

# WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 26: 19 JUNE- 25 JUNE 2023

Data as reported by: 17:00; 25 JUNE 2023



World Health  
Organization

African Region

Emergency Preparedness and Response

**0**

New events

**152**

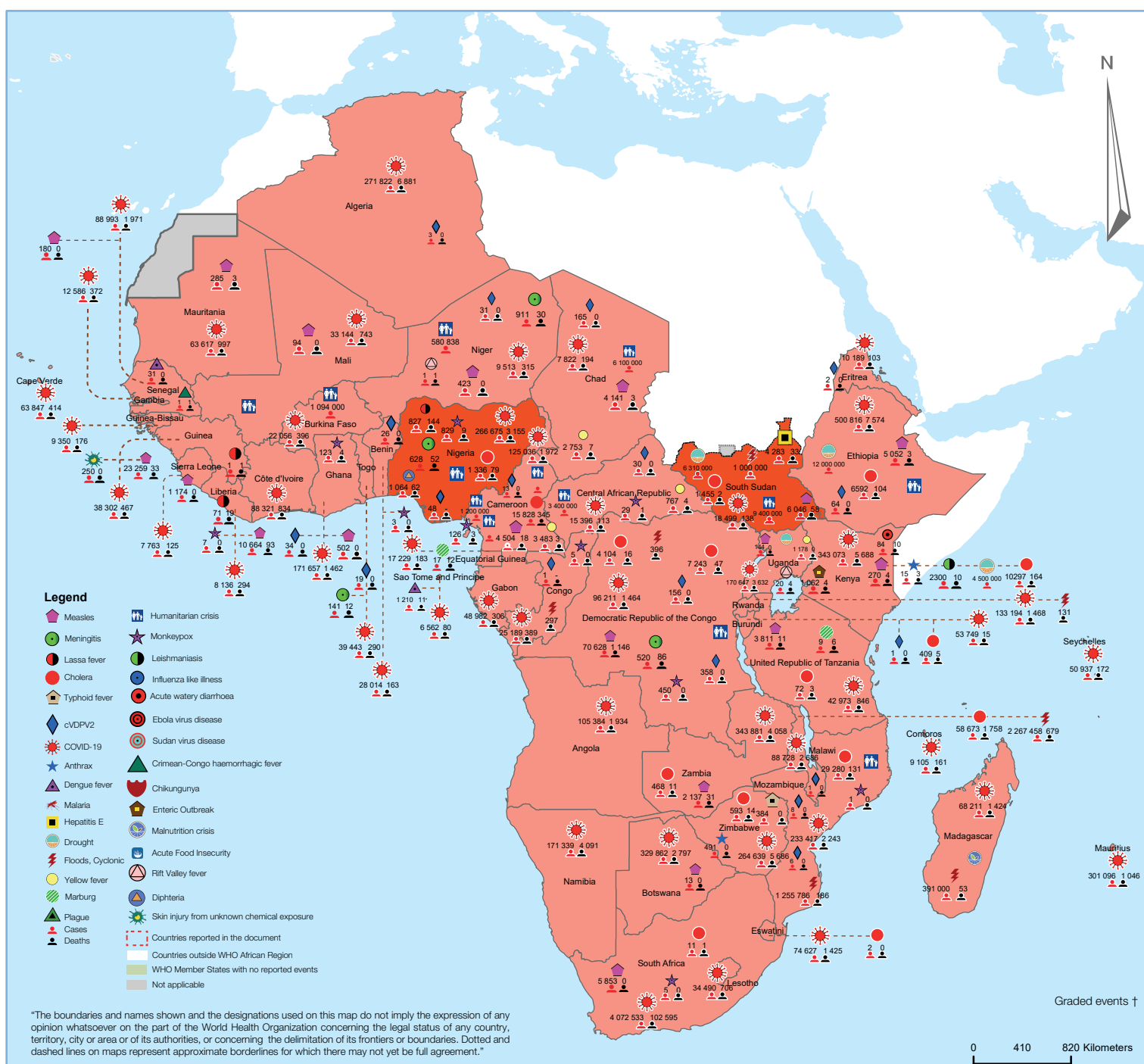
Ongoing events

**127**

Outbreaks

**25**

Humanitarian crises



**4**

Grade 3 events

**4**

Grade 2 events

**2**

Grade 1 events

**2**

Protracted 3 events

**6**

Protracted 2 events

**0**

Protracted 1 events

**38**

Ungraded events

# Overview

## Contents

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8 IDSR Report

9 All events currently being monitored

This Weekly Bulletin focuses on public health emergencies occurring in the WHO African region. This week's articles cover:

- [Humanitarian Crisis in Mali](#)
- [Cyclone Freddy Crisis in Malawi](#)
- [Mpox in Africa](#)

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:

- In Mali, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) decreased by between December 2022 and April 2023, from 412 000 to 375 000, according to the Displacement Monitoring Matrix, April 2023. On the contrary, the number of IDPs increased in certain regions such as Ménaka, Kidal, San and Sikasso. The continued deterioration of the security situation, with 178 incidents affecting civilians and humanitarian workers in the first quarter, the low level of funding for the Humanitarian Response Plan and access constraints are having a significant impact on the humanitarian response.
- The Government of Malawi and Humanitarian Partners continue to provide assistance to the Malawian population in the aftermath of cyclone Freddy that hit the southern part of the country on 12 March 2023. However, there is insufficient fund to cover all response interventions, leaving a critical unmet need of 61.1M USD. There are many areas particularly in Mulanje, Nsanje and Phalombe districts that remain unreachable by road, hence accessible only by air. Those populations are now completely isolated, lacking provision of basic social services including health care. In the same line, there are gaps in provision of essential health services in hard-to-reach areas.

# Mali

## Humanitarian Crisis

### EVENT DESCRIPTION

The humanitarian situation in Mali remains alarming in 2023 due to the persistence of the multidimensional crisis including years of armed conflict, climatic hazards, and high prices for staple foods. Acute food insecurity is expected to increase by 30 percent during the lean season (June-August), pushing 1 671 people into emergency situations (Cadre Harmonisé Phase 5). The situation is particularly worrying in the northern and central regions of the country, likely due to an increase in direct and indirect attacks against national and international forces and civilians.

As of 30 April 2023, according to the Displacement Monitoring Matrix (DTM), there were 375 539 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 78 439 households, 54% of whom were women. In May 2023, two aid workers were killed and 17 others detained by armed groups, bringing the total number of aid workers killed in the first five months of 2023 to six, and the total number of aid workers abducted or detained by armed groups to 52.

In the Mopti region, the humanitarian situation in May was marked by the displacement of populations in the villages of Manaco and Fatoma in Mopti Cercle, following the attack on their village by unidentified armed men on 11 May. A total of 1 000 people were reported displaced. Sixty households also moved from the village of Bara Sara, Bandiagara Cercle, to Mopti city following the attack on the village by non-state armed groups on 15 May.

In the Ségou region, the security situation remains characterized by the presence of armed groups and continued attacks against civilians. The threat of explosive devices is increasing in communities and against the Malian armed forces. According to the April Access Incident Scoreboard, 21 incidents involving improvised explosive devices were recorded in the Ségou and San regions, a record for all regions of Mali in March, April, and May 2023.

Farabougou village, in the Niono Cercle, has been isolated from any aid since October 2020. In this area, schools are closed, weekly markets are inaccessible,

and socio-economic activities are at a standstill. People have difficulty accessing their fields and basic social services such as health care. In Ségou Cercle, all schools of the Centre d'Animation Pédagogique in Farako have been closed since 2020 due to the ongoing insecurity. However, humanitarian actors in the health, nutrition and food security sectors continue to operate in the area. Kidnappings of local personalities continue to be reported.

In the San region, the security situation is similar to that in Ségou region, particularly in the Tominian Cercle. Armed groups are very active, especially along the border with Burkina Faso. These groups threaten and intimidate civilians, attack villages, and plant booby traps on roads. The most recent attack on the village of Bororé on 27 May resulted in the displacement of 190 households (approximately 900 people) to the commune of Lanfiala.

Ménaka, like a number of other northern regions, faces a deteriorating security situation marked by clashes between rival armed groups and rising crime. At least five security incidents were recorded during the week of 8-14 May, reflecting the continuing volatility of the situation.

This instability has led to continued displacement of the population towards the center of Ménaka and increased pressure on available resources.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is coordinating the multisectoral partner response to the humanitarian crisis in Mali. The priority regions for humanitarian operations are Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Timbuktu, and Kidal.
- WHO leads the health cluster supported by ALIMA.
- Several humanitarian organizations are on the ground to support the multi-sectoral humanitarian response and to implement projects for the benefit of the affected populations. However, some areas remain inaccessible due to security constraints.

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## SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Mali is facing a complex humanitarian crisis involving both the activities of armed groups, which are causing population movements and hampering the humanitarian response, and the effects of climate change, notably food insecurity and malnutrition. In 2022, more than 2.8 million of the 5.3 million people targeted were assisted by humanitarian partners. According to the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Mali, more funds are needed in 2023 to reach 5.7 million people and meet the priority needs of the most vulnerable.





# Malawi

## Cyclone Freddy

**2 267 458**  
**people affected**

**37**  
**Deaths**

### EVENT DESCRIPTION

Cyclone Freddy hit the Southern region of Malawi on 12 March 2023, with strong winds and torrential rains and causing substantial flooding and massive mudslides. Fourteen districts and two cities have been affected, including Balaka, Blantyre (including the city), Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Machinga, Mangochi, Mulanje, Mwanza, Neno, Ntcheu, Nsanje, Phalombe, Thyolo, and Zomba (including the city).

According to the Malawi Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), some 2 267 458 people have been affected across the many flooded areas, representing 523 564 households. Some 679 people lost their lives, 2 178 were injured and an estimated 537 people were still missing, as of 29 May, though they have still not been found despite all rescue efforts that were deployed.

Several infrastructure, including, 63 health care facilities, 558 schools, 44 roads, 40 bridges and over 179 223 hectares of agricultural land were destroyed, putting around 1.6 million people in acute food insecurity, in addition to the 3.8 million of Malawians who were already in acute food insecurity before cyclone Freddy's landfall. Nearly 882 989 houses were flooded and either partially or totally destroyed, resulting in the displacement of about 659 278 people (323 026 women; 49.0%) who had initially found shelter in 747 accommodation centres.

