-19 cases are mild to moderate and respond to home-based treatment, and no country has reported a burden on hospital capacity in the last week of reporting.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The COVID-19 situation in the region is steady, with the majority of countries continuing to observe a reduction in the weekly incidence of COVID-19.

The increasing number of reported new cases in Botswana, Ghana, Mauritius, and Sao Tome and Principe needs active monitoring and investigation to identify the key drivers and respond appropriately to contain the spread. However, there has been no critical situation and no evidence of strain on healthcare systems reported in these countries.

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**Epidemiological curve of COVID-19 laboratory-confirmed cases and deaths in the AFRO region, as of 24 March 2023**

**Distribution of cases of COVID-19 in the WHO African Region, as of 24 March 2023**

- **World Health Organization**
- **Africa Region**
- **WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES - WEEK 13: 20 - 26 MARCH 2023**

**Go to overview**

**Go to map of the outbreaks**
31 Countries out of 47, reported for week 11
66 % Completeness for weekly reporting
62 % Timeliness for weekly reporting

2023

Update on Reporting - Epidemiological Week 11: 13 – 19 March, 2023
Point du rapportage hebdomadaire – Semaine 11: 13 – 19 mars 2023

Please, refer to the calendar below to submit your IDSR data on a weekly basis:
Veuillez-vous référer au calendrier ci-dessous pour soumettre vos données de la SIMR sur une base hebdomadaire:

afrooutbreak@who.int
afrogoeprhir@who.int

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
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<td>03-Apr.-2023</td>
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<td>12-Apr.-2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All events currently being monitored by WHO AFRO

Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WHO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
Congo | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1) | Grade 2 | 21-Mar-23 | 1-Mar-23 | 25-Mar-23 | 1 | 1 | - | -
A case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) was confirmed on 1 March 2023 in a 15-year-old child living in Dolisie, Niari Department, with onset of paralysis on 26 September 2022.

Guinea | Lassa Fever | Ungraded | 21-Mar-23 | 21-Mar-23 | 25-Mar-23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100.00%
On 21 March 2023, the Ministry of Health of Guinea notified WHO of a confirmed fatal case of Lassa fever in a three-year-old male child from the Kobela health area, Nzerekore health district. The date of onset of symptoms was 13 March 2023, with fever, asthenia, anorexia, and dry cough. On 20 March 2023, the child was taken to the regional hospital for medical attention due to the persistence of the disease. On 21 March 2023 the child presented with bleeding from the mouth and blackish blood from the anus. Laboratory tests on the blood sample taken the same day were positive for Lassa fever virus. The child died in the community, in a remote village, after escaping from the hospital. A safe and dignified burial was not performed. Public health measures are being taken.

Tanzania, United Republic of | Marburg virus disease | Grade 2 | 21-Mar-23 | 21-Mar-23 | 22-Mar-23 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 62.50%
Refer to the article above

Ongoing Events

Algeria | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 25-Feb-20 | 25-Feb-20 | 26-Mar-23 | 271 568 | 271 568 | 6 881 | 2.50%
From 25 February 2020 to 26 March 2023, a total of 271,568 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 6,881 deaths have been reported from Algeria, with 182,859 recoveries.

Algeria | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 14-Jul-22 | 11-Apr-22 | 22-Mar-23 | 2 | 2 | - | -
According to Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. The number of cases in 2022 remains two.

Angola | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 21-Mar-20 | 21-Mar-20 | 13-Mar-23 | 105 298 | 105 298 | 1 933 | 1.80%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Angola on 21 March 2020. As of 13 March 2023, a total of 105,298 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country with 1,933 deaths.

Benin | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 17-Mar-20 | 16-Mar-20 | 27-Feb-23 | 27 999 | 27 999 | 163 | 0.60%
The Ministry of Health in Benin announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 16 March 2020. As of 27 February 2023, a total of 27,999 cases have been reported in the country, with 163 deaths and 27,830 recoveries.

Benin | Mpox | Grade 3 | 14-Jun-22 | 14-Jun-22 | 1-Feb-23 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0.00%
Three suspected cases of Monkeypox were notified to WHO by the Benin Ministry of Health on 3 June 2022. Two of the three suspected cases were from Nigeria, and one person was from the North of the country. Laboratory samples were taken and sent to the Institute Pasteur laboratory in Dakar, which confirmed the three samples positive on 14 June 2022.

Benin | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 8-Aug-19 | 24-Aug-19 | 8-Mar-23 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0.00%
Two cVDPV2-positive environmental samples were reported this week, from Donga and Oueme provinces, collected in January and February 2023. There are 10 cases reported in 2022. Six cases were reported in 2021 and 2020, and 8 in 2019. In 2023, one cVDPV2-positive case has been reported, with onset of paralysis on 2 January 2023, from Littoral province.

Botswana | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 30-Mar-20 | 30-Mar-20 | 17-Mar-23 | 329 812 | 329 812 | 2 795 | 0.90%
On 30 March 2020, the Minister of Health and Wellness in Botswana reported three confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 17 March 2023, a total of 329,812 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 2,795 deaths.

Burkina Faso | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region) | Grade 2 | 1-Jan-19 | 1-Jan-19 | 15-Mar-23 | 1 094 000 | - | - | -
Since 2015, the security situation in the Sahel and East of Burkina Faso has gradually deteriorated due to attacks by armed groups. A total of 1,094,000 displaced persons are registered in Burkina Faso as of 31 January 2023. We observed a 3% increase in the total IDPs in January 2023 compared to December 2022. It is estimated that a total of 4.7 million people will need humanitarian aid in 2023. Access to health services remains a challenge for the population in affected areas.

