

WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

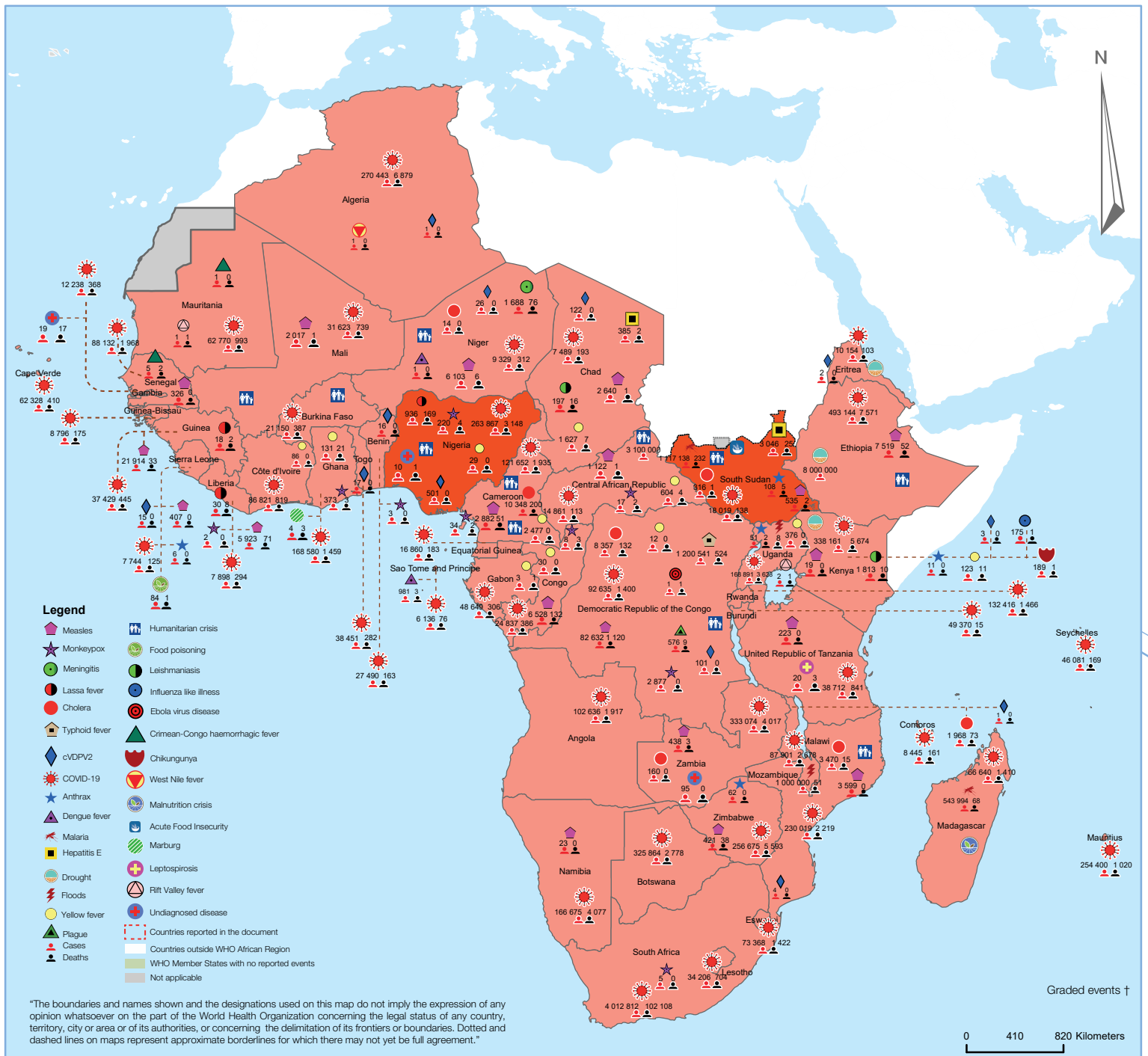
Week 36: 29 August - 4 September 2022
Data as reported by: 17:00; 4 September 2022

5
New events

151
Ongoing events

136
Outbreaks

20
Humanitarian crises



| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5 Grade 3 events | 24 Grade 2 events | 2 Grade 1 events | 56 Ungraded events |
| 2 Protracted 3 events | 5 Protracted 2 events | 0 Protracted 1 events | |

Overview

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2 - 7 Ongoing events

8 All events currently being monitored

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

- [Monkey pox in the WHO African Region](#)
- [Yellow fever in West, Central and East Africa](#)
- [COVID-19 in the African Region](#)

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

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

Major issues and challenges include:

- The number of confirmed monkeypox cases has drastically increased within the past week. Eleven countries have confirmed monkeypox outbreaks in Africa since the start of the outbreak. All cases reported in the past week are from three countries that previously notified monkeypox cases; Ghana, Nigeria and Morocco. WHO continues to provide the necessary support to improve surveillance and laboratory capacity, including genomic surveillance in affected countries.
- The immunization coverage for yellow fever has been suboptimal in most of the countries in the WHO African region prone to yellow fever and in specific populations. According to WHO and UNICEF estimates, in 2021, the routine childhood vaccination immunization coverage for yellow fever in the African region was 47%. This is much lower than the 80% threshold required to confer population immunity against yellow fever, indicating that a large population remains susceptible to yellow fever with a risk of continued transmission. Furthermore, many countries in West, Central, and East Africa have been facing political instability and insecurity, in addition to concurrent outbreaks (including COVID-19, Ebola virus disease, cholera, meningitis, malaria, monkeypox, chikungunya, plague, Lassa fever, etc.). These could contribute to delayed case investigation and hinder the surveillance and response efforts against yellow fever.

Ongoing events

Monkeypox

Multiple Countries

524 cases

10 Deaths

1.9% CFR

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The number of newly confirmed monkeypox cases has continued to increase in African countries since January 2022. Between August 28 and 4 September 2022, the number of confirmed monkeypox cases increased by 12.7% (59), with one additional death reported in Ghana. Within this period, three countries reported new cases, including Nigeria (48), Ghana (9) and Morocco (2). In Africa, 11 countries have reported monkeypox cases, (Nigeria (220), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (195), Ghana (76), Cameroon (7), South Africa (5), Benin Republic (3), Central Africa Republic (CAR) (3), Congo (3), Morocco (3), Liberia (2), and Sudan (2).

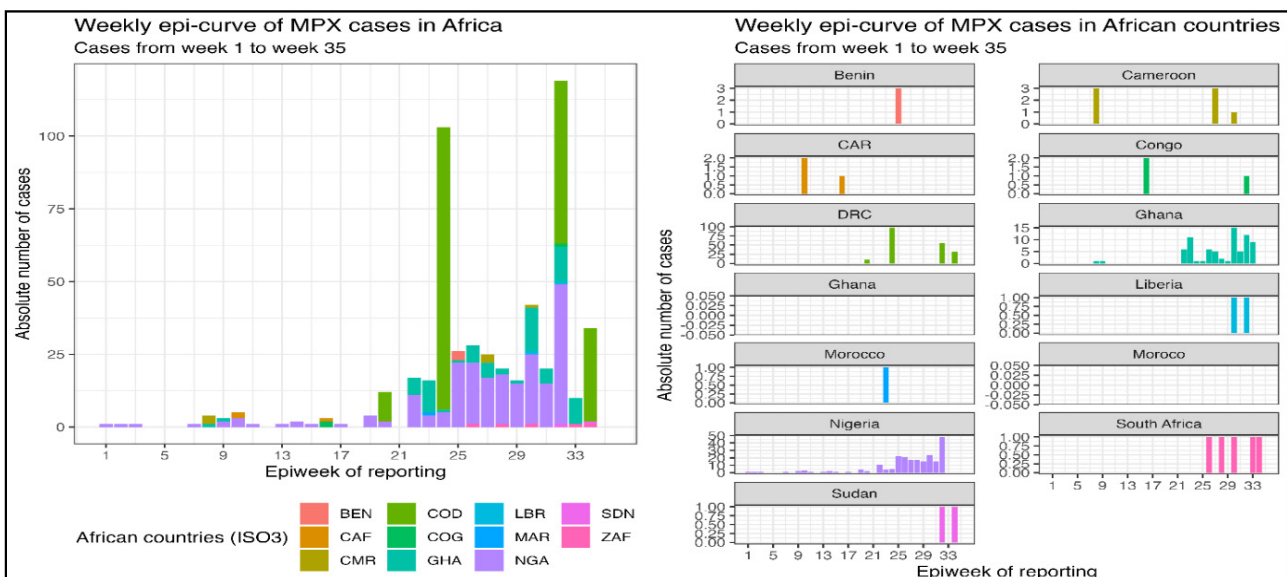
Nigeria (42.0%), DRC (37.2%) and Ghana (14.5%) remain the top three countries reporting the highest number of cases, accounting for 95.0% of all confirmed cases. More than half (59%) of monkeypox cases in Africa are males with an average age of 21 years.

In the past week, Ghana recorded the fourth death, making a total of 10 deaths in Africa. Nigeria (4), Ghana (3), and CAR (2). The number of Monkeypox cases and deaths in Africa represents 1.0% and 58.8% of global cases and fatalities, respectively. No new country has reported a monkeypox case in the previous week.

Between 1 January and 4 September 2022, 51 163 laboratory-confirmed and 302 probable Monkeypox cases were reported globally. Similarly, 17 deaths were reported from Belgium (1), Brazil (1), Cuba (1), Ecuador (1), India (1), CAR (2), Spain (2), Ghana (4), and Nigeria (4) across all six WHO regions. WHO Region of the Americas (27 803; 54.3%) and European region (22 648; 44.3%) reported the highest number of cases. The top ten countries with the highest number of Monkeypox cases include the United States of America (18 303), Spain (6543), Brazil (4 876), France (3 558), Germany (3 480), The United Kingdom (3.413), Peru (1.496), Canada (1.228), Netherlands (1,166), and Portugal (846).

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- WHO has developed a policy response tracker to understand better the characteristics of response measures put in place by countries and their impact on epidemic trends
- Daily tracking, monitoring and response to rumours and misinformation of monkeypox is currently ongoing in Nigeria
- WHO continues to provide technical assistance to countries to enhance their readiness to respond to potential monkeypox outbreaks promptly and effectively.
- Liberia to conduct refresher training for surveillance officers and laboratory technicians on case detection and specimen collection
- A dedicated monkeypox incident management support system has been established at AFRO and in the respective countries to strengthen coordination and harmonize the response.
- Standard and community case definitions for monkeypox have been incorporated into the priority diseases list and reporting tools and disseminated to various levels of the healthcare systems to enhance surveillance.
- Surveillance technical guidelines and reporting tools have been developed and disseminated to all countries to facilitate case detection, reporting, case investigations, contact tracing and follow-up.
- A system for proactive information and data gathering using the Epidemic Intelligence from Open Sources platform was established to improve signal detection and verification with the national authorities.
- An epidemiology analytics cell has been established at AFRO to improve data capture, management, analysis, interpretation and use of the resulting information for decision-making.