Although water levels have now fully subsided in all affected areas, there are still some locations particularly in Mulanje, Nsanje and Phalombe districts that remain inaccessible by road, hence only reachable by air. This situation further compromises the access of populations there residing to essential health services including in internally displaced person (IDP) camps.

Since the beginning of April, IDPs have started (voluntarily) relocating either to their original communities or in new settlements. However, the process of camp decommissioning and closure has been occurring at an alarming rate, without clear visibility and coordination, putting thousands of IDPs at risk of protection issues. Although IDPs were given relocation packs, there were

complaints about the consistency of these packs and their capability of providing enough assistance for a minimum period of six months.

As of 22 June, some 38 IDP camps were still active, hosting an estimated 78 099 IDPs distributed in Chikwawa (7 camps; 20 689 IDPs), Chiradzulu (1 camp; 535 IDPs), Mangochi (1 camp; 480 IDPs), Mulanje (5 camps; 3 615 IDPs), Nsanje (19 camps; 50 948 IDPs), Thyolo (4 camps; 962 IDPs), and Zomba (1 camp; 870 IDPs). Most of these camps are to remain active until the end of June/July, and for further relocation as well. Accordingly, the process of land identification is ongoing, with collaboration of district councils, Group Village Heads and Village Heads, and Humanitarian Actors. Once identified, possible relocation sites will undergo a multisectoral feasibility assessment to ascertain their suitability to host new communities.

Nonetheless, since the beginning of the response, life in IDP camps has always been and remain a big challenge. IDPs are living in very precarious conditions, due to overcrowding, low ventilation, low water, sanitary and hygiene (WASH) standards, low access to essential health care services and lack of food and other non-food items. The prevailing diseases/conditions are represented by malaria, acute respiratory infections, malnutrition, and cases of infestations. The need for reproductive health, and antiretroviral therapy services among others is significant. Therefore, considering that these IDP camps will remain for a longer period, the Government and its Partners are called to continue and reinforce provision of multisectoral humanitarian assistance to these vulnerable populations who have lost their houses, livelihoods and other belongings.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- ▶ The national Emergency Operations Centre was activated, led by DoDMA. Regular multisectoral coordination meetings are being held both at national and district council levels. The Health Sector is coordinating the health response under the co-leadership of the Ministry of Health and WHO.
- ▶ A Health Sector Response Plan was developed, as part of the overall Multisectoral Response Plan,

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covering a period of three months ranging from April to June 2023.

- A Health Sector rapid assessment was conducted in 151 IDP camps from seven districts (Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Machinga, Mulanje, Phalombe, and Zomba) to assess the provision of essential health services in the aftermath of cyclone Freddy and orient the response.
- An electronic Open Data Kit form was developed for daily reporting of data in IDP camps. Accordingly, 743 health surveillance assistants (HSAs) were trained in the eight most affected districts.
- WHO provided technical and financial support to the One Health Surveillance Platform training of 59 district officer trainers for the 13 southern districts.
- IPC/WASH assessments were conducted in various cholera treatment centres/units (CTCs/CTUs) in the southern region, and IPC materials were distributed.
- Supportive supervision and mentoring of health facility IPC focal points were conducted in the southern districts, especially in Blantyre, Chikwawa and Nsanje.
- WHO supported deployment of surge staff to support provision of basic emergency care in Blantyre, Mulanje, Nsanje, and Phalombe districts.
- WHO coordinated and facilitated deployment of four international EMTs including UK-EMT in Nsanje, Team Rubicon in Zomba, IFRC in Phalombe, and MSF in Nsanje and Phalombe.
- WHO supported establishment of 94 oral rehydration points (ORPs) in cyclone affected districts including Balaka (15), Blantyre (32), Chikwawa (10), Machinga (6), Mulanje (5), Neno (5), Ntcheu (6), Nsanje (10), and Phalombe (5).
- A rapid assessment of nutrition rehabilitation units of district hospitals was conducted in the eight-priority cyclone-affected districts.
- WHO delivered one paediatric severe acute malnutrition equipment module and three sets of basic supplies for the management of wasting to Mulanje and Phalombe district hospitals.
- Group discussions and meetings were organised with block, community and religious leaders to raise awareness and community engagement for cholera and other diseases prevention.
- WHO provided support for airlifting of patients from, and medicines and medical supplies including, dispatching of emergency kits and other supplies
- WHO supported the redesigning and upgrading of Ndamira and Sorgin CTUs in Nsanje district, and Ngabu CTU in Chikwawa district.

## SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Cyclone Freddy aggravated the vulnerability of more than 2 million of Malawians mostly residing in the southern part of the country. Acute food insecurity levels have reached unprecedented levels, further exacerbated by drastic augmentation in the prices of essential goods in local markets. In addition, overcrowding and low ventilation that characterize the very large majority of these camps drive the high numbers of ARI cases, while many malaria cases are observed due to lack of mosquito bed nets. The number of latrines, handwashing facilities, waste bins, and bathrooms is insufficient enough to satisfy the needs. These are areas of urgent improvement, to contribute in alleviating the sufferings of these populations who are struggling to recover from the passage of cyclone Freddy. There is also need to invest in preparedness and readiness activities, considering the potential of reoccurrence of such events in Southern Malawi.

Date	Very concerned
Date 1: 29 March	747
Date 2: 4 May	212
Date 3: 25 May	138
Date 4: 30 May	86
Date 5: 7 June	63
Date 6: 19 June	49
Date 7: 22 June	38

[▶ Go to map of the outbreaks](#)

# Multiple Countries

**1 765**  
**Cases**

**22**  
**Deaths**

**1.2%**  
**CFR**

## mpox

### EVENT DESCRIPTION

One newly confirmed mpox cases were reported from Nigeria in the past two weeks, as Africa reported 1 765 cases since January 2022. Six (6) African countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), DRC, Ghana, Liberia, and Nigeria) have reported 524 mpox cases in 2023.

The new case reported in Nigeria in the past two weeks has increased the number of cases in 2023 from 79 to 80 (1.3% increase). The case was reported in week 23 (ending June 11, 2023). The country has cumulatively reported 843 cases from 1 January 2022 to 25 June 2023. Since January 2023, eighteen states have reported 783 suspected and 80 confirmed mpox cases. Five states with the highest number of confirmed cases, 42 (52.5%), include Lagos (19), Ogun (9), Abia (6), Edo (4) and Imo (4); the majority of mpox cases in Nigeria are males 57 (72%), and 61 (76.3%) are within age 21 – 50.

Between 1 January 2022 and 25 June 2023, 1 765 laboratory-confirmed cases have been reported from 13 African countries, including; Nigeria (843), the DRC (675), Ghana (127), Cameroon (40), CAR (30), Sudan (18), Liberia (12), Congo (5), South Africa (5), Benin Republic (3), Morocco (3), Egypt (3), and Mozambique (1).

The top three countries with the highest number of confirmed cases include Nigeria, 843 (47.8%), DRC 675 (38.2%), and Ghana, 127 (7.2%). The three countries have reported 1 645 (86.9%) of all confirmed cases.

There are seven countries that recorded ongoing outbreaks in 2022 with no reported new mpox cases in 2023; Benin, Congo, Egypt, Mozambique, Morocco, South Africa, and Sudan. Twenty-two (22) deaths have been reported in the African region since 2022 from Nigeria (9), Ghana (4), Cameroon (3), DRC (3), CAR (1), Mozambique (1), and Sudan (1). Six deaths have been reported from three countries DRC (3), Nigeria (2) and CAR (1) in 2023.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Extended epidemiological investigations are planned in Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to better understand mpox transmission dynamics and enhance response efforts.
- WHO Africa regional office is supporting countries to strengthen mpox risk communication and community engagement.
- WHO Africa regional office is supporting countries to strengthen mpox surveillance and response.
- The WHO AFRO continues to support countries in researching the potential impact of mpox on both animal populations and wastewater systems in Africa.
- The WHO AFRO continues to support countries in improving laboratory capacity, information management, and genomic sequencing.

### SITUATION INTERPRETATION

A newly confirmed mpox case was reported from Nigeria in the past two weeks. Six countries have reported new cases in 2023, including Cameroon, the Central Africa Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Liberia, and Nigeria. Extended epidemiological investigations are planned in Nigeria and the DRC.



**World Health Organization**  
African Region

**EPR** Emergency Preparedness and Response

**Legend**

**Mpox cases**

- 1 - 40
- 41 - 127
- 128 - 843

**Proportion of the total**

- 0.05% - 1.81%
- 1.82% - 6.97%
- 6.98% - 46.24%

**Boundaries**

- Non-affected countries
- Not applicable

**Map Labels:** Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, United Republic of Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar, South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Namibia, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Eritrea, Djibouti, Sao Tome and Principe, Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, Cape Verde.

**Scale:** 0 1,000 2,000 Km

**Inset Maps:** Cape Verde, Comoros, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles.

**Simulation as of: 9 June 2023**  
Data source: Model in WHO AFRO Health Information and Risk Assessment Emergency Preparedness and Response Regional office for Africa World Health Organization © WHO 2023. All rights reserved.  
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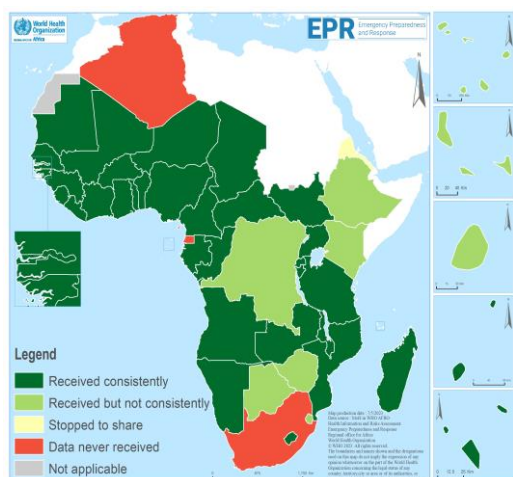
**37** Countries  
out of 47,  
reported for  
week 25

**55 %**  
Timeliness  
for weekly  
reporting

**79 %**  
Completeness  
for weekly  
reporting

**Update on Reporting - Epidemiological Week 25: 19 – 25 June, 2023**  
**Point du rapportage hebdomadaire – Semaine 25: 19 – 25 juin 2023**

## 2023 Summary of Reporting - Frequency of weekly reports received at AFRO



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

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

afrooutbreak@who.int

2023

Sub region and country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Central and Eastern Africa																																																																																																				
Burundi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Cameroon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Central African Republic	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Chad	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Congo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Democratic Republic of Congo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Equatorial Guinea	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Eritrea	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Ethiopia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Gabon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Kenya	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Rwanda	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Sao Tome and Principe	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Uganda	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
United Republic of Tanzania	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Southern Africa																																																																																																				
Angola	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55																																													