Burkina Faso | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 10-Mar-20 | 9-Mar-20 | 23-Mar-23 | 22 056 | 22 056 | 396 | 1.80%
Between 9 March 2020 and 23 March 2023, a total of 22,056 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 396 deaths and 21,596 recoveries have been reported from Burkina Faso.

Burundi | Cholera | Grade 3 | 1-Jan-23 | 1-Jan-23 | 26-Mar-23 | 203 | 66 | 1 | 0.50%
An outbreak of cholera has been declared in Burundi on 1 January 2023. As of 26 Mar 2023, 203 suspected cases and one death (CFR 0.5%) have been reported, including more than 66 laboratory-confirmed cases. The most affected age group is the 11-20 years (19.2%).

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<table>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Date notified to WCO</th>
<th>Start of reporting period</th>
<th>End of reporting period</th>
<th>Total cases</th>
<th>Cases Confirmed</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
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<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>31-Mar-20</td>
<td>18-Mar-20</td>
<td>13-Mar-23</td>
<td>53 670</td>
<td>53 670</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0,00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On 31 March 2020, the Minister of Health in Burundi reported the first two confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 13 March 2023, the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases is 53,670, including 15 deaths.

| Burundi | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 17-Mar-23 | 17-Mar-23 | 26-Mar-23 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0,00%|

Refer to the article above.

| Cameroon | Humanitarian crisis (North, Adamawa & East) | Protracted 2 | 31-Dec-13 | 27-Jun-17 | 1-Mar-23 | - | - | - | - |

As a result of the ongoing crisis in Far-Northern Cameroon and neighbouring countries, there has been a massive influx of internally displaced populations and refugees in Adamawa, North and East regions. As of 28 Feb 2023, an estimated 385K people are internally displaced in the area.

| Cameroon | Humanitarian crisis (NW & SW) | Protracted 2 | 1-Oct-16 | 27-Jun-18 | 1-Mar-23 | - | - | - | - |

The humanitarian situation in the NW & SW regions remains dire, marked by continued violent attacks on schools and children, as well as on healthcare. Continued fighting between non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and State security forces led to the killing and displacement of civilians. Humanitarian activities continue to be hampered by roadblocks, theft of humanitarian supplies, bureaucratic impediments, and risk of IEDs in public spaces and roads used by humanitarians. As of 28 Feb 2023, 628K people are internally displaced in the area.

| Cameroon | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region) | Grade 2 | 31-Dec-13 | 27-Jun-17 | 16-Jan-23 | 1 200 000 | - | - | - |

The security situation in the Far-North region of Cameroon remains volatile. The Mayo-Sava department concentrates the greatest number of incidents in November. In the Mayo-Tsanaga department, attacks of NSAGs led to the displacement of more than 2,935 households (24,192 people) and for which humanitarian assistance remains insufficient. In addition, more than 33,600 houses and 151 schools have been overflooded; 48,000 hectares of land have been destroyed and 10,566 animals have been lost in Mayo-Danay, Logone & Chari, and Mayo-Tsanaga departments.

| Cameroon | Cholera | Grade 3 | 31-Aug-21 | 25-Oct-21 | 26-Jan-23 | 15 164 | 1 806 | 303 | 2,00%|

Between 20 and 26 January 2023, five new suspected cases of cholera with one death have been reported from Littoral (4 cases) and Centre (one case) regions. As of 26 January 2023, 15 164 suspected cases of cholera including 1 806 laboratory-confirmed cases and 303 deaths (CFR 2.0%) have been reported since October 2021, from eight Regions. Patients’ ages range from 2 months to 103 years with a median of 27 years, and females remain twice less affected than males.

| Cameroon | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 6-Mar-20 | 6-Mar-20 | 12-Mar-23 | 124 741 | 124 741 | 1 968 | 1,60%|

The Cameroon Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 6 March 2020. As of 12 March 2023, a total of 124 741 cases have been reported, including 1 968 deaths and 122 640 recoveries.

| Cameroon | Measles | Ungraded | 2-Apr-19 | 1-Jan-23 | 12-Mar-23 | 667 | 667 | 0 | 0,00%|

In 2023, a total of 667 total confirmed cases (150 IgM+, 501 epi linked and 16 compatible measles cases) have been reported in Cameroon. Currently, a total of 18 health districts have active outbreaks as of 12 March 2023.

| Cameroon | Mpox | Grade 3 | 24-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 12-Mar-23 | 124 | 18 | 3 | 2,40%|

From week 1 to week 10, 2023 (ending 12 March), nine new suspected case of Mpox have been reported from nine health districts. Since January 2022 a total of 124 suspected cases including 18 confirmed and three deaths have been reported in the country.

| Cameroon | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 23-May-19 | 1-Jan-20 | 26-Mar-23 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0,00%|

No new case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week 12, 2023 (ending 26 Mar 2023). There were three cases reported in 2022, three others reported in 2021, and seven cases reported in 2020.

| Cameroon | Yellow Fever | Ungraded | 7-Feb-21 | 4-Jan-21 | 22-Jan-23 | 3 243 | 83 | 3 | 0,10%|

From the beginning of the outbreak in February 2021 to 22 January 2023, 3 243 suspected cases of YF have been reported and investigated, including 83 laboratory-confirmed cases among whom three have died (CFR 3.6%). Of note, 10 new suspected cases have been reported between weeks 1-3 (2-22 January 2023). A total of 29 districts are affected, in all ten regions of the country.