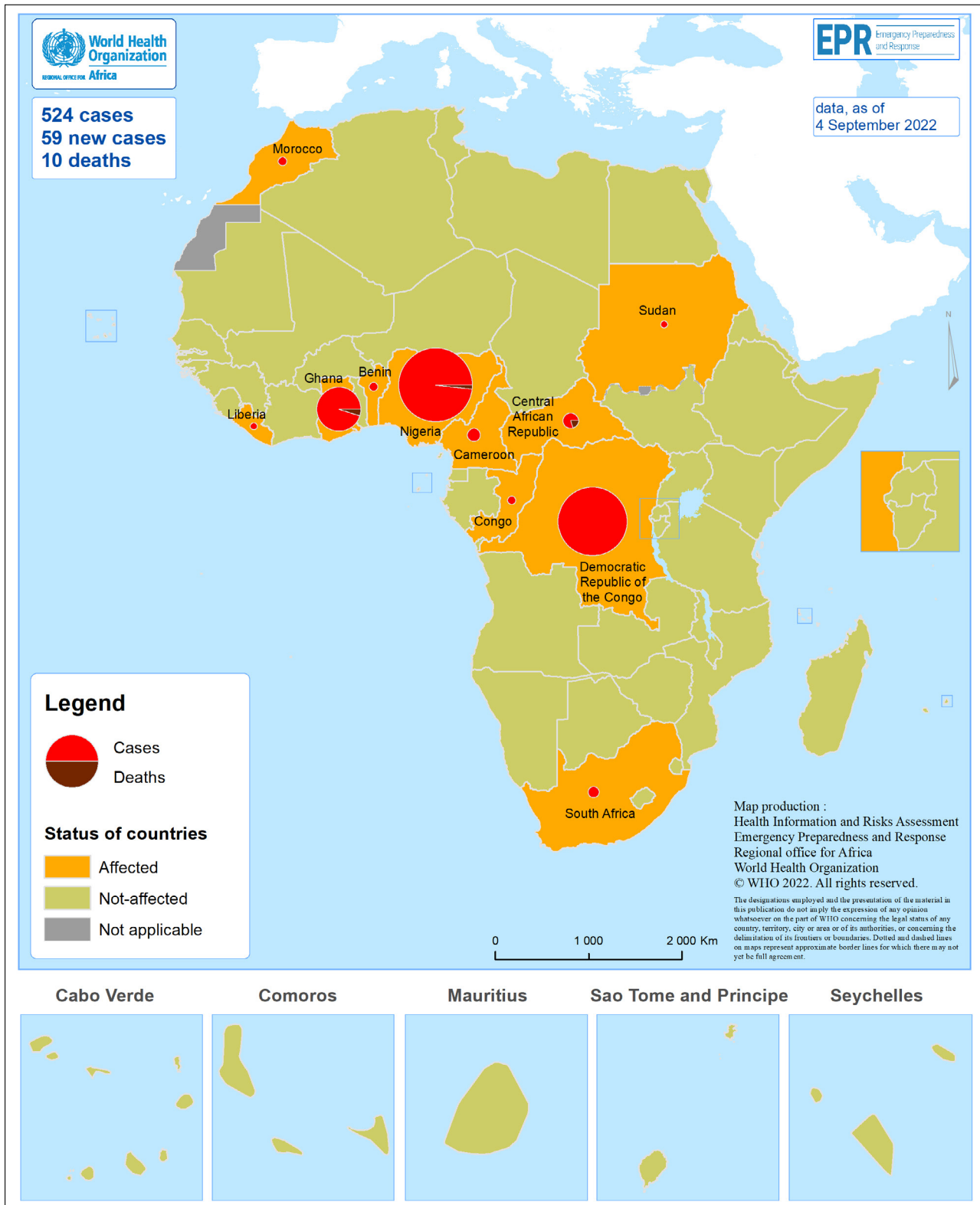
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[Go to map of the outbreaks](#)

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

No new country reported a Monkeypox case in Africa in the past seven days. One new death was reported in Ghana. Nigeria, DRC, and Ghana continue to report the highest disease burden. New weekly cases were reported from two countries in the WHO African region, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. More than half of the confirmed monkeypox cases are males. Improved case investigations and testing of suspected cases are required. WHO is providing necessary support to enhance surveillance and laboratory capacity, including genomic surveillance in affected countries.

Distribution of cases of Monkeypox in the WHO African Region, as of 4 September 2022



EVENT DESCRIPTION

In 2021, nine African countries – Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, and Republic of the Congo, reported a total of 151 confirmed cases of yellow fever. Of these nine countries, six continue to report confirmed cases of yellow fever with ongoing transmission in 2022, while Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria have reported probable cases and Gabon has not reported further probable or confirmed cases since 2021.

In 2022, two additional countries, Kenya and Uganda, have reported confirmed cases of yellow fever. From 1 January to 26 August 2022, a total of 33 confirmed cases of yellow fever were reported from eight African countries including Central African Republic (33%, 11 cases), Cameroon (24%, eight cases), Democratic Republic of Congo (13%, four cases), Kenya (9%, three cases), Chad (6%, two cases), Republic of the Congo (6%, two cases), Uganda (6%, two cases), and Ghana (3%, one case).

Ten countries – Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, and Republic of the Congo – have also reported a total of 274 probable cases of yellow fever from 1 January 2021 to 26 August 2022.

The majority of cases over the entire period were reported in the last quarter of 2021, with Ghana reporting around 33% of all confirmed cases. Of the 184 confirmed cases reported from 1 January 2021 to 26 August 2022, 73% are aged 30 years and below, and the male-to-female ratio is 1.2. The case count and the number of outbreaks are anticipated to continue evolving as the Region enters the seasonal period when there is often an increase in cases notified.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

WHO is providing coordination and technical support to countries in conducting comprehensive investigations and outbreak response. Response measures by affected countries include:

- WHO is supporting national authorities with field investigations, including training of health personnel on yellow fever case investigation, review of case investigation reports, and undertaking case classification sessions to ascertain the epidemiological classification of yellow fever cases.
- The Eliminate Yellow Fever Epidemics strategy continues to support international shipment of yellow fever samples to regional reference laboratories since 2019, as well as ongoing laboratory testing and capacity building.
- Data management activities have been strengthened.
- As part of the outbreak response to the reported cases, there have been seven reactive vaccination campaigns (RVC), two in Ghana, two in Chad, and one each in Central African Republic, Cameroon, and Kenya.

- From 1 January 2021 to 26 August 2022, a total of 3 991 568 persons have been vaccinated with support from the International Coordination Group.
- An additional RVC has been approved by ICG for implementation in Central African Republic and is expected to launch in September 2022 with a target of 345 920 people.
- Preventive mass vaccination campaigns (PMVC) target areas at high risk of virus transmission and inadequate population immunity. In total, approximately 80 million people are expected to be protected by PMVC in 2022.
- Of the countries affected in this outbreak, Nigeria (in select States) and the Republic of the Congo have begun their PMVC this year; the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda have also planned vaccination activities in the last quarter of 2022.

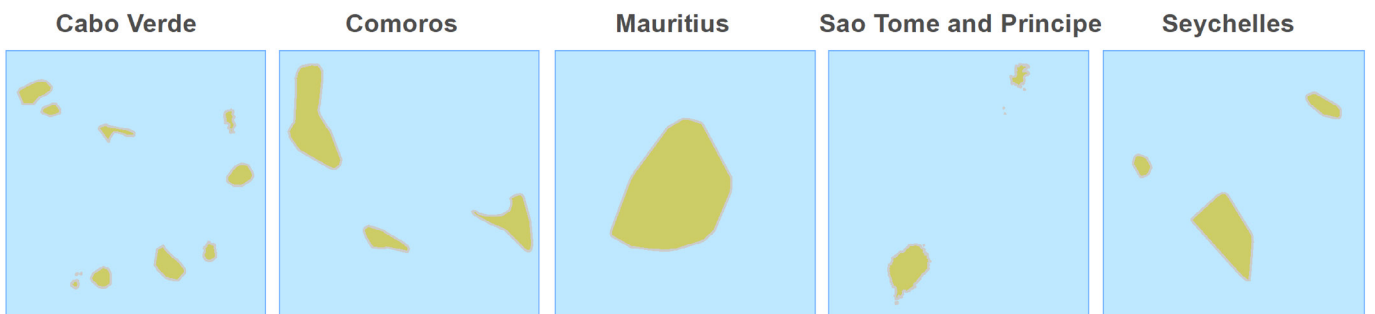
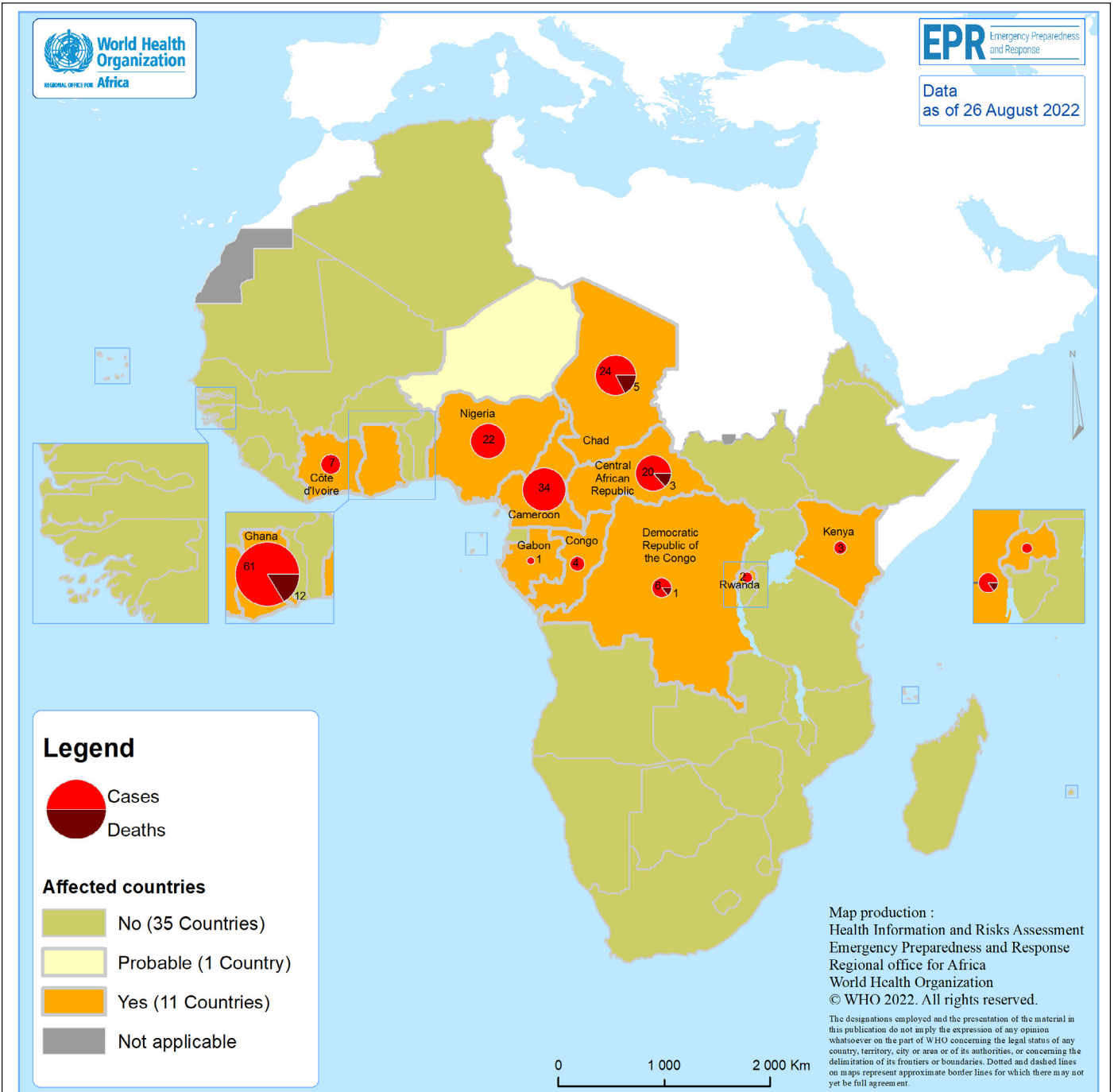
SITUATION INTERPRETATION

According to the Eliminate Yellow fever Epidemics strategy, 27 countries in the African region are high-risk countries for yellow fever based on timing and intensity of yellow fever virus transmission, transmission potential and assessment of urban risk. Re-emergence of yellow fever was reported in 2020 with two outbreaks in West African countries with history of mass vaccination (in Guinea and Senegal, now contained). Since late 2021, the situation has intensified with 12 countries across the region reporting probable and confirmed cases.



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Distribution of cases of yellow fever in the Western, Central and Eastern Africa, as of 26 August 2022



EVENT DESCRIPTION

COVID-19 has been confirmed in 8 790 770 people in the WHO African region from the beginning of the pandemic until September 4 2022. The region reported a total of 5 348 384 cases last year (2021) and 1 532 617 cases have been reported from January 2022 to 4 September, with August 2022 having the lowest number of laboratory-confirmed cases so far this year at 40 958. Last week (ending 4 September), 26 countries in the region reported 3 683 new COVID-19 cases, compared to 7 171 in the previous week (ending 28 August) for 38 reporting countries, suggesting a 13% week-on-week reduction.