Received on time    Received late    Not Received    Not applicable

# All events currently being monitored by WHO AFRO

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
Ongoing Events									
Algeria	COVID-19	Protracted 3	25-Feb-20	25-Feb-20	18-Jun-23	271 851	271 851	6 881	2.50%
From 25 February 2020 to 18 June 2023, a total of 271 851 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 6 881 deaths have been reported from Algeria, with 183 058 recovered.									
Algeria	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	14-Jul-22	11-Apr-22	14-Jun-23	3	3	-	-
According to Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There were three cases reported in 2022.									
Angola	COVID-19	Protracted 3	21-Mar-20	21-Mar-20	20-Apr-23	105 384	105 384	1 934	1.80%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Angola on 21 March 2020. As of 20 April 2023, a total of 105 384 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country with 1 934 deaths.									
Benin	COVID-19	Protracted 3	17-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	3-May-23	28 014	28 014	163	0.60%
The Ministry of Health in Benin announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 16 March 2020. As of 26 March 2023, a total of 28 014 cases have been reported in the country, with 163 deaths and 27 847 recoveries.									
Benin	Mpox	Protracted 2	14-Jun-22	14-Jun-22	15-Jun-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	28-Jun-23	27	27	0	0.00%
One cVDPV2 case was reported in Oueme this week. There have been three cases reported in 2023. There are 10 cases reported in 2022. Six cases were reported in 2021 and 2020, and eight in 2019.									
Botswana	COVID-19	Protracted 3	30-Mar-20	30-Mar-20	6-May-23	329 862	329 862	2 797	0.90%
On 30 March 2020, the Minister of Health and Wellness in Botswana reported three confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 6 May 2023, a total of 329 862 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 2 797 deaths.									
Botswana	Measles	Ungraded	28-Mar-23	28-Mar-23	31-Mar-23	13	13	0	0.00%
The Botswana Ministry of Health notified a total of 13 cases of measles and one case of rubella on 28 March 2023 in Greater Gaborone DHMT, Kweneng DHMT, Greater Francistown DHMT, Serowe/Palapye DHMT and Greater Selebi Phikwe DHMT. In collaboration with health partners, the ministry has activated its rapid response teams to investigate, manage and conduct contact tracing of confirmed cases.									
Burkina Faso	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Grade 2	1-Jan-19	1-Jan-19	27-Jun-23	2 100 000	-	-	-
Since 2015, the security situation in the Sahel and East regions of Burkina Faso has gradually deteriorated due to attacks by armed groups, resulting in a staggering 2 100 000 registered displaced persons as of January 31, 2023. Access to healthcare services remains a major challenge for the affected population. Furthermore, torrential rain on the night of June 18, 2023, inflicted severe damage upon temporary hosting sites for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ouahigouya, the regional seat of the Nord Region. The Gourga, Ferme 09, and Raminsé sites in Ouahigouya were particularly affected, raising concerns among humanitarian actors about the state of emergency shelters during the ongoing rainy season.									
Burkina Faso	COVID-19	Protracted 3	10-Mar-20	9-Mar-20	3-May-23	22 056	22 056	396	1.80%
Between 9 March 2020 and 3 May 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	28-Jun-23	551	175	9	1.60%
An outbreak of cholera has been declared in Burundi on 1 January 2023. As of 28 June 2023, 551 suspected cases, including 175 laboratory-confirmed, and nine deaths (CFR 1.6%) have been reported. Cases have originated from eight districts including Isare (225 cases; 6 deaths), Bujumbura North (133 cases; 2 deaths), Cicitoke (92 cases), Bujumbura South (32 cases; 1 death), Kabezi (23 cases), Bujumbura Centre (13 cases), Mpanda (2 cases), and Rwibaga (1 case). Encouragingly, Cicitoke, Kabezi, and Rwibaga have notified no further case since more than five weeks.									
Burundi	COVID-19	Protracted 3	31-Mar-20	18-Mar-20	8-May-23	53 749	53 749	15	0.00%
On 31 March 2020, the Minister of Health in Burundi reported the first two confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 8 May 2023, the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases is 53 749, including 15 deaths.									
Burundi	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	17-Mar-23	17-Mar-23	21-Jun-23	1	1	0	0.00%
The health authorities of Burundi have declared an outbreak of circulating poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) on 17 March 2023. The case is a 4-year-old male child with acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) with onset date of 24 November 2022 that was reported in Isale District in Bujumbura Rural province. No further cVDPV2 case has been reported as of 21 June 2023.									

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (North, Adamawa & East)	Protracted 2	31-Dec-13	27-Jun-17	7-Jun-23	-	-	-	-
The eastern façade (North, Adamawa, Est regions) of Cameroon is experiencing a protracted humanitarian situation due to the presence of refugees from CAR. Although refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) are protracted, waves of refugee influxes continue to arrive in the East, Adamawa, and North regions. By the end of 2023, it is expected that there will be 351 000 refugees from CAR in Cameroon. According to UNHCR, this trend will likely continue, given the fragile political and security situation in the CAR									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (NW & SW)	Protracted 2	1-Oct-16	27-Jun-18	7-Jun-23	-	-	-	-
In Cameroon, over 3 million people (11% of the population) are facing acute food insecurity. Results of an analysis conducted in March 2023 indicate that the Far North, North-West and South-West regions are the most affected. The continuous high level of insecurity and armed violence in the Far North, North-West and South-West regions, the rise of conflicts over natural resources (water, pastures, etc.), floods in the Far North, and subsequent displacements, continue to have a severe impact on food security. Food insecurity is further exacerbated by the impacts of the Ukraine-Russia crisis, which has led to a drastic increase in the prices of basic goods and commodities. According to recent projections for the next period, the number of people in emergency phase (phase 4) is expected to be higher by 45% compared to the same period last year.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Grade 2	31-Dec-13	27-Jun-17	7-Jun-23	1 200 000	-	-	-
The security situation remains volatile in the Far North region. During the night of 16 April for instance, a non-State armed group (NSAG) attacked simultaneously a military post, the village of Zeleved and a nearby village of Krawa-Mafa in the Mayo Moskota district, Mayo-Tsanaga division. The NSAG reportedly abducted two civilians and burned over 500 civilian homes. Large quantities of food and non-food items were burned, and other goods, including life stock were looted. Following the attack and out of fear of further attacks, more than 2 300 people living in these locations moved to Moskota and Koza centres, still in the Mayo-Tsanaga division. These displaced populations are in crucial need of food, shelter and non-food items (NFIs). Since January 2023, the Mayo-Tsanaga division has recorded over 8 000 IDPs. Despite the response activities implemented by humanitarian partners, the needs remain very high. Humanitarian access is also challenging due to insecurity and poor road conditions.									
Cameroon	Cholera	Grade 3	31-Aug-21	25-Oct-21	22-Jun-23	19 400	1 880	460	2.40%
Between 16-22 June, 121 new cases of cholera including three deaths have been reported from Centre (116 cases; 3 deaths) and Littoral regions (5 cases). From 25 Oct 2021 to 22 June 2023, a total of 19 400 cases of cholera including 1 880 laboratory-confirmed cases and 460 deaths (CFR 2.4%) have been reported from eight Regions. Patients' ages range from 2 months to 103 years with a median of 28 years, and the sex ratio M/F is 1.3.									
Cameroon	COVID-19	Protracted 3	6-Mar-20	6-Mar-20	3-May-23	125 036	125 036	1 972	1.60%
The Cameroon Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 6 March 2020. As of 3 May 2023, a total of 125 036 cases have been reported, including 1 972 deaths.									
Cameroon	Measles	Ungraded	2-Apr-19	1-Jan-23	7-May-23	4 504	4 152	18	0.40%
From week 1 to week 148 of 2023 (ending 7 May), a total of 4 504 suspected cases with 18 deaths (CFR 0.4%) have been reported including 4 152 total confirmed cases. The number of deaths reported this year has been reviewed.									
Cameroon	Mpox	Protracted 2	24-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	22-Jun-23	207	23	3	1.40%
From 1 January to 22 June 2023, 92 suspected cases of Mpox including five laboratory-confirmed and no deaths have been reported. Since January 2022, a total of 207 suspected cases including 23 confirmed and three deaths have been reported in the country.									
Cameroon	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	23-May-19	1-Jan-20	21-Jun-23	13	13	0	0.00%
No cVDPV2 case was reported this week ending 21 June 2023. There were three cases reported in 2022, three others reported in 2021, and seven cases reported in 2020.									
Cameroon	Suspected deadly drug intoxication in children	Ungraded		9-Mar-23	2-May-23	11		10	90.90%
Health authorities in Cameroon have communicated through press releases on deaths among children under five related to a consumption of a fake cough syrup. Since 9 March 2023 through 24 April 2023, a total of 11 cases including 10 deaths have been reported. Among deaths, six deaths are from North-West region, three deaths are from South-West region and one death is from Littoral region.									
Cape Verde	COVID-19	Protracted 3	19-Mar-20	18-Mar-20	17-Jun-23	64 016	64 016	414	0.60%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Cape Verde on 19 March 2020. As of 18 June 2023, a total of 64 016 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 414 deaths and 63 509 recoveries were reported in the country.									
Central African Republic	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 2	11-Dec-13	11-Dec-13	7-Jun-23	3 400 000	-	-	-
The humanitarian situation in the country remains critical with populations continuing to suffer from insecurity. One in five Central Africans is either displaced within their own country or refugees in a neighboring country. In 2023, 3.4 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection, an increase of 10% compared to 2022. The ongoing conflict in Sudan is exacerbating the humanitarian situation in the northern region of the country which is already facing food insecurity, and insufficient basic services such as health and education and livelihoods. As of 7 June 2023, a total of 13 824 people, including 3 456 Central African returnees have preventively crossed the border from Sudan and are living in host families and spontaneous settlements in Am-Dafock, women and children constitute 98 % of asylum seekers and 87 % of returnees.									



Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
Central African Republic	COVID-19	Protracted 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	23-Apr-23	15 396	15 396	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 23 April 2023, a total of 15 396 confirmed cases, 113 deaths and 15 200 recovered were reported.									
Central African Republic	Measles	Ungraded	13-Mar-22	1-Jan-23	23-Apr-23	756	756	0	0.00%
Since the beginning of 2023 to week 16 (ending 23 April), the Ministry of Health and Population has recorded a cumulative of 756 confirmed cases of measles including 105 laboratory-confirmed cases, 651 cases confirmed by epidemiological link and zero deaths. The measles outbreak is ongoing in eight (23%) out of 35 health districts, namely : Bozoum, Bossembélé, Haut-Mbomou, Boda, Bambari, Bangui 1, Bimbo and Bouar-Baoro.									
Central African Republic	Mpox	Protracted 2	3-Mar-22	4-Mar-22	28-May-23	31	31	1	3.20%
From 4 March 2022 to 28 May 2023, a total of 31 confirmed cases of Mpox and one death have been reported in the country. Since the start of 2023, the country has reported 14 laboratory-confirmed cases, including one death. During week 21 (ending 28 May), two new suspected cases were reported from Baboua-Abba et Paoua districts.									
Central African Republic	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	24-May-19	24-May-19	21-Jun-23	38	38	0	0.00%
No new case of cVDPV2 was reported this week ending 21 June 2023. So far, seven cases have been reported in the country this year. In addition, six cases were reported in 2022. Although no new cases were reported in 2021, four cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2020 and 21 cases in 2019 from several outbreaks.									
Chad	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	11-Feb-22	1-Mar-16	22-Jun-23	6 900 000	-	-	-
The humanitarian situation in Chad is characterised by a combination of four major crises: forced population movements, food insecurity and malnutrition, health emergencies and the effects of climate change. The situation in 2023 is more worrying than in 2022, with 6.9 million people in need, including 4.4 million targeted in the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), compared to 6.1 million people in need in 2022, including 3.6 million targeted. The crisis in Sudan is aggravating the humanitarian situation in Chad, where nearly 200 000 people, including 38 099 Chadian returnees, have already arrived on Chadian territory. Projections indicate that nearly 310 000 people including 60 000 Chadian returnees are expected to arrive in the provinces of Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi Fira in the next six months.									
Chad	COVID-19	Protracted 3	19-Mar-20	19-Mar-22	26-Apr-23	7 822	7 822	194	2.50%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Chad on 19 March 2020. As of 26 April 2023, a total of 7 822 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 194 deaths.									
Chad	Measles	Ungraded	24-May-18	1-Jan-23	23-Apr-23	5 378	412	4	0.10%
As at Week 16 of 2023 (ending 23 April), 5 378 suspected cases and four measles-related deaths (CFR 0.1%) have been reported from 136 out of 150 districts in the country. A total of 412 samples tested IgM+ for measles out of 1 393 cases investigated with blood samples (31.5%); and 157 tested IgM+ for rubella from 1 057 tested samples (14.8%). Only 21% of confirmed cases known to have received at least one dose of measles vaccine. There are 39 districts with laboratory confirmed measles outbreak since the start of 2023.									
Chad	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	9-Sep-19	21-Jun-23	167	167	0	0.00%
No new case of cVDPV2 was reported this week ending 21 June. A total of eight cases have already been reported in 2023. In addition, 44 cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2022, 106 cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2020 from three different outbreaks, and nine other cases were reported in 2019.									
Comoros	COVID-19	Protracted 3	30-Apr-20	30-Apr-20	27-Apr-23	9 109	9 109	161	1.80%
The first case of confirmed COVID-19 was notified on 30 April 2020 in Comoros. As of 27 April 2023, a total of 9 109 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 161 deaths were reported in the country.									
Congo	COVID-19	Protracted 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	14-May-23	25 195	25 195	389	1.60%
The Government of Congo announced the confirmation of the first case of COVID-19 in Congo on 14 March 2020. As of 14 May 2023, a total of 25 195 cases including 389 deaths have been reported in the country.									
Congo	Mpox	Protracted 2	23-May-22	1-Jan-22	14-May-23	5	5	0	0.00%
From 1 January 2022 to 14 May 2023, the Republic of Congo has reported five laboratory-confirmed cases, with zero death (CFR 0.0%).									
Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	21-Mar-23	1-Mar-23	14-Jun-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.									
Côte d'Ivoire	COVID-19	Protracted 3	11-Mar-20	11-Mar-20	29-May-23	88 330	88 330	835	0.90%
Since 11 March 2020, a total of 88 330 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported from Côte d'Ivoire including 835 deaths, and a total of 87 497 recoveries.									
Côte d'Ivoire	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	17-May-23	8-May-23	8-May-23	1	1	0	0.00%

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
A polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-positive case of yellow fever was reported in Côte d'Ivoire on 8 May following confirmation at the Institut Pasteur in Dakar. The patient is a 35-year-old male from Cocody-Bengerville in Abidjan. His yellow fever vaccination status is unknown. The date of onset of illness is 4 April 2023 and the sample was collected on 6 April 2023.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Floods	Ungraded	5-May-23	6-May-23	27-Jun-23	100 000	-	500	
Since April 2023, floods, and landslides in more than 10 provinces have affected thousands of people who have lost their livelihoods. In Kalehe territory, more than 500 people died, with around 3,000 houses destroyed, and more than 300 hectares of fields devastated, and livestock washed away. According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), these natural disasters could reduce agricultural participation for the upcoming agricultural season and reduce food access for affected households in the short to medium term									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Humanitarian crisis	Grade 3	20-Dec-16	17-Apr-17	27-Jun-23	-	-	-	-
The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is classified as one of the largest hunger hotspots worldwide. Across the country, an estimated 26.4 million people are food insecure, making DRC among the most food insecure country in the world. The revised Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) estimates that 6.7 million people are in crisis and at emergency levels of food insecurity in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri (34% of the population). The conflicts in these provinces have caused a 10% rise in food insecurity since July 2022 (up from 6.1 million), driven by poor harvests, violence-driven displacement, disease, unemployment, and collapsing infrastructure. DRC has the largest number of internally displaced people (IDP) on the African continent. Over the past 12 months, the humanitarian situation has been exacerbated by a spike in violence with 6.3 million people internally displaced in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. Of those displaced, 2.3 million were displaced in North Kivu since after clashes escalated in March 2022. In neighbouring Ituri province, localities have been and continue to be the scene of inter-communal massacres									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cholera	Grade 3	16-Jan-15	1-Jan-23	7-May-23	18 794	1 324	104	0.60%
From epidemiological week 1 to 18, 2023 (ending 7 May), 18 794 cases of cholera, including 104 deaths (CFR 0.6%), have been recorded. Nord Kivu province is leading in number of cases reported with 14 276 cases and 20 deaths followed by Tanganyika province with 1 501 cases and four deaths and Sud Kivu province with 1 449 cases and four deaths, Haut Katanga province with 1 029 cases with 41 deaths.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cholera (Nord Kivu : Nyiragongo and Karisimbi HZs)	Grade 3	14-Dec-22	1-Jan-23	7-May-23	8 486		8	0.10%
Following a massive influx of Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nyiragongo and Karisimbi health zones (HZs), the cholera outbreak was declared in those two HZs on 14 December 2022 after an increase in number reported of cholera cases above the epidemic threshold in these HZs. From week 1 through week 18, 2023 (ending 7 May) a total of 8 486 cases with 8 deaths (CFR 0.1%) have been reported. The number of deaths has been reviewed.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COVID-19	Protracted 3	10-Mar-20	10-Mar-20	23-Apr-23	96 211	96 211	1 464	1.50%
Since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, declared on 10 March 2020, a total of 96 211 confirmed cases and two probable case, including 1 464 deaths have been reported. A total of 84 576 people have recovered.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Measles	Ungraded	12-Oct-21	1-Jan-23	23-Apr-23	82 601	1 546	1 442	1.70%
A total of 82 601 suspected cases with 1 442 measles related deaths (CFR 1.70%), 1 546 IgM+ for measles from 2 722 tested samples and 282 IgM+ for Rubella, have been reported since the beginning of this year as of 23 April 2023. A total of 141 health zones with confirmed outbreaks since the beginning of this year.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mpox	Protracted 2	30-Mar-19	1-Jan-22	14-May-23	556	556	0	0.00%
From 1 January 2022 through 13 April 2023, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) reported 556 confirmed Mpox cases 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	28-Jun-23	174	174	0	0.00%
According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), four cVDPV1 cases were reported in Haut Katanga. There have been 28 cases reported in 2023 and 146 cases in 2022									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-21	1-Jan-22	28-Jun-23	407	407	0	0.00%
Three cVDPV2 cases were reported; two in Mongala and one in Lualaba. There have been 43 cases so far this year and 364 cases reported last year.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Suspected Meningitis	Ungraded	31-May-22	2-Jun-22	14-May-23	557	10	95	17.10%
The suspected meningitis outbreak is ongoing in the Banalia health zone, Tshopo province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. From 2 June 2022 to 14 May 2023, a total of 557 suspected cases with 95 deaths (CFR 17.1%) have been reported.									