| Cape Verde | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 19-Mar-20 | 18-Mar-20 | 26-Mar-23 | 63 260 | 63 260 | 413 | 0,70%|

The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Cape Verde on 19 March 2020. As of 26 March 2023, a total of 63 260 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 413 deaths and 62 786 recoveries were reported in the country.

| Central African Republic | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 2 | 11-Dec-13 | 11-Dec-13 | 2-Feb-23 | 3 400 000 | - | - | - |

The humanitarian crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) continues to deteriorate. In 2022, 3.4 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection, an increase of 10% compared to 2022. A recent analysis for the period October 2022-August 2023 showed an expected 16% and 20% increase in the burden of acute malnutrition, respectively among under-five children and pregnant women as compared to last year projections.

| Central African Republic | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 22-Jan-23 | 15 367 | 15 367 | 113 | 0,70%|

The Ministry of Health and population announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case in Central African Republic on 14 March 2020. As of 22 January 2023, a total of 15 367 confirmed cases, 113 deaths and 15 200 recovered were reported.
### Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment

**WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES - WEEK 13: 20 - 26 MARCH 2023**

**No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported this epiweek 12, 2023 (ending 26 Mar 2023). There are five cases reported in 2022. Although no new cases were reported in 2021, 4 cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2020 and 21 cases in 2019 from several outbreaks.**

<table>
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<th>Event</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>23-May-22</td>
<td>1-Jan-22</td>
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<td>1-Mar-23</td>
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<td>25 143</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>14-Dec-22</td>
<td>1-Jan-23</td>
<td>24-Jan-23</td>
<td>4 104</td>
<td>16</td>
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**The Lac Chad province is experiencing a double security and environmental crisis. Since 2015, the region is impacted by attacks of non-state armed groups which have forced local communities to flee their homes. The province experienced heavy rainfall which has affected some 229 000 people between October and December 2022, and has destroyed large surfaces of cropland, washed away more than 6 000 of cattle, and caused extensive damage to homes and schools. The floods added a new challenge to an already critical situation. As of 28 Feb 2023, Chad has 381K internally displaced persons and hosts 595K refugees.**

**The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Chad on 19 March 2020. As of 12 March 2023, a total of 7 682 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 194 deaths.**

**As at week 10 of 2023 ( ending 12 March ), 1 973 suspected cases are reported from 112 out of 150 health districts in the country this year. A total of 210 cases tested positive for yellow fever. As of 5 Mar 2023, 2 664 suspected cases of yellow fever have been reported. Of these, 1 989 cases have been investigated, including 25 probable and 31 lab-confirmed cases. A total of 74 deaths have been reported (CFR 3.0%) including one among probable and six among confirmed cases. A total of 27/126 districts in 10/23 provinces have been affected since the beginning of the outbreak.**

**The Government of Congo announced the confirmation of the first case of COVID-19 in Congo on 14 March 2020. As of 19 March 2023, a total of 25 143 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 389 deaths have been reported in the country.**

**Since 11 March 2020, a total of 88 299 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported from Côte d’Ivoire including 834 deaths, and a total of 87 457 recoveries.**

**From 1 January 2022 to 1 February 2023, the Republic of Congo has reported at least 68 suspected cases of monkeypox including five probable and five laboratory-confirmed cases, with three deaths among the CFR (4.4%).**

**Since the beginning of 2022, more than 1.56 million people have been in a situation of internal displacement (IDPs) in the DRC. In Ituri Province, intercommunal violence escalated in the last quarter where there is a worrying increase in attacks in the territories of Djugu and Irumu, with more than 70 civilians were killed during Feb 2023. In addition, around 380 houses had been burnt down in repeated attacks in Ituri province since Jan 2023.**

**An outbreak of cholera was officially declared in North Kivu province of DRC on 14 December 2022, following a massive influx of IDPs in Nyiragongo and Karisimbi health zones (HZs). Between outbreak inception on week 47, 2022 (21-27 November) and 27 January 2023, a cumulative of 4 104 suspected cases of cholera including 16 deaths (CFR 0.4%) have been reported, including 3 798 cases and 16 deaths (CFR 0.4%) in Nyiragongo HZ, and 306 cases and zero death (CFR 0.0%) in Karisimbi HZ. An OCV campaign has been officially launched on 25 January 2023 and is scheduled from 26-30 January 2023.**

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**Côte d’Ivoire COVID-19 Grade 3 11-Mar-20 11-Mar-20 26-Mar-23 88 299 88 299 834 0,90%**

**Chad Covid-19 Grade 3 3-Mar-22 4-Mar-22 17-Feb-23 774 27 1 0,10%**

**Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian crisis Protracted 3 20-Dec-16 17-Apr-17 12-Mar-23 - - - -**

**Democratic Republic of Congo Cholera Grade 3 14-Dec-22 1-Jan-23 24-Jan-23 4 104 16 0,40%**

**Democratic Republic of Congo Protracted 3 20-Dec-16 17-Apr-17 12-Mar-23 - - - -**

**Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian crisis Protracted 3 20-Dec-16 17-Apr-17 12-Mar-23 - - - -**

**Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian crisis Protracted 3 20-Dec-16 17-Apr-17 12-Mar-23 - - - -**

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**Congo Humanitarian crisis Protracted 3 20-Dec-16 17-Apr-17 12-Mar-23 - - - -**