Ten countries have shown an increase in the number of weekly new cases compared to the previous week, including Guinea-Bissau (3 289%), Lesotho (500%), Mali (358%), Democratic Republic of Congo (67%), Cameroon (55%), Chad (42%), Madagascar (27%), Rwanda (22%), Zambia (12%), and Sao Tome and Principe (6%).

When considering the number of new COVID-19 cases in relation to the total population, the islands of Seychelles and Mauritius have a very high incidence. However, the countries have adequate resources to deal with the current situation. In Cameroon, the number of patients hospitalized for COVID-19 in Cameroon has increased slightly in the past two weeks, as the country experiences a surge. Nonetheless, hospital and intensive care unit admissions continue to decline in most countries that have seen rises in recent weeks.

The following five countries accounted for 75% of the 3 683 new cases reported in the last 7 days: South Africa 40% (1 455), Nigeria 12% (460), Mali 8% (298), Zambia 8% (295), and Algeria 7% (249).

The total number of COVID-19 associated deaths currently stands at 173 296 with a case fatality rate of 2% in the region. Considering the 26 reporting countries, 34 new fatalities occurred in the last 7 days, including 24 (71%) in South Africa, 3 (9%) in Zimbabwe, and 2 (6%) in Cote d'Ivoire. In the previous week (ending 28 August 2022), 36 new deaths associated to COVID-10 were reported in the WHO African region.

Since the start of the epidemic, the following five nations have reported the highest cumulative number of deaths attributable to COVID-10: South Africa accounted for 102 108 fatalities (59%) while Ethiopia accounted for 7 572 (4%), Algeria for 6 879 (4%), Kenya for 5 674 (3%) and Zimbabwe for 5 596 (3%).

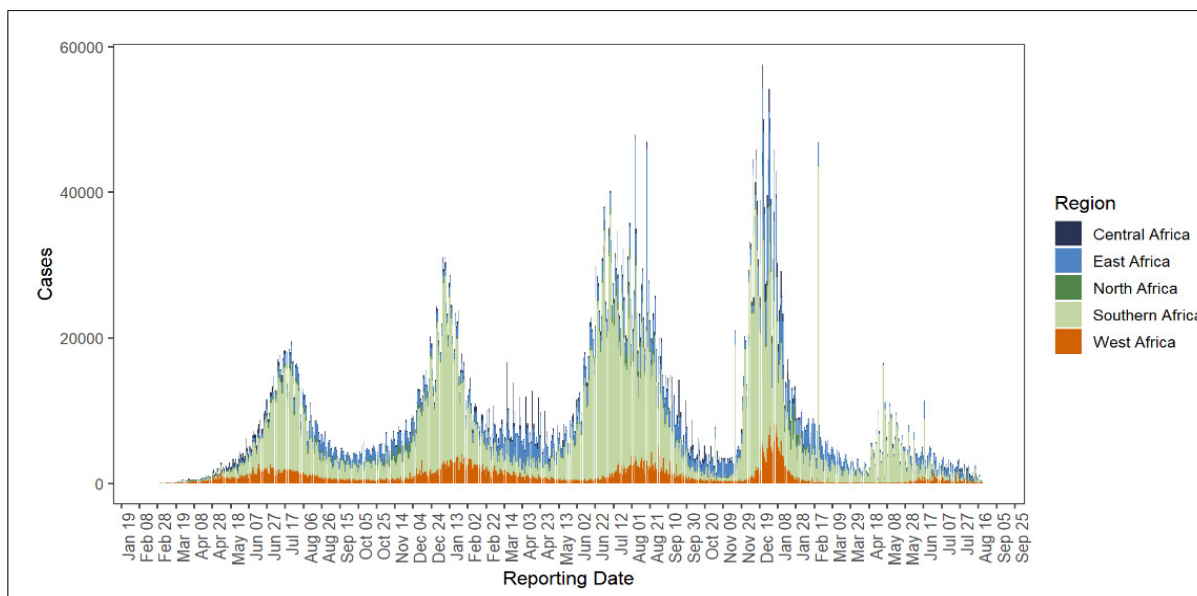
The five countries with the highest number of COVID-19-related deaths per million populations are Seychelles (472 020), Mauritius (204 076), Botswana (133 034), South Africa (68 527), and Namibia (66 811).

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

For the sixth week in a row, weekly COVID-19 incidence has continued to decrease across African region, indicating that the pandemic situation is stabilizing in many African countries.

In the previous week, only Niger has experienced a resurgence, while Gambia, Cameroon, Chad, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, and Seychelles are on full alert. WHO is engaged in developing a transition framework with key specific recommendations to accompany the member states in developing and implementing response plans adapted to the current dynamic of the pandemic. WHO also recommends that Member States integrate COVID-19 vaccination with other scheduled route immunization programs at regular intervals in order to increase vaccination uptake in countries.

Epi curve of lab-confirmed COVID-19 cases in the WHO African sub-regions, as of 4 September 2022 (n = 8 790 770)



Weekly Lab confirmed COVID-19 new cases and change over the last 7 days

| Country | 08-14 August | 15-21 August | 22-28 August | 29 August | Weekly change |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 04 September | Weekly change | 1 461 | 1 545 | 1 480 | -4% |
| South Africa | 1 461 | 1 545 | 1 480 | 1 455 | -2% |
| Nigeria | 635 | 392 | 495 | 460 | -7% |
| Mali | 9 | 15 | 65 | 298 | 358% |
| Zambia | 1 505 | 250 | 263 | 295 | 12% |
| Algeria | 887 | 664 | 389 | 249 | -36% |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 439 | 303 | 186 | 181 | -3% |
| Ethiopia | 262 | 215 | 164 | 105 | -36% |
| Burundi | 786 | 515 | 224 | 83 | -63% |
| Togo | 94 | 72 | 84 | 79 | -6% |
| Kenya | 97 | 97 | 114 | 74 | -35% |
| Zimbabwe | 52 | 89 | 76 | 65 | -14% |
| Senegal | 137 | 208 | 108 | 64 | -41% |
| Mozambique | 191 | 114 | 67 | 61 | -9% |
| Chad | 5 | 14 | 33 | 47 | 42% |
| Rwanda | 32 | 31 | 27 | 33 | 22% |
| Niger | 14 | 64 | 126 | 28 | -78% |
| Uganda | 180 | 91 | 119 | 26 | -78% |
| Cabo Verde | 40 | 35 | 21 | 18 | -14% |
| Madagascar | 42 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 27% |
| Eswatini | 22 | 17 | 14 | 10 | -29% |
| Mauritania | 51 | 31 | 22 | 10 | -55% |
| Malawi | 94 | 72 | 51 | 8 | -84% |
| Equatorial Guinea | 16 | 39 | 13 | 7 | -46% |
| Liberia | 79 | 103 | 56 | 7 | -88% |
| Comoros | 53 | 20 | 25 | 5 | -80% |
| Eritrea | 18 | 13 | 5 | 1 | -80% |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0 | 9 | 305 | NR | 3 289% |
| Lesotho | 6 | 36 | NR | NR | 500% |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 45 | 46 | 77 | NR | 67% |
| Cameroon | 685 | NR | NR | NR | 55% |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 0 | 16 | 17 | NR | 6% |
| Sierra Leone | 4 | 3 | 3 | NR | 0% |
| Tanzania | 249 | 258 | 239 | NR | -7% |
| Gambia | 73 | NR | NR | NR | -18% |
| Mauritius | 2 347 | 2 359 | 1 849 | NR | -22% |
| Botswana | 26 | 14 | NR | NR | -46% |
| Namibia | 63 | 31 | 8 | NR | -74% |
| Ghana | 89 | 108 | 15 | NR | -86% |
| Central African Republic | 33 | 35 | 3 | NR | -91% |
| Seychelles | 160 | NR | 229 | NR | |
| Benin | NR | NR | 174 | NR | |
| Gabon | 43 | 0 | 14 | NR | |
| Angola | NR | NR | NR | NR | |
| Congo (Republic of) | NR | NR | NR | NR | |
| Guinea | NR | NR | NR | NR | |
| South Sudan | NR | NR | NR | NR | |
| Total | 11 024 | 7 940 | 7 171 | 3 683 | |