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
Equatorial Guinea	COVID-19	Protracted 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	23-Feb-23	17 229	17 229	183	1.10%
The Ministry of Health and Welfare announced the first confirmed COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. As of 23 February 2023, a total of 17 229 cases have been reported in the country with 183 deaths and 16 907 recoveries.									
Eritrea	COVID-19	Protracted 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	21-Jun-23	2	2	0	0.00%
No new case of cVDPV2 was reported this week ending 21 June. There was 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	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Apr-23	3-Apr-23	31-May-23	2	2	0	0.00%
The Kingdom of Eswatini reported the first confirmed case of cholera on 29 March 2023 (non-Swazi 20yr-old male) in the Manzini Region. The second confirmed case is a 14-year-old male national from Shiselweni region without any travel history or epi-link to the first case. Samples from both patients were positive for <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> and serotypes 01 Ogawa.									
Eswatini	COVID-19	Protracted 3	13-Mar-20	13-Mar-20	29-Apr-23	74 670	74 670	1 425	1.90%
The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in the kingdom of Eswatini on 17 March 2020. As of 29 April 2023, a total of 74 670 cases have been reported with 1 425 associated deaths.									
Ethiopia	Drought/food insecurity	Grade 3	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	14-Jun-23	20 100 000	-	-	-
Over 20.1 million people are food insecure in various regions, due to conflict, drought and floods, including 2.73 million IDPs and 1.88 million returnees. Drought conditions have disrupted livelihoods in the southern and south-eastern parts of the country, resulting in more than 11 million people being food insecure in the affected regions. Food needs have worsened in low-lying areas that were affected by flooding during the rainy season, mainly due to population displacements, loss of livestock and crop damage. Affected regions includes Afar, Oromia, SNNP (Southern Nations Nationalities and People) and Somali. An estimated 8.8 million people are in need of food assistance in the Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions, particularly in zones that were affected by the conflict. In Tigray, there is a concern on worsening food insecurity among the vulnerable population groups, following the pause of food distributions due to reports of significant diversion of humanitarian food assistance in the region.									
Ethiopia	Floods	Ungraded	16-May-23	12-May-23	24-May-23	58 909		45	0.10%
Floods have caused widespread destruction and displacement in Somali, Oromia, Southern Nations Nationalities & Peoples', South-West Ethiopia Peoples' and Afar regions. About 58 909 people have been affected, 35 350 households are displaced, 45 human lives lost, over 23 000 livestock perished, and more than 99 713 hectares of farmland destroyed.									
Ethiopia	Humanitarian crisis (Conflict in Tigray)	Grade 3	4-Nov-20	4-Nov-20	10-May-23	-	-	-	-
In Ethiopia, some 2.7 million people have been displaced and another 887K 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 homestead, with a consequential increase in humanitarian needs. Approximately, 18 000 individuals have crossed into Ethiopia fleeing conflict in neighboring Sudan between 15-10 May 2023.									
Ethiopia	Cholera	Grade 3	17-Sep-22	17-Sep-22	13-May-23	6 592	39	104	1.60%
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 13 May 2023, a total of 6 592 suspected cases of cholera with 104 deaths (CFR 1.6%) have been reported. There were 128 cases and four new deaths reported in week 19, 2023. At least 62 woredas have reported cholera cases since the beginning of the outbreak, however, during week 18, 53 woredas have active cholera outbreaks.									
Ethiopia	COVID-19	Protracted 3	13-Mar-20	13-Mar-20	26-Apr-23	500 816	500 816	7 574	1.50%
Since the confirmation of the first case on 21 March 2020, Ethiopia has confirmed a total of 500 816 cases of COVID-19 as of 26 April 2023, with 7 574 deaths and 487 838 recoveries.									
Ethiopia	Dengue	Ungraded	16-May-23	10-May-23	10-May-23	1 638	103	9	0.50%
Since 4 April 2023, two districts (Logia and Mille) in the Afar region of northeastern Ethiopia have been experiencing an outbreak of dengue fever. As of 10 May 2023, a total of 1 638 suspected and confirmed cases and nine associated deaths (case fatality ratio = 0.5%) have been reported.									
Ethiopia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Apr-17	1-Jan-23	28-Apr-23	5 052	2 972	3	0.10%
A total of 5 052 suspected measles cases reported as of week 17 current year (ending 28 April). Confirmed cases are 2 972 including 517 (17%) laboratory confirmed, 2 439 (82%) epidemiologically linked cases and 16 (1%) clinically compatible. Total of 45 confirmed active outbreaks affecting eight regions as of week 17, 2023									
Ethiopia	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	24-Jun-19	20-May-19	21-Jun-23	64	64	0	0.00%
No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week 19 of 2023 (ending 14 May 2023). There was one case reported in 2022. In addition, ten cases were reported in 2021, 38 in 2020 and 15 in 2019.									
Ethiopia	Visceral leishmaniasis	Ungraded	1-Jan-23	1-Jan-23	30-Apr-23	180		21	11.70%
From 1 January 2023 to 30 April 2023, a total of 180 cases of visceral leishmaniasis and 21 deaths (CFR 11.7%) were reported. WHO is supporting capacity building, active case finding and scaling up of rapid serological testing in health facilities. In addition, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is supporting case management.									
Gabon	COVID-19	Protracted 3	12-Mar-20	12-Mar-20	30-Apr-23	48 982	48 982	307	0.60%

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case in the country. As of 30 April 2023, a total of 48 982 cases including 307 deaths and 48 676 recoveries have been reported in the country.									
Gambia	COVID-19	Protracted 3	17-Mar-20	17-Mar-20	4-Nov-22	12 586	12 586	372	3.00%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in The Gambia on 17 March 2020. As of 4 November 2022, a total of 12 586 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 372 deaths, and 12 189 recoveries have been reported in the country.									
Ghana	Anthrax outbreak suspected	Ungraded	5-Jun-23	1-Jun-23	1-Jun-23	12		1	8.30%
On 31 May 2023, the Veterinary officer in Binduri district received report that community in Bologo village, Binduri District shared a carcass of a dead cow and consumed . As a result, two people were taken ill and were admitted to hospital and both had history of consuming the meat from the dead cow. They were presenting with swollen face and cutaneous lesions on the hands and face. One person succumbed to the illness. On 1 June, a multisectoral investigative team (made up of veterinary, public health and environmental health units) was deployed to the affected area to conduct further investigation. The following are preliminary findings: one person with symptoms died in the hospital, 11 people showing symptoms of cutaneous lesions on hands and faces, diarrhoea, stomach pains suggestive of cutaneous Anthrax. Samples have been taken from all the eleven people and sent to the laboratory for confirmation									
Ghana	COVID-19	Protracted 3	12-Mar-20	12-Mar-20	24-Apr-23	171 657	171 657	1 462	0.90%
As of 24 April 2023, a total of 171 657 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in Ghana. There have been 1 462 deaths and 170 188 recoveries reported.									
Ghana	Mpox	Protracted 2	8-Jun-22	24-May-22	15-May-23	127	127	4	3.10%
On 8 June 2022, the Director General of the Ghana Health Service confirmed that five cases of monkeypox have been detected in the country. From 24 May-15 May 2023, there have been 127 confirmed and four deaths reported from 14 over 16 administrative regions, with the Greater Accra region reporting the most cases.									
Ghana	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	23-Aug-19	23-Jul-19	17-May-23	34	34	-	-
According to Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There are three cases in 2022. No cases were reported in 2021. In addition, 12 cases were reported in 2020, and 19 were reported in 2019.									
Guinea	COVID-19	Protracted 3	13-Mar-20	13-Mar-20	3-May-23	38 462	38 462	467	1.20%
The Ministry of Health in Guinea announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 13 March 2020. As of 3 May 2023, a total of 38 462 cases, including 37 407 recovered cases and 467 deaths, have been reported in the country.									
Guinea-Bissau	COVID-19	Protracted 3	25-Mar-20	25-Mar-20	9-Apr-23	9 614	9 614	177	1.80%
On 25 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Guinea Bissau reported the first COVID-19 confirmed case in the country. As of 9 April 2023, the country has reported 9 614 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 9 315 recoveries and 177 deaths.									
Kenya	Drought/food insecurity	Grade 3	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	4-Jun-23	5 400 000	-	-	-
According to the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, latest data shows a likely unprecedented deterioration in Kenya's food security situation, with over 5.4 million people experiencing acute food insecurity between March and June this year and likely to deepen in the following months. In April, most counties received near average rainfall with some experiencing Near-Average rainfall to above average rainfall. The rains are yet to impact on production systems. Recovery will take time therefore need for continued heightened response. There is an improved water availability for human and livestock use, however, there is increased risk of water borne disease outbreak in the flooded areas.									
Kenya	Acute watery diarrhoea	Ungraded	3-Apr-23	17-Mar-23	14-Apr-23	84	84	10	11.90%
A total of 84 cases of acute watery diarrhoea have been reported from Mombasa county. All six sub-counties have reported cases, however the most affected have been Kisauni with 33 cases (39.3%) and Nyali with 17 cases ( 20.2%) reported . A surge of diarrhoeal cases was officially notified on 3 April 2023. Approximately, 47 (56%) of cases are males while 35 (41.7%) are females with the age group of 0-3 years accounting for 31% of cases. Cumulatively, 21 samples have been collected with nine samples returning positive for rotavirus, Vibrio cholerae has been ruled out.									
Kenya	Anthrax	Ungraded		10-Apr-23	22-Jun-23	17		3	17.60%
The outbreak has been reported from Muranga County. A total of 17 cases and three deaths have been reported from five sub counties; Gatanga (1), Kandara (5, including 2 deaths), Kigumo (7, including 1 death, Maragwa (1) Mathioya (1), and Maragwa (2). The last case has been reported between 22-29 May 2023.									
Kenya	Cholera	Grade 3	19-Oct-22	5-Oct-22	7-May-23	10 297	464	164	1.60%
The cholera outbreak has affected 23 counties namely : Nairobi,Kiambu,Nakuru,UasinGishu,Kajiado,Murang'a,Machakos,Garissa,Meru,Nyeri,Wajir,T ana River, Kitui, Homa Bay, Mandera ,West Pokot, Bomet, Samburu, Marsabit, kirinyaga,Kisumu, Siaya and Isiolo counties. A total of 10 297 cases, with 464 confirmed by culture, and 164) deaths (CFR 1.6 %) have been reported.									
Kenya	COVID-19	Protracted 3	13-Mar-20	13-Mar-20	4-May-23	343 073	343 073	5 688	1.70%
On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of one new COVID-19 case in the country. As of 4 May 2023, there have been 343 073 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 5 688 deaths and 337 333 recoveries have been reported in the country.									
Kenya	Leishmaniasis (visceral)	Ungraded	31-Mar-19	3-Jan-20	11-May-23	2 300	2 097	10	0.40%
The outbreak has been continuous since 2020. A total of 2 300 cases and 10 deaths (CFR 0.4 %) have been reported. Overall, 2 097 cases have been confirmed from the following counties: Marsabit, Garissa, Kitui, Baringo, West Pokot, Mandera, Wajir, Tharaka Nithi, and Isiolo. The outbreak is active in West Pokot County from Pokot North, Pokot south ,West Pokot and Pokot Central Sub Counties.									
Kenya	Measles	Ungraded	29-Jun-22	1-Jan-23	11-May-23	270	108	4	1.50%



Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
The outbreak has been continuous from year 2022, nine counties this year have been affected as follows: Garissa, Isiolo, Kitui, Kwale, Lamu, Mombasa, Nairobi, Tana River and Turkana, A total of 270 cases and four deaths (CFR 2.0%) have been reported. A total of 108 cases have been confirmed.									
Lesotho	COVID-19	Protracted 3	13-May-20	13-May-20	12-Sep-22	34 490	34 490	706	2.10%
Since the first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Lesotho on 13 May 2020, until 12 September 2023, a total of 34 490 cases of COVID-19 have been reported, and 706 deaths.									
Liberia	COVID-19	Protracted 3	16-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	21-May-23	8 136	8 136	294	3.60%
From 16 March 2020 to 20 April 2023, Liberia has recorded a total of 8 136 cases including 294 deaths and 7 853 recoveries have been reported.									
Liberia	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	3-Mar-22	6-Jan-22	21-Apr-23	71	71	19	26.80%
Since the beginning of 2022 up to 21 April 2023, a total of 71 confirmed cases of Lassa fever with 19 deaths (CFR 27%) have been reported in Liberia.									
Liberia	Measles	Ungraded	3-Feb-22	13-Dec-21	21-Mar-23	10 664	10 664	93	0.90%
Since the measles outbreak started on 13 December 2021 as of 21 April 2023, a total of 11 181 suspected cases, including 10 664 confirmed and 93 deaths (CFR: 1%) were reported from all the 15 counties in Liberia. Among the confirmed cases, 4.5% (482) were laboratory confirmed, 11.6% (1 233) clinically confirmed and 83.9% (8 949) epidemiologically linked.									
Liberia	Mpox	Protracted 2	21-Jul-22	23-Jul-22	29-Mar-23	10	10	0	0.00%
Liberia confirmed a case of Monkeypox on 23 July 2022 through the National Public health Reference Laboratory in the country. As of 29 March 2023, 10 confirmed cases of monkeypox with 0 deaths were reported.									
Madagascar	Cyclones	Grade 2	25-Jan-23	19-Jan-23	26-Jun-23	391 000		53	
On 19 Jan 2023, the cyclonic system Cheneso landed in Madagascar north of Antalaha district, SAVA region, with an average wind speed of 90 km/h and gusts up to 120 km. Last reports provided by the National Bureau for the Management of risks and catastrophes released on 31 January 2023 indicated that 91 960 people had been affected, 52 275 displacements and 36 deaths. Cyclone Freddy made landfall in Madagascar 5 Mar 2023, and affected nearly 299 000 people, displacing 72 700, and causing at least 17 deaths. Therefore, since the beginning of 2023, a total of 391 000 people have been affected by cyclones in the country causing 53 deaths and 124 975 displacements. No further updates have been received so far.									
Madagascar	Malnutrition crisis	Protracted 2	1-Jul-21	1-Jan-21	1-Jun-23	2 200 000	-	-	-
According to Reliefweb, 2.2 million people face food insecurity and need humanitarian assistance. 479,000 children suffer acute malnutrition in the Grand South and Grand South-east. 115,000 children need to be treated for acute malnutrition this year.									
Madagascar	COVID-19	Protracted 3	20-Mar-20	20-Mar-20	12-May-23	68 266	68 266	1 424	2.20%
Madagascar Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 20 March 2020. As of 12 May 2023, a total of 68 266 confirmed cases including 1 424 deaths have been reported in the country.									
Malawi	Cyclone	Grade 2	14-Mar-23	14-Mar-23	2-Jun-23	2 267 458		679	0.00%
The Government of Malawi and Humanitarian Partners continue to respond to the consequences of cyclone Freddy passage in the 16 local authorities of the Southern region between 12-15 March 2023. 86 Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps still active as of 25 May, with 120 124 IDPs. Between 4-30 May 2023, over five camps were decommissioned per day. Completeness of daily reporting from the camps is low, at 7.3% over the past week. Conditions in camps still driven by acute respiratory infections and malaria.									
Malawi	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Mar-22	3-Mar-22	2-Jul-23	58 919	58 887	1 763	3.00%
A total of 29 districts have reported Cholera cases since the confirmation of the first case in March 2022 in Machinga district. As of 2 July 2023, cumulative confirmed cases and deaths reported since the onset of the outbreak is 58 919 and 1 763 respectively, with Case Fatality Rate at 3.0%.									
Malawi	COVID-19	Protracted 3	2-Apr-20	2-Apr-20	1-May-23	88 728	88 728	2 686	3.00%
On 2 April 2020, the president of Malawi announced the first confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the country. As of 1 May 2023, the country has a total of 88 728 confirmed cases with 2 686 deaths.									
Malawi	Poliomyelitis (WPV1)	Grade 2	31-Jan-22	1-Feb-22	28-Jun-23	1	1	0	0.00%
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.									
Mali	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2		11-Sep-17	31-May-23	-	-	-	-
The people of Mali are suffering the effects of years of conflict, deep poverty, climate shocks, and growing insecurity. In 2021, humanitarian partners reached 2.8 million people in Mali. Today, 7.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. One in four Malians (4.8 million people) are currently food insecure due to insecurity and the effects of climate change. During this year's lean season (June to August), a staggering 1.8 million people will be acutely food insecure. However, the Humanitarian Response Plan for Mali is currently only 11 percent funded.									
Mali	COVID-19	Protracted 3	25-Mar-20	25-Mar-20	11-Jun-23	33 150	33 150	743	2.20%
On 25 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Mali reported the first COVID-19 confirmed cases in the country. As of 11 June 2023, a total of 33 150 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country including 743 deaths and 32 331 recoveries.									
Mali	Measles	Ungraded	20-Feb-18	1-Jan-23	26-Mar-23	94	94	0	0.00%
From the beginning of the year through 26 March 2023, 263 suspected measles cases were tested in Mali and 94 were laboratory confirmed. Confirmed measles cases were reported in 13 of the country's 75 health districts (17.3%).									
Mauritania	COVID-19	Protracted 3	13-Mar-20	13-Mar-20	14-May-23	63 669	63 669	997	1.70%

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
The government of Mauritania announced its first confirmed COVID-19 case on 13 March 2020. As of 14 May 2023, a total of 63 669 cases including 997 deaths and 62 653 recovered have been reported in the country.									
Mauritania	Measles	Ungraded	7-Mar-23	26-Dec-22	7-May-23	285	186	3	1.10%
Since the beginning of 2023, cases of measles have been reported in the three wilayas of Nouakchott and eight other wilayas in the interior of the country. As of 7 May 2023, the country has reported 285 suspected measles cases of which 192 cases were collected and tested with 111 positive IgM+ cases. Active contact tracing resulted in 75 epidemiologically confirmed cases. Three deaths including two community deaths have been recorded to date.									
Mauritius	COVID-19	Protracted 3	18-Mar-20	18-Mar-20	7-May-23	304 233	304 233	1 050	0.40%
The Republic of Mauritius announced the first three positive cases of COVID-19 on 18 March 2020. As of 7 May 2023, a total of 304 233 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 1 050 deaths have been reported in the country.									
Mozambique	Floods	Grade 2	13-Feb-23	11-Feb-23	26-Jun-23	1 400 000		314	
Due to heavy rain that occurred between 31 January and 12 March 2023 including rains from the Freddy cyclone system which has made landfall twice, over one million people have been affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy, floods, and cholera. Since the beginning of the rainy/cyclonic season, 1.4 million people have been affected by natural disasters with 314 deaths, 1 043 schools destroyed, affecting about 1.2 million students, and 133 979 hectares of land lost.									
Mozambique	Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado	Protracted 2	1-Jan-20	1-Jan-20	21-May-23	-	-	-	-
Most poor and very poor households in Mozambique face Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes as the ongoing harvest improves food access and availability. In Cabo Delgado, ongoing humanitarian assistance is driving stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes, with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persisting in conflict-affected areas. There have been reduced number of attacks.									
Mozambique	Cholera	Grade 3	14-Sep-22	16-Nov-22	29-May-23	31 327	31 327	138	0.40%
Cholera outbreak has been reported from Sofala and Zambezia provinces of Mozambique. From 14 September 2022 to 29 May 2023, a total of 31 327 cases and 138 deaths (CFR 0.4%) have been reported from 11 provinces and 60 districts.									
Mozambique	COVID-19	Protracted 3	22-Mar-20	22-Mar-20	24-Apr-23	233 417	233 417	2 243	1.00%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Mozambique on 22 March 2020. As of 24 April 2023, a total of 233 417 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 2 243 deaths.									
Mozambique	Mpox	Protracted 2	6-Oct-22	7-Oct-22	12-May-23	1	1	0	0.00%
The case was diagnosed Wednesday, 12 October 2022 in Maputo City in a man, Health minister Armindo Tiago said. As of 5 May 2023, no additional case has been reported.									
Mozambique	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	7-Dec-18	1-Jan-21	31-May-23	6	6	0	0.00%
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.									
Mozambique	Poliomyelitis (WPV1)	Grade 2	17-May-22	18-May-22	28-Jun-23	8	8	0	0.00%
According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, there was no WPV1 case reported this week. There were eight cases reported in 2022.									
Namibia	COVID-19	Protracted 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	4-Jun-23	171 718	171 718	4 093	2.40%
The first case of COVID-19 was detected in Namibia on the 14 March 2020. As of 4 June 2023, a total of 171 718 confirmed cases with 4 093 deaths have been reported.									
Namibia	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)	Ungraded	22-May-23	22-May-23	22-May-23	1	1	1	100.00%
Namibia has confirmed a single case of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF). The case is a 55-year-old male farmer. He was seen at a private clinic on 14 May 2023 with a history of a tick bite. Samples were collected and sent to the National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) for testing, and confirmation of CCHF was made on 21 May 2023. The case died on 18 May 2023.									
Niger	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	1-Feb-15	1-Feb-15	27-Jun-23	-	-	-	-
The number of internally displaced people in Niger has reached a record high, with an increase from 1.9 million in 2017 to 4.3 million individuals (15% of the population) in 2023, indicating a significant rise in the need for humanitarian assistance. Tragically, during the night of June 15 to 16, a devastating incident took place in Chetima Wango village, situated in Chétimari District, when a vehicle carrying defense and security forces encountered an improvised explosive device (IED). This unfortunate event resulted in the loss of seven soldiers' lives and the injury of two others, marking the fourth reported IED-related incident in the region since April. These incidents underscore the ongoing security challenges faced by the area									
Niger	COVID-19	Protracted 3	19-Mar-20	19-Mar-20	1-May-23	9 513	9 513	315	3.30%
From 19 March 2020 to 1 May 2023, a total of 9 513 cases with 315 deaths have been reported across the country. A total of 9 203 recoveries have been reported from the country.									
Niger	Measles	Ungraded	5-Apr-22	1-Jan-22	24-Jun-23	1 530	342	0	0.00%
As of epidemiological week 25, 2023, a total of 1 530 suspected cases of measles were reported, of which 602 were investigated across 61 districts in the eight regions. Among these cases, 46% (342 out of 602) were laboratory-confirmed. Additionally, 85% (61 out of 72) of the districts reported at least one suspected case of measles, surpassing the target of at least 80%. Furthermore, 32 health districts, accounting for 44%, have reached the epidemic threshold at least once since the beginning of the year.									
Niger	Meningitis	Ungraded	7-Dec-22	31-Oct-22	26-Mar-23	911	105	30	3.30%