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**Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian crisis Protracted 3 20-Dec-16 17-Apr-17 12-Mar-23 - - - -**

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**Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian crisis Protracted 3 20-Dec-16 17-Apr-17 12-Mar-23 - - - -**

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**Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian crisis Protracted 3 20-Dec-16 17-Apr-17 12-Mar-23 - - - -**

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**Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian crisis Protracted 3 20-Dec-16 17-Apr-17 12-Mar-23 - - - -**
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Cholera
Grade 3
16-Jan-15
1-Jan-23
12-Mar-23
5 901
462
38
0.60%

From epidemiological week 1 to 10, 2023, 5 901 suspected cases of cholera, including 38 deaths (CFR 0.6%), have been recorded in 59 Health Zones of nine provinces. There are ongoing cholera outbreaks in the provinces of North and South Kivu. The incidence (per 100,000 inhabitants) is 11 for the whole of the DRC. Between weeks 1-9 of 2023, at total of 1 695 samples were tested and 462 (27.3%) were found positive for Vibrio cholerae.

Democratic Republic of the Congo
COVID-19
Grade 3
10-Mar-20
10-Mar-20
12-Mar-23
95 863
95 861
1 464
1.50%

Since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, declared on 10 March 2020, a total of 95 861 confirmed cases and two probable case, including 1 464 deaths have been reported. A total of 84 395 people have recovered.

Democratic Republic of the Congo
Measles
Ungraded
12-Oct-21
1-Jan-23
5-Mar-23
40 650
624
465
1.10%

As of week 9 of 2023 ( ending 5 March ), the country has reported 40 650 suspected measles cases with 465 related deaths , 624 are IgM+ for measles from 1 154 tested samples and 121 IgM+ for Rubella. About 70 health zones are experiencing confirmed measles outbreak since January 2023.

Democratic Republic of the Congo
Meningitis
Ungraded
31-May-22
2-Jun-22
23-Feb-23
419
76
18,10%

The suspected meningitis outbreak is still ongoing in the Banalia health zone, Tshopo province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. From 2 June 2022 to 23 February 2023, a total of 419 suspected cases with 76 deaths (CFR 18.1%) have been reported.

Democratic Republic of the Congo
Mpox
Grade 3
30-Mar-19
1-Jan-22
15-Feb-23
395
0
0,00%

From 1 January 2022 through 15 February 2023, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) reported 395 confirmed with no death among the confirmed cases. All confirmed cases belong to Clade I.

Democratic Republic of the Congo
Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)
Grade 2
27-Aug-22
27-Aug-22
22-Mar-23
17 229
117
183
1.10%

According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), this week, two cVDPV1 cases were reported in Haut Lomami and Tanganyika with onsets of paralysis in October and November. This brings the total number of cVDPV1 cases in 2022 to 117.

Democratic Republic of the Congo
Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)
Grade 2
26-Feb-21
1-Jan-22
22-Mar-23
321
0
0,00%

For this week , the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), has reported that three cVDPV2 cases were reported in Mongala and Tanganyika with onsets of paralysis in October and November 2022 . There are 321 cVDPV2 cases in 2022.

Equatorial Guinea
COVID-19
Grade 3
14-Mar-20
14-Mar-20
17-Mar-23
10 189
10 189
1 425
1.00%

The Ministry of Health and Welfare announced the first confirmed COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. As of 30 October 2022, a total of 10 189 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 1 425 deaths were reported in the country. A total of 10 085 patients have recovered from the disease.

Equatorial Guinea
Marburg virus disease
Grade 2
13-Feb-23
8-Feb-23
21-Mar-23
9
9
7
77,7%

An outbreak of Marburg virus disease has been ongoing in Equatorial Guinea since 13 February 2023. Cumulatively, a total of nine confirmed cases and seven deaths (CFR 77.7%) have been reported.

Eritrea
COVID-19
Grade 3
21-Mar-20
21-Mar-20
30-Oct-22
10 189
10 189
103
1.00%

The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Eritrea on 21 March 2020. As of 30 October 2022, a total of 10 189 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 103 deaths were reported in the country. A total of 10 085 patients have recovered from the disease.

Eritrea
Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)
Grade 2
2-Jun-22
7-Jun-22
26-Mar-23
2
2
0
0.00%

No new case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported in week 12, 2023 (ending 26 Mar 2023). There has so far been one case reported in 2022 and another one reported in 2021. This latter one was however confirmed on 2 June 2022 by the Ethiopian National Polio laboratory.

Eswatini
COVID-19
Grade 3
13-Mar-20
13-Mar-20
17-Mar-23
74 323
74 323
1 425
1.90%

The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in the kingdom of Eswatini on 17 March 2020. As of 9 March 2023, a total of 74 323 cases have been reported with 1 425 associated deaths.