*NR: Not reported

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 |
|---|---|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| New Events | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | West Nile fever | Ungraded | 29-Aug-22 | 9-Jul-22 | 30-Aug-22 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0,00% |
| The Ministry of Health of Algeria notified a confirmed case of West Nile fever (WNF) in an 11-year-old female child, resident of Touggourt city. The onset of symptoms was 9 July with fever, headache, stiff neck and vomiting. She was admitted to Touggourt hospital the same day for treatment. The diagnosis of WNF was confirmed on 21 July 2022 by the National Reference Laboratory for Arboviroses and Emerging Viruses of the Institut Pasteur in Algeria. The child was discharged from the hospital on 15 July 2022 after recovery. No additional cases have been reported as of yet. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) | Ungraded | 31-Aug-22 | 29-Aug-22 | 2-Sep-22 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0,00% |
| The Mauritanian Ministry of Health reported a new confirmed case of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) on 29 August 2022. The patient was a 28-year-old pregnant woman from the locality of Diabbé located 2 kilometers from M' Bagne city in Brakna region. She presented with a febrile syndrome during the prenatal consultation on 28 August 2022 and a sample was taken the same day. CCHF was confirmed on 29 August 2022 by polymerase chain reaction at the Institut National de Recherche en Santé Publique (INRSP). | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Rift Valley fever | Ungraded | 31-Aug-22 | 26-Aug-22 | 31-Aug-22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100,00% |
| A new confirmed case of Rift Valley fever (RVF) was reported by the Mauritanian Ministry of Health on 29 August 2022. The case is a 25-year-old male breeder from the Moughataa (district) of Tintane in Hodh El Gharbi region. He presented to a health facility with high fever and headache. On 26 August, he developed a haemorrhagic syndrome (epistaxis) with severe thrombocytopenia. He died on 29 August. Response activities are underway including enhanced surveillance and investigations. | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Cholera | Ungraded | 3-Sep-22 | 1-Sep-22 | 4-Sep-22 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 0,00% |
| The Direction Régionale de la Santé Publique (DRSP) of Maradi, Niger, notified 10 suspected cases of cholera, including three positive cases by rapid diagnostic test on 1 September 2022 in Madaroufa district, Maradi region. Further testing identified Vibrio cholerae O1 Ogawa. As of 4 September 2022, 14 suspected cases have been reported, of whom seven tested positive for cholera, five recovered, and no deaths were recorded. Of the 14 reported cases, nine are female and nine are within the 5-14 year age range. | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Dengue | Ungraded | 31-Aug-22 | 14-Aug-22 | 31-Aug-22 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0,00% |
| The Ministry of Health of Niger has reported the first ever case of dengue in Niger. The patient is a 47-year-old male from Niger who arrived from Cuba on 13 August 2022. On 14 August 2022, he exhibited flu-like symptoms, including fever, arthromyalgia, body aches, cold, etc., and then consulted a clinic in Niamey. He tested positive for COVID-19 and dengue in June 2022 in Cuba. The sample taken and sent to the Centre de Recherche Médicale et Sanitaire (CERMES) on 8 August 2022 tested positive for dengue. A second sample was sent to the Institut Pasteur in Dakar for confirmation and also returned positive for dengue on 24 August 2022. The patient currently has no signs of bleeding but blood analysis showed thrombocytopenia. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ongoing Events | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 25-Feb-20 | 25-Feb-20 | 4-Sep-22 | 270 443 | 270 443 | 6 879 | 2,50% |
| From 25 February 2020 to 4 September 2022, a total of 270 443 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 6 879 deaths have been reported from Algeria, with 182 067 recovered. | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 14-Jul-22 | 11-Apr-22 | 7-Jul-22 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Algeria IHR focal point notified WHO of a confirmed case of Circulating Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2). The case is a 1-year old girl residing in Tamanrasset Wilaya (commune of Tamanrasset). She was admitted on 11 April 2022 to a district hospital, for acute flaccid paralysis of both lower limbs. The epidemiological investigation carried out on the same day showed that she had not received any dose of OPV or IPV and that she had no history of travel outside the city of Tamanrasset. | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 21-Mar-20 | 21-Mar-20 | 11-Aug-22 | 102 636 | 102 636 | 1 917 | 1,90% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Angola on 21 March 2020. As of 11 August 2022, a total of 102 636 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country with 1 917 deaths and 100 437 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 17-Mar-20 | 16-Mar-20 | 21-Aug-22 | 27 490 | 27 490 | 163 | 0,60% |
| The Ministry of Health in Benin announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 16 March 2020. As of 21 August 2022, a total of 27 490 cases have been reported in the country, with 163 deaths and 27 217 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | Monkeypox | Grade 3 | | 14-Jun-22 | 29-Aug-22 | 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 from the North of the country. Laboratory samples were taken and sent to the Institut Pasteur laboratory in Dakar, which confirmed the three samples positive on 14 June 2022. Epidemiological investigations are ongoing | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 8-Aug-19 | 24-Aug-19 | 3-Aug-22 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0,00% |
| Two cases of Circulating Vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were reported, one each in Atlantique and Oueme making them the first cases in 2022. Six cases were reported in 2021 and 2020, and 8 in 2019. No new case of Circulating Vaccine -derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 30-Mar-20 | 28-Mar-20 | 1-Sep-22 | 325 864 | 325 864 | 2 778 | 0,90% |
| On 30 March 2020, the Minister of Health and Wellness in Botswana reported three confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 1 September 2022, a total of 325 864 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 2 778 deaths. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|--|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| Burkina Faso | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region) | Grade 2 | 1-Jan-19 | 1-Jan-19 | 8-Aug-22 | - | - | - | - |
| <p>Since 2015, the security situation in the Sahel and East of Burkina Faso has gradually deteriorated due to attacks by armed groups. A total of 30 000 people from Sebba town face a deteriorating food security situation after a month of Blockade by armed groups preventing food supplies. Access to health services remains a challenge for the population in affected areas. There are 192 non-functional health facilities and 353 facilities that function at a minimum level of their capacity.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 10-Mar-20 | 9-Mar-20 | 10-Jul-22 | 21 150 | 21 150 | 387 | 1,80% |
| <p>Between 9 March 2020 and 10 July 2022, a total of 21 150 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 387 deaths and 20 745 recoveries have been reported from Burkina Faso.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 31-Mar-20 | 18-Mar-20 | 31-Aug-22 | 49 370 | 49 370 | 15 | 0,00% |
| <p>On 31 March 2020, the Minister of Health in Burundi reported the first two confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of 31 August 2022, the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases is 49 370, including 15 deaths and 48 578 recovered.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Humanitarian crisis (North, Adamawa & East) | Protracted 2 | 31-Dec-13 | 27-Jun-17 | 1-Aug-22 | - | - | - | - |
| <p>The security situation remains unstable, characterized by incursions and attacks in the departments of Mayo-Sava, Mayo-Tsanaga and Logone & Chari bordering Nigeria. At least 23 incidents involving armed men have been recorded, with 13 civilians killed including 2 children and 1 woman, as well as 12 people injured and 10 others abducted. The incursions of NSAGs are accompanied by looting of property and livestock, and sometimes burning of houses. Around 7 653 people have been displaced in June 2022, majority of which occurred in the Mokolo Subdivision following two NSAG attacks. As of 30 June 2022, 15 000 people have returned to their homes following the intercommunal conflict that occurred in the Logone-Birni department on December 2021. Moreover, nearly 640 households have been affected by torrential rains in Mayo-Danay and Logone & Chari since mid-April 2022.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Humanitarian crisis (NW & SW) | Protracted 2 | 1-Oct-16 | 27-Jun-18 | 1-Aug-22 | - | - | - | - |
| <p>The security context in the North-West and South-West (SW) regions remains volatile, marked by continuous violence, abductions, kidnappings, killings, unlawful arrests, and destruction of property. This is aggravating humanitarian needs, as affected people continue to flee their homes, seeking safety in the bushes and neighbouring communities. On 26 June 2022, intercommunal clashes in the Akwaya subdivision (SW) resulted in more than 30 civilian casualties. The Mamfe District Hospital and the Ballin Integrated Health Centre in the Manyu division (SW) were destroyed by fire in two different incidents. At least five humanitarian workers were abducted in two separate incidents in the SW. Multiple cases of interference by State security forces on NGO movements were reported in the SW.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region) | Grade 2 | 31-Dec-13 | 27-Jun-17 | 1-Aug-22 | - | - | - | - |
| <p>Multiple incidents involving NSAGs have been registered in localities neighbouring Nigeria. Military operations are still ongoing on both sides of the border with Nigeria and in the Lake Chad area, direly limiting movements and activities of humanitarian actors. Many humanitarian missions have been cancelled due to recurrence of clashes between security forces and NSAGs. The crisis has left 1.2M people needing humanitarian assistance, of whom 764k are targeted for interventions, with 378k IDPs, 119k refugees and 131k returnees.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Cholera | Grade 2 | 1-Jan-21 | 25-Oct-21 | 3-Aug-22 | 10 348 | 904 | 200 | 1,90% |
| <p>Between 25 July and 3 August, 172 new suspected cases of cholera including three deaths have been reported from four active Regions (Centre, East, Littoral and West). As of 3 August 2022, 10 348 suspected cases including 200 deaths (CFR 1.9%) have been reported since October 2021, from eight Regions and 48 Districts of which 27 remain active. South-West (6 010 cases) and Littoral (3 581 cases) Regions have reported majority of cases. Of note, it has been 18 days without a case notified in South-West.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 6-Mar-20 | 6-Mar-20 | 10-Aug-22 | 121 652 | 121 652 | 1 935 | 1,60% |
| <p>The Cameroon Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 6 March 2020. As of 10 August 2022, a total of 121 652 cases have been reported, including 1 935 deaths and 118 616 recoveries.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Measles | Ungraded | 2-Apr-19 | 1-Jan-22 | 21-Aug-22 | 2 882 | 1 924 | 51 | 1,80% |
| <p>From week 1 to week 33, 2022 (ending 21 August), about 2 882 suspected cases of measles, 51 deaths and 1 924 confirmed cases of measles have been reported through IDSR system across 119 of 139 districts; 478 confirmed cases are lab confirmed, 1 398 epi linked and 49 clinical compatible.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Monkeypox | Grade 3 | 24-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 5-Aug-22 | 34 | 7 | 2 | 5,90% |
| <p>As of 5 August 2022, Cameroon has notified 34 suspected cases of monkeypox from six districts across three regions, since the beginning of 2022, including two deaths (CFR 5.9%). Thirteen human samples have been collected and seven cases have been laboratory-confirmed from Ayos Health District (4) in the Centre Region, Kumba Health District (2) in the South-West Region and Benakuma Health District in the North-West Region (1). Males and females are equally affected and the median age is 17.3 years (range 1-36 years).</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Yellow fever | Grade 2 | 7-Feb-21 | 4-Jan-21 | 9-Aug-22 | 2 477 | 34 | 0 | 0,00% |
| <p>As of 9 August 2022, a total of 2 477 suspected cases of YF have been reported since the beginning of the outbreak in 2021, including 10 probable and 34 laboratory-confirmed cases. A total of 49 suspected cases of YF have been reported during epi week 30, 2022. Eight confirmed cases have been reported since January 2022, from eight Districts; five of them started the disease between April-May. Cumulatively, all ten Regions and 32 Districts have been affected since the beginning of the outbreak in 2021.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 19-Mar-20 | 18-Mar-20 | 3-Sep-22 | 62 328 | 62 328 | 410 | 0,70% |
| <p>The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Cape Verde on 19 March 2020. As of 3 September 2022, a total of 62 328 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 410 deaths and 61 843 recoveries were reported in the country.</p> | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Central African Republic | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 2 | 11-Dec-13 | 11-Dec-13 | 8-Aug-22 | | - | - | - |
| <p>With 50% the population not eating enough, CAR has one of the highest proportions of critically food-insecure people in the world, around 2.2M. In total, nearly 3.1M people have been estimated in need of humanitarian assistance including 610k IDPs and 737k refugees. Thousands of Central Africans have recently been affected by torrential rains. In the half of 2022, the CAR Humanitarian Fund allocated 9.6M USD to 17 projects, supporting 187 307 people with urgent needs in conflict-affected areas. Of the 461.3M USD required for 2022 HRP, 221.4M have already been received as of 8 August 2022, representing 48% of expectations.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 17-Aug-22 | 14 861 | 14 861 | 113 | 0,80% |