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
A meningitis outbreak has been declared in the Dungass health district in the Zinder region. The first case was reported on 31 October 2022 and confirmed on 23 November 2022 with <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> identified as the causative agent. As of 26 February 2023, 911 suspected cases of meningitis including 105 laboratory confirmed cases and 30 deaths (CFR 3.3%) were reported.									
Niger	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jan-20	1-Jan-21	28-Jun-23	31	33	0	0.00%
No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There were 15 cases reported last year in 2022. There were 18 cases reported in 2021.									
Nigeria	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	10-Oct-16	10-Oct-16	25-May-23	-	-	-	-
More than half a million people could face emergency levels of food insecurity, with very high rates of severe acute malnutrition that could lead to death in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. A rapid scale-up of humanitarian assistance is needed to prevent this from happening. An estimated two million children under the age of five in the three states are at risk of acute malnutrition this year. About 700,000 children are at risk of severe acute malnutrition, which means they are 11 times more likely to die than well-nourished children.									
Nigeria	Cholera	Grade 3		1-Jan-23	2-Apr-23	1 336		79	5.90%
From 1 January to 2 April 2023, a cumulative 1 336 suspected cholera cases and 79 deaths (CFR: 5.9%) have been reported from 43 Local Governmental Areas (LGAs) in 12 states, namely Abia, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Cross River, Ebonyi, Kano, Katsina, Niger, Ondo, Osun, Sokoto and Zamfara. Males represent 53% of all cholera suspected cases.									
Nigeria	COVID-19	Protracted 3	27-Feb-20	27-Feb-20	21-Apr-23	266 675	266 675	3 155	1.20%
The first case of COVID-19 was first detected in Nigeria on 27 February 2020. As of 21 April 2023, a total of 266 675 confirmed cases with 259 953 recovered and 3 155 deaths have been reported.									
Nigeria	Diphtheria	Grade 1	1-Dec-22	1-Dec-22	4-Mar-23	1 064	389	62	5.80%
Between week 19 of 2022 and week 9 of 2023, 1064 suspected cases of diphtheria were reported from 21 states in Nigeria. Kano (843), Yobe (86), Katsina (45), and Lagos (22) states have reported the most cases (96%). A total of 62 deaths were recorded among all confirmed cases, with a CFR of 15.9%. Of suspected cases, 389 cases were confirmed, 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 (78 %).									
Nigeria	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	8-Jan-23	1-Jan-23	26-Mar-23	827	823	144	17.40%
Since the beginning of 2023 to 26 March, 823 confirmed and four probable cases of Lassa fever with 144 deaths (CFR 17%), have been reported in 23 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Of all confirmed Lassa fever cases, 71% were reported from Ondo (32%), Edo (29%) and Bauchi (10%) States. The National Multisectoral Emergency Operations Centers for Lassa Fever have been activated at national level and in affected states to coordinate and strengthen the ongoing response activities.									
Nigeria	Meningitis	Grade 1	1-Oct-22	1-Oct-22	30-Apr-23	2 376	270	176	7.40%
From 1 October 2022 to 30 April 2023, 11 Local Government Areas (LGAs) from 22 out of 36 administrative states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) reported 2 376 suspected meningitis cases, including 270 confirmed cases and 176 deaths (CFR 7.4 %). The age group most affected was 5-14 years, and 54% of suspected cases were males; 91% were from for states: Jigawa (1 438 cases), Yobe (464 cases), Katsina(145 cases), and bauchi(119 cases).									
Nigeria	Mpox	Protracted 2	31-Jan-22	1-Jan-22	29-Mar-23	829	829	9	1.10%
From 1 January to 29 March 2023, Nigeria has reported 829 monkeypox confirmed cases with nine deaths.									
Nigeria	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jun-18	1-Jan-22	14-Jun-23	54	54	-	-
Three cVDPV2 cases were reported in Kebbi, all being from 2021. There have been 10 cVDPV2 cases reported this year and 48 cases in 2022.									
Rwanda	Floods	Ungraded	4-May-23	4-May-23	5-May-23			131	
Floods and landslides hit Rwanda's Northern and Western provinces during the night of 2-3 May 2023 following heavy rains. As of 5 May 2023, the disaster has so far claimed the lives of 131 people and caused 77 others to be injured. The majority of deaths were reported from Rutsiro (27) accounting for 20%. A total of 7 408 people have been internally displaced and have sought shelter at temporary sites. Infrastructural damage has been recorded for 5 174 houses (majority reported from Rubavu district, 3 371 houses, 65% of total), eight national roads, nine district roads, and 26 bridges. Furthermore, damage was also reported for agricultural lands, water treatment plants, and sewage systems.									
Rwanda	COVID-19	Protracted 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	26-Feb-23	133 194	133 194	1 468	-
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 133 194 cases with 1 468 deaths and 131 647 recovered cases have been reported in the country.									
Sao Tome and Principe	COVID-19	Protracted 3	7-Apr-20	6-Apr-20	26-Apr-23	6 562	6 562	80	1.20%
On 6 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of Sao Tome and Principe reported the country's first case of COVID-19. As of 26 April 2023, a total of 6 562 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 80 deaths. A total of 6 358 cases have been reported as recoveries.									
Sao Tome And Principe	Dengue	Grade 2	11-Apr-22	15-Apr-22	30-Apr-23	1 210	1 210	11	0.90%
From 15 April to 30 Apr 2023, a total of 1 210 cases and 11 deaths (CFR 0.9%) have been confirmed via RDT from: Água Grande (824 67.3%), Mézôchi (182, 15.5%), Lobata (98, 8.3%), Cantagalo (48, 4.1%), Caué (23, 2.0%), Lembá (21, 1.6%), and RAP (14, 1.2%). During Mar 2023, there were 10 new cases registered in the country. Água Grande's attack rate is by far the highest (95.8 per 10 000 inhabitants). Those aged 50-59 years are experiencing the highest attack rate at 78.3 cases per 10 000.									
Senegal	Chikungunya	Ungraded	8-Jun-23	8-Jun-23	8-Jun-23	1		0	0.00%
On 8 June 2023, the Dakar Pasteur Institute laboratory reported one IgM-confirmed case of Chikungunya from Dioffior district, Fatik region. The date of disease onset is 28 May 2023 and searched medical care on 29 May and the laboratory test was done on 8 June 2023.									
Senegal	COVID-19	Protracted 3	2-Mar-20	2-Mar-20	28-Apr-23	88 997	88 997	1 971	2.20%
From 2 March 2020 to 28 April 2023, a total of 88 997 confirmed cases of COVID-19 including 1 971 deaths and 87 024 recoveries have been reported in Senegal.									

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
Senegal	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)	Ungraded	21-Apr-23	21-Apr-23	14-May-23	2	2	1	50.00%
The Ministry of Health of Senegal has reported a confirmed case of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever on 21 April 2023 in a 35-year-old male patient. He is a butcher residing in Fadia city, Guédiawaye district, Dakar region. The date of onset of symptoms was 10 April with fever and flu-like syndrome. Samples were collected on 20 April for suspected viral hemorrhagic fever after he developed a hemorrhagic syndrome and thrombocytopenia. He died on 22 April. On 9 May 2023, a second confirmed case was reported from the Linguère district in the Louga region.									
Senegal	Measles	Ungraded	4-Jul-22	1-Jan-23	14-May-23	371	371	0	0.00%
From epidemic week 1 to 19 of 2023 (ending 14 May 2023), 371 confirmed cases of measles with no deaths were reported from 13 regions in Senegal, with the most affected regions being Diourbel (256 cases), Kédougou (18 cases), Tambacounda (17 cases), Louga (15 cases), Thiès (14 cases), Dakar (12), and Kolda (10). Of the 160 children aged 9 months to 5 years with confirmed measles, 140 (88%) were not vaccinated against measles.									
Senegal	Rift Valley fever	Ungraded	5-Jun-23	1-Jun-23	1-Jun-23	1		0	0.00%
On 1 June 2023, the Dakar Pasteur Institute laboratory reported one confirmed case of Rift Valley fever, a 30-year-old man who searched medical care at the arboviruses sentinel surveillance site in Rosso, bordering Mauritania in the Saint Louis region. The consultation took place on 22 May 2023, the estimated date of illness onset is 19 May 2013. Investigations are ongoing.									
Seychelles	COVID-19	Protracted 3	14-Mar-20	14-Mar-20	28-Feb-23	50 937	50 937	172	0.30%
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.									
Sierra Leone	COVID-19	Protracted 3	31-Mar-20	27-Mar-20	13-Mar-23	7 763	7 763	125	1.60%
On 31 March 2020, the President of Sierra Leone reported the first confirmed COVID-19 case in the country. As of 13 March 2023, a total of 7 763 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country, including 125 deaths and 4 898 recovered cases.									
South Africa	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Feb-23	3-Feb-23	29-Jun-23	1 301	198	43	3.30%
As of 29 June 2023, a total of 1 301 cholera cases and 43 deaths have been reported in South Africa. Currently, five provinces have been affected: Gauteng Province, Free State, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and North West.									
South Africa	COVID-19	Protracted 3	5-Mar-20	5-Mar-20	24-Apr-23	4 072 533	4 072 533	102 595	2.50%
Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa through 24 April 2023, a cumulative total of 4 072 533 confirmed cases and 102 595 deaths have been reported.									
South Africa	Measles	Ungraded	17-Oct-22	13-Oct-22	30-Jun-23	6 422	1 083	0	0.00%
From 8 October 2022 to 30 June, 2023, a total of 1 083 laboratory-confirmed cases were reported from eight provinces with declared measles outbreaks in Limpopo (502 cases), Mpumalanga (111 cases), North West (217 cases), Gauteng (178 cases), Free State (32 cases), Western Cape (15), KwaZulu-Natal (21) and Northern Cape (7).									
South Africa	Mpox	Protracted 2	23-Jun-22	23-Jun-22	12-May-23	5	5	0	0.00%
From 22 June 2022 to 12 May 2023, there have been five unlinked laboratory-confirmed monkeypox cases in South Africa. The cases were reported from Gauteng (n = 1), Western Cape (n = 2), Limpopo (n = 1) and Johannesburg (n = 1) provinces. No new cases have been reported since October 2022.									
South Sudan	Drought/food insecurity	Grade 3	18-Dec-20	5-Apr-21	1-May-23	6 310 000	-	-	-
The food insecurity situation in South Sudan is projected to worsen during the lean season from Apr-Jul 2023, as some 7.8 million people (63% of the population) will likely face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity, with 43K people likely to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) acute food insecurity in Akobo, Canal/Pigi and Fangak counties of Jonglei State; and Leer and Mayendit counties of Unity State.									
South Sudan	Floods	Ungraded		7-Oct-22	3-May-23	1 000 000			
Since July 2022, an estimated 1 million people were affected by severe flooding in 36 counties across South Sudan and in the southern part of the Abyei Administrative Area. Flood waters continue to block humanitarian access in Unity State, especially in the southern part of the state including Bentiu and into Jonglei State where the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in the IDP camps have become worse as of May 2023. An estimated 7 380 people are displaced by flooding in areas of Rubkona county.									
South Sudan	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 3	15-Aug-16	15-Aug-16	9-May-23	9 400 000	-	-	-
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 Rubkona 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. From 16 Apr - 9 May, 47 901 people have been registered to have crossed the border from Sudan into South Sudan as civilians are fleeing. Those crossing are South Sudanese returnees, Sudanese seeking asylum, and Eritrean refugees. People have been registered at Malakal, Maban, Bentiu, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal.									
South Sudan	Cholera	Grade 3	7-Mar-23	22-Feb-23	16-Jun-23	1 471	19	2	0.10%
On 7 March 2023, the Ministry of health of South Sudan declared cholera outbreak in Malakal, Upper Nile State. From 22 February to 16 May 2023, a total of 1 471 cases including two deaths (CFR 0.1%) have been reported. Cases were reported from Malakal town and the IDP camp. Approximately 52% of cases are male and the majority of them are children aged 1-4 accounting for 48% of all cases. No new case has since been reported.									
South Sudan	COVID-19	Protracted 3	5-Apr-20	5-Apr-20	3-May-23	18 499	18 499	138	0.70%
On 5 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of South Sudan reported the country's first case of COVID-19. As of 3 May 2023, a total of 18 499 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 138 deaths and 18 353 recovered cases.									
South Sudan	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	3-Jan-18	1-Jan-19	5-Jun-23	4 283	1 517	33	0.80%



Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
The current outbreak in the Bentiu IDP camp is ongoing. As of 5 June 2023, a total of 4 165 cases of acute jaundice syndrome (AJS) including 27 deaths (CFR: 0.7%) have been reported since January 2019. Some 1 481 of these cases tested positive for HEV by RDT. In 2023, 326 cases of AJS have so far been reported, of whom 28 tested positive for HEV by RDT. Approximately 54% of cases are males. The most affected age group are those aged 15-44 years (40%), followed by children aged 1-4 years (24%). On 14 April 2023, an outbreak was declared in Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal state. As of 5 June, 174 HEV cases have been reported, including seven deaths (CFR 4.0%). Most cases (129; 74%) are males and the median age is 20 years.									
South Sudan	Measles	Ungraded	23-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	30-Apr-23	6 046	592	58	1.00%
On 2 June 2023, the Ministry of Health (MoH) of the Republic of Tanzania declared the end of the Marburg virus disease (MVD) outbreak. In accordance with WHO recommendations, the declaration was made 42 days after the second negative test of the last confirmed MVD case in Tanzania done on 19 April 2023. The countdown to the end of the outbreak commenced on 20 April 2023 up to 31 May 2023. A total of nine cases, including eight laboratory-confirmed cases and one probable (the index case), have been reported in this outbreak. Among the confirmed cases, three have recovered. The last confirmed case was reported on 11 April 2023. A total of six deaths have been reported, the case fatality ratio (CFR) of 67%, of which five were confirmed and one was a probable case									
Tanzania, United Republic of	Cholera	Grade 3	21-Feb-23	15-Feb-23	4-May-23	82	23	3	3.70%
For the cholera outbreak in Tanzania, nine days have passed since the last recorded case on 25 April 2023. As of 4 May 2023, a total of 82 cases, three deaths ( CFR 3.6%) have been reported									
Tanzania, United Republic of	COVID-19	Protracted 3	16-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	23-Apr-23	42 973	42 973	846	2.00%
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 23 April 2023, a total of 42 973 confirmed cases have been reported in Tanzania Mainland including 846 deaths.									
Togo	COVID-19	Protracted 3	6-Mar-20	1-Mar-20	3-May-23	39 483	39 483	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 3 May 2023, a total of 39 483 cases, including 290 deaths and 39 178 recovered cases, have been reported in the country.									
Togo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	13-Sep-19	28-Jun-23	19	19	0	0.00%
No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There were two cases reported in 2022. No cases were reported in 2021. There were nine cases in 2020, while the total number of cVDPV2 cases reported in 2019 remains at eight.									
Uganda	Drought/food insecurity	Grade 3	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	31-May-23	-	-	-	-
As of May 2023, in Uganda the overall food insecure population is estimated at 2 553 245 for IPC phase 2 (Stressed); 1 050 595 for IPC phase 3 (Crisis) and 50 925 people for IPC phase 4 (Emergency) according to the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group. The IPC analysis for Karamoja region for both AFI (acute food insecurity) and AMN (acute malnutrition) was finalized on 24 May 2023 and the report will be released by second week of June 2023.									
Uganda	COVID-19	Protracted 3	21-Mar-20	21-Mar-20	26-Apr-23	170 647	170 647	3 632	2.10%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Uganda on 21 March 2020. As of 26 April 2023, a total of 170 647 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 3 632 deaths were reported.									
Uganda	Rift Valley fever	Ungraded	1-Mar-23	2-Mar-23	17-Mar-23	20	19	4	20.00%
A total of 20 cases of Rift Valley Fever including 19 confirmed, one probable and four deaths have been reported for the ongoing outbreak in Uganda since January this year . Among deaths, one is probable and three confirmed. The affected District are two : Mbarara district and City									
Uganda	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	7-Mar-22	2-Jan-22	27-Jun-23	1 178	4	0	0.00%
From 1 January 2022 to 24 April 2023, a total of 1 178 suspected cases have been reported (984 during 2022, and 194 during 2023 so far). Four cases have been confirmed from the following districts Kasese (1), Buikwe (2), and Buvuma (1) classified by having positive PRNT results and no record of yellow fever vaccination. The last cases were reported in February 2023. The National Yellow Fever vaccination campaign phase I has been completed: 6/6 regions were covered; the second phase is scheduled for October 2023.									
Zambia	Cholera	Grade 3	24-Jan-23	20-Jan-23	28-May-23	688	263	12	1.70%
Cumulatively, 688 cases from eight districts; Mpulungu (257), Vubwi (81), Nsama (73), Nchelenge (64), Mwanabombwe (55), Chipata (40), Chipangali (25) and Lusangazi (1). A total of 12 deaths from Mpulungu (4), Nsama (3), Vubwi (2), Chipangali (1), Chipata (1) and Nchelenge (1) districts have been reported. Public health actions are ongoing.									
Zambia	COVID-19	Protracted 3	18-Mar-20	18-Mar-20	11-May-23	343 995	343 995	4 058	1.20%
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zambia on 18 March 2020. As of 11 May 2023, a total of 343 995 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 4 058 deaths.									
Zambia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Jun-22	13-Jun-22	28-May-23	2 157	132	31	1.40%
A measles outbreak continues to evolve in Lusaka, North-western and Southern provinces affecting several districts. Cumulatively, the provinces have recorded 2 157 measles cases and 31 deaths as of 28 May 2023. WHO is supporting the Ministry of Health investing other cases with similar symptoms.									
Zimbabwe	Cholera	Grade 3	23-Feb-23	12-Feb-23	25-Jun-23	3 027	759	71	2.30%
The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on the 12 February 2023 in Chegutu town, Mashonaland West Province. Cumulatively there were 3 027 cholera cases with 71 deaths (CFR=2.4%) as of 25 June 2023. All of the ten provinces are affected with majority of the cases reported from Manicaland, Harare, Mash West and Mash Cent provinces.									
Zimbabwe	COVID-19	Protracted 3	20-Mar-20	20-Mar-20	2-Jul-23	265 624	265 624	5 708	2.10%

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zimbabwe on 20 March 2020. As of 2 July 2023, a total of 265 624 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 5 708 deaths.									
<b>Closed Events</b>									
Kenya	Enteric outbreak	Ungraded	13-Apr-23	31-Mar-23	27-Jun-23	1062		4	0.40%
An outbreak of gastrointestinal symptoms has affected two schools in Kakamega County in Kenya. The MOH was originally notified of the outbreaks on 31 March 2023. The onset of symptoms is estimated to be around 1 March 2023 with initial cases reported on 14 March 2023 at the Mukumu Girls Schools. Subsequent reports from Butere Boys School in the same county were reported as early as 3 April 2023. Both schools were closed following the reports. As of 20 April 2023, a total of 1 062 cases have been line-listed; four deaths have been reported from the school which involved one teacher and three students. Most of the documented affected persons were students 1 004 (95%); however, 39 (4%) were non-students, and 19 (2%) had no identification. The Mukumu Girls School in Kakamega County was closed on 3 April 2023, following that outbreak of enteric fever at the school. Since the school re-opening on 8 May 2023, some girls have sought treatment in health facilities due to ill health. Most of the girls have been confirmed to have malaria and have been managed. A cumulative total of 91 students have been reported as of 18 May 2023. It's important to note that almost all of the admitted students reported back to school while already with symptoms of disease. The event has been considered over by MoH since more than a month.									
Senegal	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	7-Jun-23	7-Jun-23	26-Jun-23	1	1	0	0.00%
One Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) positive case of Yellow Fever was reported by the Dakar Pasteur Institute on 7 June 2023 in an 11-year-old male from Oussouye district in Ziguinchor region, southern Senegal. The confirmation test done on 20 June 2023 in the same laboratory was negative for yellow fever. The date of disease onset is 29 May 2023, with symptoms including febrile jaundice, anemic syndrome, and abdominal pain.									

†Grading is an internal WHO process, based on the Emergency Response Framework. For further information, please see the Emergency Response Framework: <http://www.who.int/hac/about/erf/en/>.

Data are taken from the most recently available situation reports sent to WHO AFRO. Numbers are subject to change as the situations are dynamic.

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#### Data sources

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.