Ethiopia
Drought/food insecurity
Grade 3
17-Feb-22
1-Jan-22
18-Jan-23
12 000 000
- -

Poor rainfall during the October-to-December dry rainy season marks the fifth consecutive below-average rainy season in the Horn of Africa, contributing to continued emergency-levels of humanitarian need for vulnerable populations across the region. At present, nearly 12 million people are estimated to be food insecure, and 8.6 million people are being targeted for water, sanitation and hygiene assistance across the drought-affected areas.
### Ethiopia

**COVID-19 Grade 3**
- **Date notified to WHO:** 17-Mar-20
- **End of reporting period:** 26-Mar-23

**Statistics:**
- **Total cases:** 500,437
- **Confirmed Deaths:** 7,573
- **CFR:** 1.50%

### Ghana

**Measles Ungraded**
- **Date notified to WHO:** 13-Apr-17
- **End of reporting period:** 26-Mar-23

**Statistics:**
- **Total cases:** 1,610
- **Confirmed Deaths:** 0
- **CFR:** 0.00%

### Gabon

**COVID-19 Grade 3**
- **Date notified to WHO:** 12-Mar-20
- **End of reporting period:** 20-Mar-23

**Statistics:**
- **Total cases:** 171,412
- **Confirmed Deaths:** 1,462
- **CFR:** 0.90%

### Gambia

**Measles Ungraded**
- **Date notified to WHO:** 1-Jan-23
- **End of reporting period:** 17-Feb-23

**Statistics:**
- **Total cases:** 171,412
- **Confirmed Deaths:** 1,462
- **CFR:** 0.90%

### Guinea

**Measles Ungraded**
- **Date notified to WHO:** 9-May-18
- **End of reporting period:** 31-Dec-22

**Statistics:**
- **Total cases:** 23,259
- **Confirmed Deaths:** 432
- **CFR:** 1.85%

### Guinea-Bissau

**COVID-19 Grade 3**
- **Date notified to WHO:** 23-May-20
- **End of reporting period:** 5-Mar-23

**Statistics:**
- **Total cases:** 9,134
- **Confirmed Deaths:** 176
- **CFR:** 1.90%

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In Ethiopia, some 2.7 million people have been displaced and another 887,000 refugees are located in the country as of 28 Feb 2023. Humanitarian partners have assisted more than 3.7 million people as of 4 January 2023, representing 68.5% of the total planned caseload of 5.4 million people in Tigray under the current round (Round 2) of food distribution. Hundreds of thousands of people continue to be uprooted from their homesteads, with a consequential increase in humanitarian needs.

A cholera outbreak has been ongoing in Ethiopia since 27 August 2022. The index case was reported from Bekay Kebele, Oromia Region and the outbreak was confirmed on 9 September. As of 2 February 2023, a total of 1,086 verified cases of cholera with 28 deaths (CFR 2.6%) have been reported, including 869 cases and 13 deaths (CFR 1.5%) from Oromia region and 199 cases and 15 deaths (CFR 7.5%) from Somali region. A total of 66 kebeles (villages) have so far been affected, distributed in ten woredas. Cholera outbreak in Somali region is controlled.

Since the confirmation of the first case on 21 March 2020, Ethiopia has confirmed in total 500,437 cases of COVID-19 as of 26 March 2023, with 7,573 deaths and 487,035 recoveries.

A total of 2,863 suspected measles cases are reported as of week 12 (ending 12 March) of the current year compared to 3,309 cases same period last year. The confirmed cases are 1,610 since January this year, eight regions are experiencing active measles outbreaks.

There is an ongoing outbreak of measles in the Northern region of Ghana. From epidemiological week 1 to week 5 (ending 17 February 2023), a total of 209 suspected cases and 37 deaths (CFR: 1.8%) were reported. The majority of cases are male. The ages of cases range from 3 to 65 years, with the highest number of cases recorded in the 26-35 years age group.

On 20 March 2023, there are 123 confirmed and four deaths reported from 13 over 16 administrative regions, with the Greater Accra region reporting the most cases.

No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week 12 of 2023 (ending 26 March 2023). There was one case reported in 2022. In addition, ten cases were reported in 2021, 38 in 2020 and 15 in 2019.

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In the Gambia, a total of 2,863 suspected measles cases have been reported as confirmed cases of measles, with 372 deaths, and 12,189 recoveries reported.

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Since the beginning of 2022 up to week 52 (ending 31 December), a total of 23,259 suspected measles cases with 432 confirmed and 33 death (CFR 0.1%) have been reported in Guinea through the integrated disease surveillance and response.

On 25 March 2023, the Ministry of Health of Guinea Bissau reported the first COVID-19 confirmed case in the country. As of 5 March 2023, the country has reported 9,134 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 8720 recoveries and 176 deaths.
Malawi COVID-19 Grade 3 20-Mar-20 20-Mar-20 17-Mar-23 342 967 342 967 5 688 1,70%
Kenya COVID-19 Grade 3 19-Oct-22 19-Mar-23 7 570 208 121 1,60%
Kenya Cholera Grade 3 3-Mar-22 3-Mar-22 26-Mar-23 55 789 55 786 0 0,00%
Lesotho COVID-19 Grade 3 20-Mar-20 20-Mar-20 17-Mar-23 14 242 14 242 0 0,00%
Liberia Measles Ungraded 26-Mar-20 26-Mar-20 19-Feb-23 8 090 8 090 294 3,60%
Liberia Measles Ungraded 26-Mar-20 26-Mar-20 19-Feb-23 8 090 8 090 294 3,60%
Liberia Measles Ungraded 26-Mar-20 26-Mar-20 19-Feb-23 8 090 8 090 294 3,60%
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Kenya Measles Ungraded 26-Mar-20 26-Mar-20 19-Feb-23 8 090 8 090 294 3,60%
One positive case of wild WPV1 was detected in Lilongwe from a child with the date of onset of paralysis on 19 November 2021. No other cases have been reported. Malawi continues to participate in the multi-country, subregional outbreak response, to urgently stop the WPV1 outbreak affecting the area.