| <p>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 17 August 2022, a total of 14 861 confirmed cases, 113 deaths and 14 520 recovered were reported.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | Measles | Ungraded | 13-Mar-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 24-Jul-22 | 1 122 | 99 | 1 | 0,10% |
| <p>From week 1 to week 29, 2022 (ending 24 July), a total 1 122 suspected cases of measles including one death (CFR 0.1%) have been reported through IDSR system. Four districts are in confirmed measles outbreak (Bimbo confirmation at week 10, Kouango-Grimari at week 11, Alindao at week 14 and Haute-Kotto at week 20.)</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | Monkeypox | Grade 3 | 3-Mar-22 | 4-Mar-22 | 31-Aug-22 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 11,80% |
| <p>As of 31 August 2022, the Central African Republic has so far recorded 17 suspected cases of monkeypox including eight confirmed cases and two deaths (CFR 11.8%). The confirmed cases were reported from three health districts: Mbaïki, Alindao and Bimbo.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | Yellow fever | Grade 2 | 14-Sep-21 | 1-Apr-21 | 9-Aug-22 | 604 | 20 | 4 | 0,70% |
| <p>On 3 August 2021, an 18-month-old girl from Mala village in the Kemo district, Central African Republic, tested positive for yellow fever by plaque reduction neutralization test at the Centre Pasteur of Cameroun. As of 9 August 2022, a total of 604 suspected cases of YF have been reported including four probable and 20 lab-confirmed cases. Four deaths have so far been recorded (CFR 0.7%). There remains a relative increase in the number of weekly reported suspected cases in 2022 compared to 2021. Three regions remain affected (RS3, 4 & 6), with 70% of confirmed cases being reported in RS3.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) | Grade 2 | 11-Feb-22 | 1-Mar-16 | 8-Aug-22 | - | - | - | - |
| <p>More than 2.1 million people are in food and nutrition insecurity in Chad. The decline in agro-pastoral productivity is affecting the nutritional status of the populations. According to OCHA, more than 1.5 million of the most vulnerable people are at risk of not receiving assistance. Chad experienced flooding due to heavy rains starting from April 2022, and affected more than 340 000 people across 11 regions. The Capital, N'Djamena and the Southern region (Logone oriental and Occidental, Mayo Kebbi Est, Mayo Kebi Ouest, Salamat and Sila) are the most affected. The affected population urgently needs food, NFIs, shelter and healthcare assistance.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 19-Mar-20 | 19-Mar-20 | 22-Aug-22 | 7 489 | 7 489 | 193 | 2,60% |
| <p>The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Chad on 19 March 2020. As of 22 August 2022, a total of 7 489 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 193 deaths.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Leishmaniasis | Ungraded | 8-Sep-20 | 1-Jan-18 | 31-May-22 | 197 | 13 | 16 | 8,10% |
| <p>Since 1 January 2018 to 31 May 2022, a total of 197 cases and 16 deaths (CFR 8.1%) have been reported from four provinces (N'Djamena, Borkou, Tibesti and Ouaddai). The majority of cases are male (70.1%). The under five years old patients are 74 (38.0%). In 2022, 30 cases and two deaths have been reported.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Measles | Ungraded | 24-May-18 | 1-Jan-22 | 14-Aug-22 | 2 640 | 109 | 1 | 0,00% |
| <p>As of week 32 of 2022 (ending 14 August), Chad reported a total of 2 640 suspected measles cases through the aggregate reporting system; Eight districts have had lab confirmed measles outbreaks at some point since January 2022: N'Djamena Sud, Bongor, N'Djamena Centre, N'Djamena 9ème, Oum Hadjer, N'Djamena Est, Abougoudam and Bousso.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 18-Oct-19 | 9-Sep-19 | 31-Jul-22 | 122 | 122 | 0 | 0,00% |
| <p>As of epi week 30 (ending on 31 July 2022), seven cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) have been reported since the beginning of 2022. There were 106 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2020 from three different outbreaks, while nine other cases were reported in 2019. The risk of further cVDPV2 spread across the Lake Chad subregion remains high.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Yellow fever | Grade 2 | 13-Nov-21 | 1-Nov-21 | 9-Aug-22 | 1 627 | 24 | 7 | 0,40% |
| <p>On 13 November 2021, the Institut Pasteur in Dakar confirmed two samples from Mandoul district, Chad, positive for yellow fever. As of 9 August 2022, there has been 1 627 suspected cases of yellow fever reported, including 30 probable and 24 lab-confirmed cases with seven deaths (CFR 0.4%). Twenty-one new suspected cases were reported during epi week 30, and 39 samples were received at the national laboratory. The majority of suspected and confirmed cases were reported in the last quarter of 2021, mostly in the southern part of the country; the last confirmed case was reported on week 4 of 2022. Mandoul and Moyen Chari provinces remain the current hotspots, with 45% and 32% of confirmed cases, respectively. A total of 19/126 districts in 7/23 provinces have been affected since the beginning of the outbreak.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 30-Apr-20 | 30-Apr-20 | 24-Aug-22 | 8 445 | 8 445 | 161 | 1,90% |
| <p>The first case of confirmed COVID-19 was notified on 30 April 2020 in Comoros. As of 24 August 2022, a total of 8 445 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 161 deaths and 8 259 recoveries were reported in the country.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 11-Aug-22 | 24 837 | 24 837 | 386 | 1,60% |
| <p>The Government of Congo announced the confirmation of the first case of COVID-19 in Congo on 14 March 2020. As of 7 August 2022, a total of 24 837 cases including 386 deaths and 23 644 recovered cases have been reported in the country.</p> | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|---|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| Congo | Measles | Ungraded | 14-Mar-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 12-Jun-22 | 6 528 | 6 528 | 132 | 2,00% |
| From week 1 to week 23, 2022 (ending 12 June), a total of 214 lab confirmed measles cases and 6 314 epidemiologically linked cases and 132 deaths (CFR 2%) have been reported in Congo; 23 out of 52 districts for the country (44%) are in outbreak mode. Nationwide multi-intervention campaigns including measles outbreak response vaccination, Vitamin A supplementation and deworming are planned. | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | Monkeypox | Grade 3 | 23-May-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 31-Jul-22 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 37,50% |
| Since the beginning of 2022, eight cases including three laboratory-confirmed and five probable cases have been reported from Impfondo District in the country's northern department of Likouala on the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo and Central Africa (7) and from Ouessou District in the Sangha Department (1). Three of these cases have died (CFR 37.5%). Samples from two cases sent to the National Institute of Biomedical Research Laboratory in Kinshasa on 12 April 2022 returned positive to monkeypox. In addition, the only case from Ouessou was sampled and tested positive at the National Public Health Laboratory of Brazzaville. | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | Yellow fever | Grade 2 | 31-Mar-22 | 31-Mar-22 | 22-Aug-22 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 0,00% |
| In Congo, as of 22 August 2022, a total of 30 probable cases of yellow fever and four confirmed and zero deaths have been reported | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 11-Mar-20 | 11-Mar-20 | 4-Sep-22 | 86 821 | 86 821 | 819 | 0,90% |
| Since 11 March 2020, a total of 86 821 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported from Côte d'Ivoire including 819 deaths, and a total of 85 941 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Yellow fever | Grade 2 | 14-Sep-21 | 13-Aug-21 | 26-Aug-22 | 86 | 7 | 0 | 0,00% |
| From 13 August 2021 to 26 August 2022, a total of 79 probable and seven confirmed cases of yellow fever were recorded in Côte d'Ivoire, with no deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 3 | 20-Dec-16 | 17-Apr-17 | 14-Aug-22 | - | - | - | - |
| Since the beginning of 2022 more than 877K people have been in a situation of internal displacement. Total IDPs in the DRC is nearly 4.86 million. The main causes of displacement are armed attacks and clashes (4.1 million or 83.3% of all displacements), land and inter-community conflicts (609K or 12.5% of all displacements) and natural disasters (182K or 3.7% of all displacements). About 90.0% (4.4 million) of IDPs are hosted with host families and the remaining 10.0% (490K) are in sites. The provinces of North Kivu and Ituri have received the largest number of returnees over the past 3 months. Since 2 August 2022, the conflict between the FARDC and the armed group M23 has caused the displacement of approximately 15K people from the localities of Kanombe, Kabaya, Nkokwe, Rubumba to the localities of Rumangabo, Katala, Bushenge and Bugomba on the Goma Rutshuru axis. The humanitarian community notes that more than 210K people are in need, the majority of whom are concentrated in the territories of Rutshuru (170K IDPs). Beyond these constraints, humanitarian partners also reported access incidents related to ongoing hostilities and military operations; interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities in the eastern provinces of the country; physical access constraints and movement restrictions. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Cholera | Grade 3 | 16-Jan-15 | 3-Jan-22 | 14-Aug-22 | 8 357 | 865 | 132 | 1,60% |
| From epidemiological week 1 to 32 (ending 14 August 2022), 8 357 suspected cholera cases including 132 deaths (CFR: 1.6%) were recorded in 63 health zones across 12 provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Suspected cases have mostly been reported from South Kivu (3 082), Haut-Lomami (1 686), Tanganyika (1 602), and North Kivu (1 508). The overall national incidence is 13 cases per 100 000 inhabitants. From a total of 3 185 samples analysed since the beginning of the year through week 31, 865 returned positive for Vibrio cholerae yielding a positivity rate of 27.2%. As of week 31, a new epidemic was confirmed in Lusambo health zone of Sankuru province and response interventions are underway with the support of partners to quickly contain the outbreak. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 10-Mar-20 | 10-Mar-20 | 21-Aug-22 | 92 635 | 92 633 | 1 400 | 1,50% |
| Since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, declared on 10 March 2020, a total of 92 633 confirmed cases and two probable case, including 1 400 deaths have been reported. A total of 83 504 people have recovered. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Ebola virus disease | Grade 2 | 17-Aug-22 | 17-Aug-22 | 28-Aug-22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100,00% |
| The new Ebola virus disease outbreak recently declared by the Democratic Republic of the Congo health authorities on 21 August 2022 in the North-Kivu province, is now at its thirteenth day as of 28 August 2022, with no new confirmed case reported since the first confirmed case was reported on 15 August 2022, a 46-year-old woman, who died on 15 August after 23 days of admission at General Referral Hospital of Beni and unsafely buried on 16 August 2022 by her family, with a case fatality ratio (CFR) of 100%. Only one Health zone (Beni) and one health area, (Butanuka) are affected by this outbreak at the moment. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Measles | Ungraded | 12-Oct-21 | 1-Jan-22 | 17-Jul-22 | 82 632 | 4 735 | 1 120 | 1,40% |
| As of Epi-Week 28 of 2022 (ending 17 July), 82 632 suspected cases and 1 120 measles related deaths have been reported. A total of 3 857 cases investigated through the case-based surveillance system; 1 603 tested IgM+ for Measles; 61% of lab confirmed measles cases have less than 5 years old, and only 31% with history of vaccination. A total of 129 health zones have confirmed measles outbreak at some point since the start of this year | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Monkeypox | Grade 3 | 30-Mar-19 | 1-Jan-22 | 14-Aug-22 | 2 877 | 196 | 0 | 0,00% |
| From 1 January – 14 August 2022, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported 2 877 suspected including 196 confirmed cases from 134 health zones across 22 provinces. The most affected provinces in 2022 are Sankuru (1 190), Tshopo (434), Maniema (232), and Tshuapa (184). At least 196 of the cases sampled were confirmed positive for monkeypox virus infection. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Plague | Ungraded | 12-Mar-19 | 1-Jan-22 | 14-Aug-22 | 576 | - | 9 | 1,60% |
| Between epidemiological weeks 1-32 of 2022, 576 cases of suspected bubonic plague have been reported with 9 deaths (CFR 1.6%). All cases have been reported from the Rethy health zone in Ituri Province. Lokpa health area has reported the majority of suspected cases (444, 77.1%) in 2022. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|--|--|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 26-Feb-21 | 1-Jan-21 | 24-Aug-22 | 101 | 101 | 0 | 0,00% |
| No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. The number of cases in 2022 remains 73. There were 28 cases in 2021. | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Typhoid fever | Ungraded | 1-Jul-21 | 1-Jan-22 | 14-Aug-22 | 1 200 541 | - | 524 | 0,00% |
| In 2022, from epidemiological week 1 to 32 (ending 14 August 2022), 1 200 541 suspected cases of typhoid fever including 524 deaths were recorded in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In 2021, from Epi week 1 to 49, 1 380 955 suspected cases of typhoid fever have been reported including 502 deaths (CFR 0.3%). | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Yellow Fever | Grade 2 | 21-Apr-21 | 1-Jan-22 | 27-Jul-22 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0,00% |
| As of 27 July 2022, 12 probable cases and four confirmed yellow fever cases have been reported in the country. The figures of probable and confirmed cases have been revised following data cleaning. | | | | | | | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 31-Aug-22 | 16 860 | 16 860 | 183 | 1,10% |