The humanitarian situation in Mali remains of concern in 2023, still in the northern and central regions. The humanitarian crisis is taking place amidst COVID-19 and measles outbreak, with the risk of other emerging and re-emerging diseases. The situation in the centre and north of the country is likely related to the increase in direct and indirect attacks against national and international forces and civilians. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reached 412,387 at the end of December 2022, according to the Displacement Tracking Matrix.

On 25 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Mali reported the first COVID-19 confirmed case in the country. As of 28 February 2023, a total of 33,018 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country including 743 deaths and 32,074 recoveries.

From the beginning of the year through 26 February 2023, 155 suspected measles cases were tested in Mali and 62 were laboratory confirmed. Confirmed measles cases were reported in 10 of the country’s 75 health districts (13.3%).

The government of Mauritania announced its first confirmed COVID-19 case on 29 August 2022. The index case is a 25-year-old male breeder from Gharbi region. As of 25 December 2022, a total of 53 cases have been confirmed with 24 deaths (CFR 45.3%).

A new confirmed case of Rift Valley fever (RVF) was reported by the Mauritanian Ministry of Health on 29 August 2022. The index case is a 25-year-old male breeder from Aïr region. As of 25 December 2022, a total of 53 cases have been confirmed with 24 deaths (CFR 45.3%).

Mozambique has experienced severe floods during the rainy season. Between 31 January and 12 March 2023, heavy rainfall has occurred in 10/11 Provinces of Mozambique, including rains from the Freddy cyclone system which has made landfall twice. As of 24 March, 955,008 people have been affected by Freddy’s double landfall in Mozambique, across 33 districts in eight provinces including Zambezia (458,042), Sofala (171,759), Inhambane (107,614), Tete (85,139), Maputo City (32,230), Niassa (14,193), Gaza (11,341) and Manica (6,169). A total of 175 deaths have been reported, including 143 deaths in Zambezia which is by far the most affected province after Freddy’s second passage. Nearly 180,044 people have been displaced and relocated across 213 accommodation centres in Zambezia (110), Sofala (43), Tete (30), Inhambane (13), and Niassa (11).

Thousands of people fled the northern districts of Cabo Delgado, in Mozambique, and they came looking for safety and livelihood opportunities in areas such as where attacks have taken place since the beginning of the conflict since the beginning of the conflict. This additional population presents enormous pressure on the district’s basic services, particularly access to water and healthcare, which were already precarious before the conflict.

Cholera outbreak has been reported from Sofala and Zambezia provinces of Mozambique. From 14 September 2022 to 19 March 2023, a total of 10,854 cases and 75 deaths (CFR 0.7%) have been reported from six provinces and 33 districts.

The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Mozambique on 22 March 2020. As of 19 March 2023, a total of 233,334 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 1,044 deaths have been reported in the country.

Cholera has been diagnosed Wednesday, 12 October 2022 in Maputo City in a man, Health minister Armindo Tiago said. As of 17 March 2023, no additional case has been reported.

According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. The number of cases in 2022 remains four. There were two cases reported in 2021.

According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, two cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) were reported in Zambezia this week. There were 21 cases in 2022. Intensified surveillance efforts continue across the country.

A single patient has been confirmed for West Nile Virus and Chikungunya and was reported in the Onandjokwe District, Oshikoto Region, Namibia. The patient presented on 19 Feb 2023 and was reported on 8 Mar 2023 as positive for both diseases by the National Institute of Pathology.
**Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES - WEEK 13: 20 - 26 MARCH 2023**

### Poliomyelitis

From 19 March 2020 to 18 February 2023, a total of 9,512 cases with 315 deaths have been reported across the country. A total of 9,082 recoveries have been reported from the country.

### Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian access in Niger has deteriorated because of growing insecurity in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillabéri regions. Niger hosts 808,388 people whose situation is of concern, of which 48% are internally displaced persons (IDPs), 43% refugees, 6% returnees, 2% asylum seekers and other people whose situation is worrying (mainly Burkinafaso).

### COVID-19

The first case of COVID-19 was detected in Namibia on the 14 March 2020. As of 12 March 2023, a total of 171,222 confirmed cases with 4,090 deaths have been reported.

### Meningitis

From 1 October 2022 to 15 March 2023, 66 Local Government Areas (LGAs) from 21 out of 36 administrative states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) reported 628 confirmed and including 45 laboratory-confirmed and 343 clinically compatible. Both sexes are affected, and children aged 2-14 years account for the majority of confirmed cases.

### Measles

From 1 January to 29 January 2023, a cumulative 429 suspected cholera cases and 17 deaths (CFR: 4%) have been reported from 24 Local Governmental Areas (LGAs) in 11 states, namely Cross River (242), Ebonyi (86), Niger (38), Abia (35), Ondo (10), Katsina (5), Sokoto (3), Zamfara (3), Osun (1) and Kano (1). Of the suspected cases since the beginning of 2023 to 5 March, 676 confirmed and four probable cases of Lassa fever with 37 deaths (CFR 16%) have been reported in 22 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The highest number of cases was reported in Ondo (33%), Edo (29%), and Bauchi (10%) States. The National Multisectoral Emergency Operations Center for Lassa Fever has been activated at Level 2 to coordinate and strengthen the ongoing response activities in the country.

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### Rift Valley Fever

Niger reported on 23 February 2023 a confirmed case of Rift Valley fever (RVF) following laboratory confirmation in a 38-year-old male resident of the village of Zangon Natsira in Zinder region.

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The Rwanda Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. As of 26 February 2023, a total of 133 172 cases with 1 468 deaths and 131 647 recovered cases have been reported in the country.

On 6 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of Sao Tome and Principe reported the country’s first case of COVID-19. As of 19 March 2023, a total of 6 349 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 77 deaths. A total of 6 219 cases have been reported as recoveries.

Sao Tome And Principe is experiencing its first ever documented dengue outbreak. From 15 April to 22 January 2023, a total of 1 180 cases and 8 deaths (CFR 0.7%) have been confirmed via RDT from: Água Grande (799, 67.3%), Mêzôchi (180, 15.5%), Lobata (97, 8.3%), Cantagaloo (47, 4.1%), Caoué (23, 2.0%), Lemba (20, 1.6%), and RAP (14, 1.2%). During week 3, there was 8 new case registered in the country. Água Grande’s attack rate is by far the highest (94.8 per 10 000 inhabitants). Those aged 30-39 years are experiencing the highest attack rate at 73.1 cases per 10 000.

Since the first COVID-19 confirmed cases were reported in Seychelles on 14 March 2020 as of 28 February 2023, a total of 50 937 cases have been confirmed, including 50 750 recoveries and 172 deaths have been reported.

Eighteen (18) dengue confirmed cases including six males and 12 females have been reported in Thilonge (17) and Popenguine (1) districts from week 1 to week 9 of 2023. In 2022, 238 cases were recorded including 203 confirmed by PCR (85.3%) and 35 by IgM testing (14.7%). They were mostly concentrated in the first and last quarters of 2022. Eleven regions were affected. The Matam region had reported the highest number of cases (134 cases, 56.3%), followed by Dakar (41 cases, 17.2%), Kaffrine (17 cases, 7.1%).

Senegal: From epidemic week 1 to 3 of 2023 (ending 22 January 2023), 17 confirmed cases of measles with no deaths were reported from four regions in Senegal namely Diourbel (10 cases), Kédougou (4 cases), Louga (1 case), and Matam (2 cases). Almost all reported cases (16, 94.1%) were unvaccinated against measles.

By 31 December 2022 (Week 52), 16 out of 16 districts reported a total of 1174 suspected measles cases, including 178 Laboratory confirmed measles cases. Of the total suspected measles cases, 303 (26%) cases are above five years. In December 2022, three districts, namely Western Area Rural, Western Area Urban and Karene districts reported more than 3 measles cases. Surveillance and immunisation activities have been intensified in all districts.

The Government has declared on Monday 13 February 2023 a National State of Disaster to enable an intensive, coordinated response to the impact of floods that are affecting several regions of the country. Material damages reported are ranging from flooded homes, vehicles swept away by floodwaters and overflowing dams and sewerage facilities, to the loss of basic infrastructure and damage to roads, bridges and a lymphopoe hospital.

As of 24 March 2023, a total of nine confirmed cholera cases including one death have been reported in Gataoung Province. All cases are adults, ranging in age from 19 to 44 years. No confirmed cases have been reported in other provinces. A total of 130 contacts have been identified and 61 traced.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa through 18 March 2023, a cumulative total of 4 070 434 confirmed cases and 102 595 deaths have been reported.

Since the first COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa through 18 March 2023, a cumulative total of 4 070 434 confirmed cases and 102 595 deaths have been reported.
An estimated 9.4 million people including 2.2 million women, 4.9 million children, and 337K refugees are projected to need humanitarian assistance and protection services in 2023. Communities faced critical needs in January 2023 owing to the impact of multiple emergencies such as recurring subnational violence, food insecurity, flooding, inaccessibility, and public health emergencies. Floodwater levels remained high in Bentiu and Rubkonra towns in Unity, and multiple locations in Jonglei and Upper Nile impeding livelihood activities, exposing people to waterborne diseases, and disrupting the provision of basic services. United Nations Mission in South Sudan brought the communities of Yorkja (Tijor in Juba County) and Jonkkapapay (Rejong in Terekeka County) together for a peace and reconciliation conference resulting in nine concrete resolutions. Another peace agreement was between the Ngok Dinkas and Misseriyas of the disputed Abyei Box was held from 20-23 March 2023 and was facilitated by UNISFA, IOM, FAO and partners. The main objective was to discuss challenges and expectations surrounding the movement of cattle in the area.

### Table: Outbreaks and Other Emergencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Date notified to WCO</th>
<th>Start of reporting period</th>
<th>End of reporting period</th>
<th>Total cases</th>
<th>Cases Confirmed</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>CFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Humanitarian crisis</td>
<td>Protrated 3</td>
<td>15-Aug-16</td>
<td>15-Aug-16</td>
<td>23-Mar-23</td>
<td>9,400,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>7-Mar-23</td>
<td>22-Feb-23</td>
<td>22-Mar-23</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>5-Apr-20</td>
<td>5-Apr-20</td>
<td>16-Mar-23</td>
<td>18,368</td>
<td>18,368</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Hepatitis E</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>3-Jan-18</td>
<td>1-Jan-19</td>
<td>19-Mar-23</td>
<td>4,009</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>23-Feb-22</td>
<td>1-Jan-22</td>
<td>16-Mar-23</td>
<td>5,433</td>
<td>4,856</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Tanzania, United Republic of     | Cholera                | Grade 3 | 21-Feb-23 | 15-Feb-23 | 13-Mar-23 | 72 | 23 | 3 | 4.20% |
| Tanzania, United Republic of     | COVID-19               | Grade 3 | 16-Mar-20 | 16-Mar-20 | 17-Mar-23 | 42,942 | 42,942 | 846 | 2.00% |
| Tanzania, United Republic of     | Measles                | Ungraded | 21-Feb-23 | 1-Jan-22 | 21-Feb-23 | 3,811 | 710 | 11 | 0.30% |