| The Ministry of Health and Welfare announced the first confirmed COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. As of 31 August 2022, a total of 16 860 cases have been reported in the country with 183 deaths and 16 623 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 21-Mar-20 | 21-Mar-20 | 28-Aug-22 | 10 154 | 10 154 | 103 | 1,00% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Eritrea on 21 March 2020. As of 28 August 2022, a total of 10 154 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 103 deaths were reported in the country. A total of 10 046 patients have recovered from the disease. | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Ungraded | 2-Jun-22 | 7-Jun-22 | 31-Jul-22 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0,00% |
| As of week 30, a case of cVDPV2 was reported from Eritrea since the beginning of 2022. Another case has been detected on 3 September 2021 and later confirmed on 2 June 2022 by the Ethiopian National Polio laboratory. | | | | | | | | | |
| Eswatini | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-Mar-20 | 13-Mar-20 | 4-Sep-22 | 73 368 | 73 368 | 1 422 | 1,90% |
| The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in the kingdom of Eswatini on 13 March 2020. As of 4 September 2022, a total of 73 368 cases have been reported with 1 422 associated deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Drought/food insecurity | Grade 3 | 17-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 5-Aug-22 | - | - | - | - |
| The severity of food insecurity in Ethiopia is among the worst globally, with record-breaking food assistance needs driven by the impacts of prolonged drought and ongoing insecurity. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will likely be widespread in northern, central, southern, and southeastern Ethiopia through at least January 2023. Multiple areas of the country face the potential for more extreme outcomes associated with high levels of acute malnutrition and hunger-related mortality. Tigray is expected to remain the area of highest concern. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is also expected to be widespread in southern and southeastern pastoral areas. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Humanitarian crisis (Conflict in Tigray) | Grade 3 | 4-Nov-20 | 4-Nov-20 | 31-Jul-22 | - | - | - | - |
| The situation in northern Ethiopia remains generally calm but unpredictable, impacting humanitarian operations. In Tigray, some locations in the northern parts of the region and Western Zone continue to be inaccessible due to insecurity. In Amhara, some areas in Wag Himra zone administration continued to be hard to reach during the reporting period. In Afar, the road from Megale to Abala and zone 2 has access constraints due to security concerns. Almost 9.2M people are estimated in need of humanitarian assistance including 2.5M people internally displaced and 7M people facing acute food insecurity in northern Ethiopia. In April 2022, the Ethiopian government and Tigrayan regional forces have agreed to a humanitarian ceasefire to negotiate standing peace. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-Mar-20 | 13-Mar-20 | 28-Aug-22 | 493 144 | 493 144 | 7 571 | 1,50% |
| Since the confirmation of the first case on 21 March 2020, Ethiopia has confirmed a total of 493 144 cases of COVID-19 as of 28 August 2022, with 7 571 deaths and 471 532 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Measles | Ungraded | 14-Jan-17 | 1-Jan-22 | 7-Aug-22 | 7 519 | 4 284 | 52 | 0,70% |
| From week 1 to 31 of 2022 (ending 7 August), a total of 7 519 suspected cases with 4 284 confirmed and 52 deaths (CFR 0.7%) have been reported in Ethiopia. A total of ten districts are currently experiencing confirmed measles outbreak. | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 12-Mar-20 | 12-Mar-20 | 23-Aug-22 | 48 649 | 48 649 | 306 | 0,60% |
| On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case in the country. As of 23 August 2022, a total of 48 649 cases including 306 deaths and 48 067 recoveries have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | Yellow fever | Grade 2 | 12-Feb-22 | 17-Sep-21 | 9-Aug-22 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 33,30% |
| On 24 January 2022, a case of yellow fever tested positive by seroneutralization at the Institut Pasteur in Dakar. The patient was a 42-year-old male from the Ogooué-Maritime province in Gabon. He was reportedly not vaccinated against yellow fever. He presented with jaundice on 17 September 2021 and died on 23 September 2021 in Port Gentil. No other confirmed cases have been reported so far. | | | | | | | | | |
| Gambia | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 17-Mar-20 | 17-Mar-20 | 6-Aug-22 | 12 238 | 12 238 | 368 | 3,00% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in the Gambia on 17 March 2020. As of 6 August 2022, a total of 12 238 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 368 deaths, and 11 745 recoveries have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|--|---|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Gambia | Undiagnosed disease (acute renal failure) | Ungraded | 11-Aug-22 | 4-Jul-22 | 4-Aug-22 | 19 | | 17 | 89,50% |
| On 1 August 2022, the Epidemic and Disease Control Unit of the Ministry of Health in Gambia reported an unusual event detected at the Edward Francis Small Teaching Hospital, the main tertiary hospital in the country. Nineteen cases with 17 deaths have been reported. The median age is 17 years old and range from five to 46 months. The index case was traced to 4 July. Patients presented with symptoms such as inability to urinate (100% of cases), fever (100% of cases), vomiting (91%), and diarrhoea (55%). All children had an acute onset of symptoms, and clinical progression was rapid. Preliminary investigation was conducted to identify contacts of the cases. No similar illness among other siblings of similar age or other household members was detected. Further investigation is ongoing. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 12-Mar-20 | 12-Mar-20 | 25-Aug-22 | 168 580 | 168 580 | 1 459 | 0,90% |
| As of 25 August 2022, a total of 168 580 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in Ghana. There have been 1 459 deaths and 167 080 recoveries reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Marburg virus disease | Grade 2 | 6-Jul-22 | 6-Jul-22 | 25-Jul-22 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 75,00% |
| The Ministry of Health in Ghana notified two suspected cases of Marburg Virus Disease (MVD) on 7 July 2022 in the Ashanti region. The two cases came from two different locations in the Ashanti Region and no epidemiological link was established during the preliminary epidemiological investigation. Preliminary laboratory results from the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research suggest that the infection is due to Marburg Virus. Of the two samples collected and sent to the Institute Pasteur in Dakar for confirmation, one turned positive for MVD. Following the confirmation of this case of MVD, two more cases have been confirmed in the Savannah region as of 25 July 2022. The two cases are related to the first confirmed case. All contacts identified have completed the 21-day follow-up. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Monkeypox | Grade 3 | 8-Jun-22 | 24-May-22 | 23-Aug-22 | 373 | 56 | 3 | 0,80% |
| On 8 June 2022, the Director General of the Ghana Health Service confirmed that 5 cases of monkeypox have been detected in the country. From 24 May-28 August 2022, there have been 373 suspected cases, including 56 confirmed and three deaths reported from nine of the 16 administrative regions. Most of the positive cases were reported from the Greater Accra region. Of the confirmed cases, 33 (58.9%) are males; 23 are females (41.1%). The age of confirmed cases ranges from 4 months to 67 Years (min-max). | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Yellow fever | Grade 2 | 3-Nov-21 | 15-Oct-21 | 26-Aug-22 | 131 | 61 | 21 | 16,00% |
| From 15 October 2021, suspected cases of yellow fever were reported mostly among nomadic settlers in the Savannah Region, northwest Ghana (bordering Côte d'Ivoire). As of 26 August 2022, a total of 70 probable and 61 confirmed cases of yellow fever were reported from 13 regions in Ghana. Of the reported cases, nine deaths were recorded among probable cases and 12 deaths among confirmed cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-Mar-20 | 13-Mar-20 | 24-Jul-22 | 37 429 | 37 429 | 445 | 1,20% |
| The Ministry of Health in Guinea announced the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 13 March 2020. As of 24 July 2022, a total of 37 429 cases including 36 753 recovered cases and 445 deaths have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Lassa fever | Ungraded | 10-Aug-22 | 10-Aug-22 | 13-Aug-22 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 11,10% |
| As part of routine surveillance, the Gbessia clinic reported on 8 September 2022 of a situation of seven (7) grouped cases working in the same clinic with similar symptoms of fever and vomiting. The epidemiological investigation revealed that the patients presented with fever, general body aches, headache, nausea, vomiting, and chest pain accompanied by anorexia. Blood samples were taken from which the PCR was carried out at the Laboratory of Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers of Guinea (LFHVG) to test for various diseases of which resulted in two positive cases for Lassa fever. As of 28 August 2022, eighteen confirmed, one probable and two deaths cases of Lassa fever were reported in Conakry and Kindia. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Measles | Ungraded | 9-May-18 | 1-Jan-22 | 27-May-22 | 21 914 | 397 | 33 | 0,20% |
| Since the beginning of 2022 up to week 21 (ending 27 May), a total of 21 194 measles suspected cases with 397 confirmed and 33 death (CFR 0.2%) have been reported in Guinea from 29 health districts including the capital city Conakry through Integrated disease surveillance and response. | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 25-Mar-20 | 25-Mar-20 | 28-Aug-22 | 8 796 | 8 796 | 175 | 2,00% |
| On 25 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Guinea Bissau reported the first COVID-19 confirmed case in the country. As of 28 August 2022, the country has reported 8 796 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 8 301 recoveries and 175 deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Drought/food insecurity | Grade 3 | 17-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 5-Aug-22 | - | - | - | - |
| The 2022 March to June rainy season has been extremely poor, with rainfall levels across much of the Horn of Africa region being among the lowest in the past 70 years. It has been an historic fourth consecutive failed rainy season. The severe drought crippling northeastern Kenya has driven the number of children facing acute malnutrition up by 25% so far this year to nearly one million with fears this will rise further if forecasts for another failed rainy season prove to be accurate, leading to an unprecedented catastrophe. | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Anthrax Suspected | Ungraded | 15-Jul-22 | 30-Jun-22 | 7-Aug-22 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0,00% |
| Between 30 May and 7 August 2022, 11 suspected Anthrax cases and one confirmed have been reported in Kenya. No death reported so far, cases are reported from different counties including Kakamega. Among the five samples collected, one tested positive for Anthrax | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Chikungunya | Ungraded | 3-Mar-22 | 13-Feb-22 | 30-Jul-22 | 189 | 5 | 1 | 0,50% |
| Chikungunya outbreak has been reported in Wajir County, Tarbaj sub county in Kutulo village. A total of one hundred and eighty nine (189) cases have been reported with five confirmed cases and one death (CFR 0.5%). | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-Mar-20 | 13-Mar-20 | 28-Aug-22 | 338 161 | 338 161 | 5 674 | 1,70% |
| On 12 March 2020, the Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of one new COVID-19 case in the country. As of 28 August 2022, 338 161 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 5 674 deaths and 332 337 recoveries have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Influenza A (H1N1) | Ungraded | | 19-Jul-22 | 25-Aug-22 | 175 | 5 | 1 | 0,60% |
| An outbreak of influenza A (H1N1) has been reported in Gilgil sub county in Nakuru County. A total of 175 cases with five 5 confirmed and one death (CFR 0.6%) have been reported from 19 Jul to 25 Aug 2022. A total of 28 new cases were reported in week 33 (ending 25 August 2022). | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Kenya | Leishmaniasis | Ungraded | 31-Mar-19 | 3-Jan-20 | 30-Jul-22 | 1 813 | 1 632 | 10 | 0,60% |
| Since January 2020, a total of 1 813 visceral leishmaniasis confirmed (1 632 cases) and suspected (181 cases) cases with ten deaths (CFR 0.6%), have been reported in eight counties namely: Marsabit, Garissa, Kitui, Baringo, West Pokot, Mandera ,Wajir and Tharaka Nithi. The outbreak is active in two counties, Kitui and West Pokot | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Measles | Ungraded | 29-Jun-22 | 26-Jun-22 | 30-Jul-22 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 0,00% |
| The outbreak has been reported from Marsabit and Wajir Counties. A total of nineteen (19) cases with eight (8) confirmed cases have been reported no death reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Yellow fever | Grade 2 | 3-Mar-22 | 12-Jan-22 | 25-Aug-22 | 123 | 3 | 11 | 8,90% |
| From 12 Jan to 25 Aug 2022, there were a total of 123 suspected cases of yellow fever including 11 deaths (CFR 8.9%) reported from 10 counties in Kenya. An outbreak was reported officially in Isiolo and Garissa counties. Of the suspected cases, only three were confirmed by PCR at the Kenya Medical Research Institute. | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-May-20 | 13-May-20 | 11-Aug-22 | 34 206 | 34 206 | 704 | 2,10% |
| Since the first confirmed COVID-19 case was reported in Lesotho on 13 May 2020, until 11 August 2022, a total of 34 206 cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 33 502 recoveries and 704 deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 16-Mar-20 | 16-Mar-20 | 29-Aug-22 | 7 898 | 7 898 | 294 | 3,70% |
| From 16 March 2020 to 29 August 2022, Liberia has recorded a total of 7 898 cases including 294 deaths and 7 482 recoveries have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Lassa Fever | Ungraded | 3-Mar-22 | 6-Jan-22 | 27-Jul-22 | 30 | 30 | 8 | 26,70% |
| Since the beginning of 2022 up to 27 July 2022, a total of 89 suspected cases of Lassa fever including 30 confirmed and 8 deaths (CFR 26.7%) have been reported in Liberia. Two Counties are currently in an outbreak: Grand Bassa and Bong Counties. | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Measles | Ungraded | 3-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 20-Jul-22 | 5 923 | 5 528 | 71 | 1,20% |