Cumulatively, 3,811 suspected measles cases have been tested, resulting in cumulative 710 laboratory confirmed measles cases and 313 laboratory confirmed rubella cases. Eleven probable deaths have been reported at Mimpmbwe District Council, and nine of them occurred at the community level. One hundred and thirty-eight (138) councils have already reported at least one laboratory-confirmed measles case while 49 councils have confirmed measles outbreaks at one point during the year from January 2022 to February 2023.

| Togo                             | COVID-19               | Grade 3 | 6-Mar-20 | 1-Mar-20 | 26-Mar-23 | 39,443 | 39,443 | 290 | 0.70% |

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 26 March 2023, a total of 39,443 cases, including 290 deaths and 39,127 recovered cases, have been reported in the country.

| Togo                             | Meningitis             | Grade 2 | 15-Feb-23 | 15-Feb-23 | 11-Mar-23 | 105 | 17 | 10 | 9.50% |

On 15 February 2023, an outbreak of meningitis was officially declared by the Ministry of Health of Togo, in Oti South district of Savana region in the northern part of the country. The epidemiologic threshold has been crossed in week 6 (ending 12 February), with a cumulative of 105 suspected cases with 10 deaths (CFR 9.5%) reported between week 51 of 2022 (ending 25 December) and week 10 of 2023 (ending 12 March 2023). Seventeen (17) cases have been laboratory-confirmed for Streptococcus pneumoniae. More than 80% of cases are aged above 10 years.

| Togo                             | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 18-Oct-19 | 13-Sep-19 | 22-Feb-23 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0.00% |

No case was reported this week. There were 2 cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) reported in 2022. No cases were reported in 2021. There were nine cases in 2020, while the total number of cVDPV2 cases reported in 2019 remains at eight.

| Uganda                           | Drought/food insecurity | Grade 3 | 17-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 31-Jan-23 | - | - | - | - |

According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network report covering projections from Oct 2022 to May 2023, below-average crop production and high food and non-food inflation are to drive acute food insecurity in Uganda. In Karamoja, significantly below-average crop production (estimated to be only around half of normal levels) for a third consecutive season and localized insecurity continue to disrupt typical livelihoods and reduce income-earning. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), Adjumani district is expected to be in IPC Phase 2 during the Aug 2022-Jan 2023 period. In the refugee hosting districts, all of them were classified in IPC Phase 1.

| Uganda                           | COVID-19               | Grade 3 | 21-Mar-20 | 21-Mar-20 | 11-Mar-23 | 170,475 | 170,475 | 3,630 | 2.10% |

The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Uganda on 21 March 2020. As of 11 March 2023, a total of 170,475 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 3,630 deaths were reported.
From 23 June 2022 to 17 January 2023, eight cases of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) have been confirmed in Uganda from Kanungu (2), Masaka (2), Amuru (1), Kakerera (1), Nakasongola (1) and Rakai (1) districts with three deaths. The last confirmed case was registered on 4 December 2022.

A measles outbreak has been ongoing in Bunyoro Region of Uganda since 7 December 2022. As of 1 February 2023, a cumulative total of 144 suspect cases, 12 confirmed cases and no deaths have been reported since the onset of the outbreak.

On 1 March 2023, UVRI VHF laboratory confirmed 12 human cases in the greater Mbarara areas (Mbarara district, Mbarara City, Kazo and Isingiro districts). Nine human cases and no deaths have been reported since the onset of the outbreak.

In 2022 and as of 30 February 2023, a total of 984 samples have been collected and tested for yellow fever (YF), of which 28 tested IgM+ for YF. Two cases were classified as laboratory-confirmed, including one in Masaka district and another one in Wakiso district. There are currently seven cases under investigation, from six districts including Kasese (2), Bukkwe (1), Bundibugyo (1), Mbarara (1), Masaka (1), and Wakiso (1).

Zambia’s index case was confirmed in Vumbwi district on 21 January 2023 and was linked to the Mozambique outbreak. Vumbwi district continues to receive cases from Malawi and Mozambique seeking for care in Vumbwi health facilities. Currently six districts are affected (Vumbwi, Chipata, Chipangali, Lusangazi, Mwansambowe and Nchelenge). Three of the four districts in Eastern province all share a border with Malawi, with Vumbwi bordering Mozambique as well. Cumulatively, Zambia has reported 224 cases and 5 deaths (CFR = 2.2%) as of 12 March 2023. Highest number of cases are from Vumbwi district (80), Mwansambowe (55) and Chipata (34).

The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zambia on 18 March 2020. As of 19 March 2023, a total of 343 415 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 4 057 deaths.

The anthrax outbreak is ongoing in Zimbabwe. In February 2023, four new cases have been reported from Gokwe North district. As of 5 March 2023, the cumulative figures for anthrax are 481 suspected cases and 0 deaths.

The Harare capital city of Zimbabwe is experiencing a typhoid fever outbreak since October 2022. As of 5 March 2023, a total of 138 cases with 28 confirmed have been reported. The 1 – 4 years age group accounts for 16% of the total cases. 15 yrs and above has the highest absolute number of cases accounting for 58% of cases.

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

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