| As of 20 July 2022, 5 923 suspected cases, including 5 528 confirmed and 71 deaths (CFR: 1%) were reported from 61 health districts in 15 counties. Of the confirmed cases, 6.7% (369 cases) were laboratory confirmed, 9.1% (503 cases) were clinically confirmed, and 84.0% (4 657 cases) by epidemiological link. The median age of the affected population is 6 years (range: 1 month-67 years). | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Monkeypox | Grade 3 | 21-Jul-22 | 23-Jul-22 | 8-Aug-22 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0,00% |
| Liberia confirmed a case of Monkeypox on 23 July 2022 through the National Public health Reference Laboratory in the country. The case is a 43-year-old male who resides and works in Ebokayville Une, La Côte D'Ivoire but sought treatment at the Pleabo Health centre in Maryland County, Liberia where he was detected and isolated with 4 contacts being line-listed. As of 8 August 2022, two confirmed cases of monkeypox and 0 deaths were reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Malnutrition crisis | Protracted 2 | 1-Jul-21 | 1-Jan-21 | 8-Jun-22 | - | - | - | - |
| Extreme weather producing droughts during part of the year and heavy rains causing flooding during other parts of the year have contributed to food insecurity issues for an estimated 1.7 million people (32% of the total population) in Madagascar who are projected to face Integrated food security Phase Classification (IPC) 3 or higher during April to August 2022. IPC projections estimate that 189 056 people are classified as emergency phase 4 and a little more than 1.5 million are classified as IPC Phase 3. Food insecurity and malnutrition improved in the first quarter of 2022 following a large scale-up in humanitarian assistance. | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 20-Mar-20 | 20-Mar-20 | 4-Sep-22 | 66 640 | 66 640 | 1 410 | 2,20% |
| Madagascar Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 20 March 2020. As of 4 September 2022, a total of 66 640 confirmed cases including 1 410 deaths have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Malaria | Ungraded | | 30-Jun-22 | 30-Jun-22 | 543 994 | 543 994 | 68 | 0,00% |
| During epi week 22 (ending on 5 June 2022), Madagascar registered 15 576 cases of malaria, including three deaths (CFR 0.02%). From epi week 1-22, 543 994 cases and 68 deaths (CFR 0.01%) have been reported. Since epi week 21 (ending on 29 May 2022), 19 health districts have crossed their epidemic threshold: Ambohidratrimo and Antananarivo Renivohitra in Analamanga region; Taolagnaro in Anosy region; Farafangana in Atsimo Atsinanana region; Mitsinjo in Boeny region; Ambohimahasoia, Fianarantsoa I, Isandra, Lalangina and Vohibato in Haute Matsiatra region; Ivohibe in Ihorombe region; Arivonimamo and Miarinarivo in Itasy region; Ambatomainty, Antsalova and Morafenobe in Melaky region; Morondava in Menabe region; Antanifotsy in Vakinankaratra, and Ifanadiana in Vatovavy region. | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | Floods | Grade 2 | 26-Jan-22 | 26-Jan-22 | 5-Jun-22 | 1 000 000 | | 51 | 0,00% |
| Malawi is currently responding to the aftermath of the cyclone Ana and Gombe that occurred on 28 January 2022 and 13 March 2022 respectively. The disaster displaced a number of households, damaged household property, injuries as well as damage to infrastructure and caused several deaths in the southern part of the country. Approximately, more than 1 million people were affected, with 51 deaths recorded. The decommissioning of IDP camps in affected districts is ongoing. Mulanje and Balaka districts have decommissioned all IDP camps whilst Nsanje has only six active IDP camps. | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | Cholera | Ungraded | 3-Mar-22 | 3-Mar-22 | 3-Sep-22 | 1 968 | 23 | 73 | 3,70% |
| A cholera outbreak continues in Malawi with more districts affected. As of 3 September 2022, Malawi has reported a total of 1 963 cholera cases with 73 deaths from 16 districts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 2-Apr-20 | 2-Apr-20 | 4-Sep-22 | 87 901 | 87 901 | 2 678 | 3,00% |
| On 2 April 2020, the president of Malawi announced the first confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the country. As of 4 September 2022, the country has a total of 87 901 confirmed cases with 2 678 deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | Poliomyelitis | Ungraded | 31-Jan-22 | 1-Feb-22 | 31-Aug-22 | 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 | n/a | 11-Sep-17 | 7-Jul-22 | - | - | - | - |
| The humanitarian situation in Mali has deteriorated significantly in the first half of 2022 due to the intensification of the conflict and intercommunity clashes. The level of need is the highest it has been since the crisis began in 2012. Currently, 7.5 million people, or one in three Malians, are in need of humanitarian assistance, up from 3.8 million in 2017. In addition, 1.8 million people need food aid, a 50% increase from last year. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| Mali | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 25-Mar-20 | 25-Mar-20 | 4-Sep-22 | 31 623 | 31 623 | 739 | 2,30% |
| On 25 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Mali reported the first COVID-19 confirmed cases in the country. As of 4 September 2022, a total of 31 623 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported in the country including 739 deaths and 30 534 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Measles | Ungraded | 20-Feb-18 | 1-Jan-22 | 3-Jul-22 | 2 017 | 626 | 1 | 0,00% |
| As of 3 July 2022, a total of 2 017 suspected cases of measles and 626 confirmed and one death (CFR 0.1) have been reported in Mali through integrated disease surveillance and response (IDSR) system. A total of 37 out of 75 health districts have confirmed measles outbreak, of which 13 health districts have received vaccines for response. The most affected age group is from 0 to 59 months. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 13-Mar-20 | 13-Mar-20 | 3-Sep-22 | 62 770 | 62 770 | 993 | 1,70% |
| The government of Mauritania announced its first confirmed COVID-19 case on 13 March 2020. As of 3 September 2022, a total of 62 770 cases including 993 deaths and 61 745 recovered have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 18-Mar-20 | 18-Mar-20 | 15-Aug-22 | 254 400 | 248 720 | 1 020 | 0,40% |
| The Republic of Mauritius announced the first three positive cases of COVID-19 on 18 March 2020. As of 15 August 2022, a total of 254 400 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 1020 deaths have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado | Protracted 2 | 1-Jan-20 | 1-Jan-20 | 31-Mar-22 | - | - | - | - |
| The safety situation in Cabo Delgado remains unpredictable and volatile. As of 31 Mar 2022, the nationwide estimate of people in need of humanitarian assistance is 622 108 and 266 246 people are displaced by conflict. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Cholera | Ungraded | 23-Mar-22 | 13-Jan-22 | 23-Aug-22 | 3 470 | 16 | 15 | 0,40% |
| Cholera outbreak has been reported from Sofala and Zambezia provinces of Mozambique. From 13 January to 23 August 2022, a total of 3 470 cases and 15 deaths (CFR 0.4%) have been reported. In Sofala province, cases have been reported from Caia (707, 21.7%), Maringue (30, 0.9%), Chemba (36, 1.1%), and Marromeu districts (274, 5.9%). In Zambezia province, cases have reported from Morrumbala (1 333, 40.9%), Mopeia (589, 18.0%), and Quelimane City (386, 5.9%) districts. A total of 63 samples have been tested, of which 41 have returned positive for cholera by rapid diagnostic test (RDT) and 16 turned positive by culture. Response activities are ongoing. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 22-Mar-20 | 22-Mar-20 | 24-Aug-22 | 230 019 | 230 019 | 2 219 | 1,00% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Mozambique on 22 March 2020. As of 24 August 2022, a total of 230 019 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 2 219 deaths and 227 376 recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Measles | Ungraded | 25-Jun-20 | 1-Jan-21 | 17-Apr-22 | 3 599 | 903 | 0 | 0,00% |
| From week 1 to week 15, 2022 (ending 17 April), a total of 582 suspected cases of measles and zero death have been reported through IDSR (Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response). The cumulative number of the reported cases since January 2021 is now 3 599 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Poliomyelitis (WPV1) | Ungraded | 17-May-22 | 18-May-22 | 31-Aug-22 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0,00% |
| Three new wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) cases are reported this week from Tete Province, including one case from a district bordering Zimbabwe. As of 31 August, there are four cases of WPV1 in the country. The Government of Mozambique continues to respond to both WPV1 and cVDPV2 in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 1-Sep-22 | 166 675 | 166 675 | 4 077 | 2,40% |
| The first case of COVID-19 was detected in Namibia on the 14 March 2020. As of 1 September 2022, a total of 166 675 confirmed cases with 4 077 deaths have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | Measles | Ungraded | 2-Jun-22 | 6-Jun-22 | 6-Jun-22 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 0,00% |
| On 2 June 2022, the Ministry of Health and Social Services of Namibia notified WHO about a confirmed outbreak of measles in Omusati region, Outapi district. A total of 23 cases are suspected in the region which shares a border with Angola. The majority of suspected cases (14, 61% of total) have been reported from a school in Outapi District, however, Tsandi (8 cases) and Okahao (1 case) Districts have also reported suspected cases. Among the cases, five had positive IgM results for measles. All confirmed/compatible cases are <15 years of age, ranging between 5 months- 12 years. Four of the confirmed/compatible cases are females and two are males. | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) | Grade 2 | 1-Feb-15 | 1-Feb-15 | 31-Jul-22 | - | - | - | - |
| There is an increasing number of security incidents reported in the first five months of the year. Since the beginning of May 2022, a total of 16 193 people have been forced to move to the communes of Torodi and Makalondi. More than 17 000 people also have fled Mali to settle in Niger's Tillaberi and Tahoua regions. As of 31 July 2022, a total of 293 256 refugees and asylum seekers, with 69 % coming from Nigeria, 21% from Mali, 5% from Burkina Fasso and 5% from other countries, were reported. Furthermore, there are more than 347 648 Internally Displaced Persons and Nigerien returnees. | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 19-Mar-20 | 19-Mar-20 | 28-Aug-22 | 9 329 | 9 329 | 312 | 3,30% |
| From 19 March 2020 to 28 August 2022, a total of 9 329 cases with 312 deaths have been reported across the country. A total of 8 863 recoveries have been reported from the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Measles | Ungraded | 5-Apr-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 17-Apr-22 | 6 103 | 323 | 6 | 0,10% |
| From week 1 to week 15 (ending 17 April) of 2022, a total of 6 103 cases and 6 deaths (CFR: 0.1%) have been reported. Among the eight regions for the country, Agadez has the highest attack rate (59.8 cases per 100 000 inhabitants), followed by Niamey (46.7 cases /100 000). Risk assessment found: 17 districts of 72 for the country at very high risk while 21 districts are at high risk. The response plan is being finalized in order to vaccinate in the 38 high risk and very high-risk districts as well as 11 districts in outbreak but not yet reflected in the risk profile | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Niger | Meningitis | Ungraded | | 1-Jan-21 | 22-May-22 | 1 688 | - | 76 | 4,50% |
| Since early 2021 to week 2, 2022 (ending 16 January 2022), 1 688 cases have been reported with 76 deaths (CFR 4.5%). Two health districts in Zinder region crossed the alert threshold: Dungass with an attack rate of 4.5 cases per 100 000 inhabitants and Magaria with an attack rate of 4.8 cases per 100 000 inhabitants. An analysis of data by sub-districts indicates that some health areas crossed the epidemic threshold on week 49 of 2021 (ending 12 December). Neisseria meningitidis serogroup C is the predominant germ identified in the 2 health districts. A request to the International Coordinating Group for vaccine provision is underway for a vaccine campaign response. | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 1-Jan-20 | 1-Jan-21 | 3-Aug-22 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 0,00% |
| No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There are eight cases in 2022. There were 18 cases reported in 2021. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) | Grade 2 | 10-Oct-16 | 10-Oct-16 | 30-Jul-22 | - | - | - | - |
| In north-eastern Nigeria, humanitarian needs remain high, with 8.4 million people, including 58% children (4.9 million), requiring humanitarian assistance in 2022. A total of 2.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced in the three north-eastern states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe due to the ongoing conflict. Over 360 000 persons are displaced in three States, with Katsina (173 856) having the highest number of IDPs, followed by Zamfara (123 102) the epicentre of the banditry attacks. Over 81% of the IDPs reside in host communities, while the rest are living in camp like settings. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 27-Feb-20 | 27-Feb-20 | 2-Sep-22 | 263 867 | 263 867 | 3 148 | 1,20% |
| The first case of COVID-19 was first detected in Nigeria on 27 February 2020. As of 3 September 2022, a total of 263 867 confirmed cases with 257 453 recovered and 3 148 deaths have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Lassa fever | Grade 1 | 1-Jan-21 | 1-Jan-21 | 28-Aug-22 | 936 | 899 | 169 | 18,80% |
| From week 1 to 34 of 2022 (ending 28 August), a total of 936 Lassa fever cases including 899 confirmed, 37 probable and 169 deaths among confirmed cases have been reported with a case fatality ratio (CFR) of 18.8% across 25 States. In week 34, five new confirmed cases were reported from Ondo and Edo States. In total, 6 392 cases are suspected in 2022. Of all confirmed cases, 70% are from Ondo (31%), Edo (26%), and Bauchi (13%) States. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Monkeypox | Grade 3 | 31-Jan-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 14-Aug-22 | 220 | 220 | 4 | 1,80% |
| From 1 January to 14 August 2022, Nigeria has reported 530 monkeypox suspected cases. Of these, 220 cases were laboratory confirmed from 29 States: – Lagos (35), Ondo (18), Rivers (16), Bayelsa (14), Adamawa (13), Delta (12), Edo (12), FCT (10), Abia (9), Nasarawa (9), Anambra (8), Imo (8), Ogun (7), Plateau (6), Taraba (5), Kwara (5), Kano (5), Gombe (4), Cross River (4), Oyo (4), Borno (3), Benue (3), Katsina (3), Kogi (2), Niger (1), Bauchi (1), Akwa Ibom (1), Ebonyi (1) and Osun (1). Four deaths were recorded among confirmed cases from Delta, Lagos, Ondo and Akwa Ibom States. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 1-Jun-18 | 1-Jan-18 | 15-Jul-22 | 501 | 501 | 0 | 0,00% |
| In 2022, 34 cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) have been reported in Nigeria, including one in week 26 from Taraba State. The date of onset of symptoms of the last reported case was 13 May 2022. There were 410 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2021. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Undiagnosed disease | Ungraded | 21-Jul-22 | 2-Jun-22 | 15-Jul-22 | 10 | | 1 | 10,00% |
| An Increase in the report of seizure disorder was noticed among secondary school students of Marymount College Boji-Boji Owa in Ika North East Local Government Area of Delta State and escalated to the State Ministry of Health and World Health Organization on 14 July 2022. The first case of this seizure disorder was noticed among a student of the school in December 2021 and the second on 2 June 2022. Later (between 2nd June and 12th July 2022), 8 more cases were reported among students of the school. The school is about 20m away from a gas refilling station, separated by a fence and about 4m width road. The State rapid response team has activated officers from the Ministry of Oil and Gas to commence an investigation and assessment of the gas refilling station. Plans are ongoing to commence the collection of water samples from the source of drinking water and food samples from the kitchen for investigation. As of 15 July 2022, only one death has been reported among the cases (the patient died when undergoing Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) investigation on 15 June 2022. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Yellow fever | Grade 2 | 12-Sep-17 | 1-Jan-21 | 26-Jul-22 | 29 | 22 | 0 | 0,00% |
| From January to December 2021, a total of 25 yellow fever cases including 22 confirmed and 3 probable cases were reported in Nigeria. From 1 January to 30 June 2022, a total of 814 suspected cases have been reported from 36 states in 345 Local Government Areas. Of these suspected cases reported in 2022, none have been confirmed. | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 28-Aug-22 | 132 416 | 132 416 | 1 466 | 1,10% |
| The Rwanda Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. As of 28 August 2022, a total of 132 416 cases with 1 466 deaths and 130 906 recovered cases have been reported in the country. The cumulative number of confirmed cases has been corrected. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 6-Apr-20 | 6-Apr-20 | 21-Aug-22 | 6 136 | 6 136 | 76 | 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 21 August 2022, a total of 6 136 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported, including 76 deaths. A total of 6 047 cases have been reported as recoveries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome And Principe | Dengue | Grade 2 | 11-Apr-22 | 15-Apr-22 | 29-Aug-22 | 981 | 981 | 3 | 0,30% |
| Sao Tome and Principe is experiencing its first ever documented dengue outbreak. From 15 April-29 August 2022, a total of 981 cases and 3 deaths (CFR 0.3%) have been confirmed via RDT from: Água Grande (679, 69.2%), Mézôchi (136, 13.9%), Lobata (86, 8.7%), Cantagalo (40, 4.1%), Lembá (16, 1.6%), Caué (12, 1.2%), and RAP (12, 1.2%). During week 34 (ending 29 August), there were 9 new cases registered in the country. Água Grande's attack rate is by far the highest (80.5 per 10 000 inhabitants). Those aged 50-59 years are experiencing the highest attack rate at 612.1 cases per 10 000. The 3 main clinical signs are fever (899, 92%), headache (735, 75%) and myalgia (311, 32%). | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 2-Mar-20 | 2-Mar-20 | 4-Sep-22 | 88 132 | 88 132 | 1 968 | 2,20% |
| From 2 March 2020 to 4 September 2022, a total of 88 132 confirmed cases of COVID-19 including 1 968 deaths and 86 026 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 | 12-Aug-22 | 15-Aug-22 | 28-Aug-22 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 40,00% |
| On 12 August 2022, a confirmed outbreak of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) was reported in Podor District, Saint-Louis region, Senegal. The index case is a 38-year-old female who presented with fever, headache, myalgia, fatigue and haemorrhagic symptoms, and was detected through the viral haemorrhagic fever surveillance system. The disease started on 20 July; she consulted on 5 August, was sampled on 6 August and died on 7 August. There is an history of travel to Mauritania on 2 July. As of 28 August, two additional cases were reported, a contact of the index case and a case with no evident epidemiological link to the first two cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Measles | Ungraded | 4-Jul-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 28-Aug-22 | 326 | 326 | 0 | 0,00% |
| From epidemic week 1 to 34 of 2022 (ending 28 August), 326 confirmed cases of measles were reported from 44 districts of Senegal, with 24 districts having crossed the epidemic threshold. Of the reported cases, 176 (54.0%) are females; the most affected age group is 1-5 years with 159 cases (48.8%) of which 89.3% were not vaccinated against measles. | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 14-Mar-20 | 14-Mar-20 | 29-Aug-22 | 46 081 | 46 081 | 169 | 0,40% |
| Since the first COVID-19 confirmed cases were reported in Seychelles on 14 March 2020 as of 29 August 2022, a total of 46 081 cases have been confirmed, including 45 777 recoveries and 169 deaths have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Anthrax | Ungraded | 20-May-22 | 20-May-22 | 17-Jun-22 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0,00% |
| The Ministry of Health and Sanitation in Sierra Leone declared an outbreak of human anthrax in the country after identifying three lab confirmed cutaneous anthrax cases in Karene district. Investigation result, reported consumption of dead meat in surrounding communities. There was also prior confirmation of anthrax from tissues collected from some of the affected animals during epi week 19. As of 17 June 2022, a total of six cases were reported including five confirmed cases and one probable case. Majority of them are among the 15-year old age group and above (43%) followed by 12-59 months (29%), 0-11 months (14%) and 5-15 years (14%). | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 31-Mar-20 | 27-Mar-20 | 25-Aug-22 | 7 744 | 7 744 | 125 | 1,60% |
| On 31 March 2020, the President of Sierra Leone reported the first confirmed COVID-19 case in the country. As of 25 August 2022, a total of 7 744 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country, including 125 deaths and 4 875 recovered cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Mass food poisoning | Ungraded | 28-Jul-22 | 28-Jul-22 | 28-Jul-22 | 84 | 84 | 1 | 1,20% |
| Tragedy befell some graduation/birthday party attendants on 26 July 2022 at Momoh Thorley Street in Kenema, 84 people (Males-26, females-55) went unconscious after eating jollof rice, birthday cakes, and drinking ginger. One death, a 1-year old child was registered. Health authorities continue to monitor the situation. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Measles | Ungraded | 1-Nov-21 | 1-Jan-22 | 9-Aug-22 | 407 | 407 | 0 | 0,00% |
| By 9 August 2022 (Week 31), 14 out of 16 districts reported 407 confirmed measles cases (134 lab-confirmed and 273 epi linked; 55 % (224) of these cases are below five years, 26 % (106) above five years and 18.7%, (77) age missing. Currently, only one (Western Urban) district continues to report measles cases. Surveillance and immunisation activities have been intensified in all districts. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 5-Mar-20 | 3-Mar-20 | 4-Sep-22 | 4 012 812 | 4 012 812 | 102 108 | 2,50% |
| Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa through 4 September 2022, a cumulative total of 4 012 812 confirmed cases and 102 108 deaths have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | Monkeypox | Grade 3 | 23-Jun-22 | 23-Jun-22 | 17-Aug-22 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0,00% |
| From 22 June 2022 to 17 August, 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. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Drought/food insecurity | Grade 3 | 18-Dec-20 | 5-Apr-21 | 17-Aug-22 | - | - | - | - |
| From April to July 2022 an estimated 7.74 million people (63% of total population) faced crisis levels of food insecurity phase (IPC) 3 or worse. Of the total number, 87 000 are in IPC 5, 2.89 million are in IPC 4, and 4.77 million are in IPC 3. Counties expected to be in IPC phase 5 are Fangak, Canal/Pigi and Ayod counties in Jonglei State; Pibor County in Greater Pibor Administrative Area; Cueilbet and Rumbek North counties in Lakes State; and Leer and Mayendit counties in Unity State. An estimated 1.3 million children under five years and 676K pregnant/lactating women are expected to suffer acute malnutrition in 2022. In June 2022, malnutrition cases peaked with a 28% increase in admissions as compared to previous years. Food insecurity in South Sudan is driven by climatic shocks (floods, dry spells, and droughts), insecurity (caused by sub-national and localized violence), population displacements, persistent annual cereal deficits, diseases and pests, the economic crisis, the effects of COVID-19, limited access to basic services, and the cumulative effects of prolonged years of asset depletion that continue to erode households' coping capacities, and the loss of livelihoods. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 3 | 15-Aug-16 | 15-Aug-16 | 1-Sep-22 | - | - | - | - |
| The long-standing and complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan continues. In 2022, there are a total of 8.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and 2.22 million people internally displaced people as of 30 June 2022. Over the past three years, seasonal floods have caused thousands of people to be displaced as well as caused problems for water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions in formalized camps and informal settlements. In Abyei Administrative Area, Unity, and Eastern Equatoria States, more than 100K displacements have been caused by armed conflict as of 18 August 2022. Between 14-15 August, heavy fighting was reported between armed factions in Tonga town and neighbouring areas in Panyikang County of Upper Nile State. More than 18K people were reported displaced near Malakal town, Pakwa and Adidiang as of 30 August. At least 2K IDPs arrived at the Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site between 15 and 30 August with more expected. Further reports of IDPs have been indicated to Jonglei State, Unity State, Ruweng Administrative Area, and neighbouring Sudan. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Anthrax | Ungraded | 25-Apr-22 | 13-Mar-22 | 6-Aug-22 | 108 | 8 | 5 | 4,60% |
| A total of 108 suspected cases and 5 deaths (CFR 4.6%) have been reported from Gogrial West county of in Warrap state. A total of 8 samples returned positive for bacillus anthracis bacteria. Cases were reported from 13 March - 6 August 2022 from registered hospital patients where the majority of cases have been female (61%). | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|---|-------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| South Sudan | Cholera | Ungraded | 21-Apr-22 | 21-Mar-22 | 14-Aug-22 | 316 | 56 | 1 | 0,30% |
| From 19 March to 14 August 2022, 316 cases and 1 death (CFR 0.33%) have been reported from Unity State and Ruweng Administrative Area, however most cases have been reported from the Bentiu IDP camp (279 cases, 89% of cumulative total). A total of 56 cases have been confirmed positive by RDT for cholera and 29 tested positive for <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> by culture at the National Public Health Laboratory in Juba. Females account for 61% of all cases and children ages 0-4 years have been the most affected age group accounting for 35.7% of all cases. Rubkona county experienced unprecedented floods in 2021 with flood waters persisting up to the end of the current dry season and the flood surface water is often used for bathing and playing. More than 1 million does of cholera vaccine doses have been administered in 2022 and more vaccination campaigns are being planned. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 5-Apr-20 | 5-Apr-20 | 3-Sep-22 | 18 019 | 18 019 | 138 | 0,80% |
| On 5 April 2020, the Ministry of Health of South Sudan reported the country's first case of COVID-19. As of 3 September 2022, a total of 18 019 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 138 deaths and 17 700 recovered cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Hepatitis E | Ungraded | 3-Jan-18 | 1-Jan-19 | 6-Aug-22 | 3 046 | 104 | 25 | 0,80% |
| The current outbreak in the Bentiu IDP camp is ongoing. As of 6 August 2022, a total of 3 046 cases of hepatitis E including 25 deaths (CFR: 0.8%) have been reported since January 2019. During week 30 (ending 30 July), a total of 43 cases were reported. Approximately 54% of cases are male. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Malaria | Ungraded | 28-Dec-21 | 1-Jan-22 | 22-May-22 | 1 117 138 | 1 117 138 | 232 | 0,00% |
| Between weeks 1-20 of 2022 (ending 22 May), 1 117 138 malaria cases including 232 deaths (CFR 0.02%) have been reported in South Sudan. There were 3 counties exceeding third quartile malaria trends for the past five years including Aweil Centre, Torit, and Jur River counties during week 20. In 2021, a total of 3 749 210 malaria cases including 2 963 deaths were reported. Several upsurges occurred in the country in 2021 including the county of Fangak. | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | Measles | Ungraded | 23-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 12-Jun-22 | 535 | 68 | 2 | 0,40% |
| A measles outbreak was declared by health authorities of South Sudan on 23 February 2022. As of 12 June 2022, eight counties (of 79 counties nationally) have confirmed measles outbreaks (Gogrial West, Raja, Torit, Maban, Tambura, Aweil East, Aweil Centre, Aweil West) since the beginning of this year. Overall, 535 suspected measles cases and two deaths (CFR 0.3%) have been reported countrywide. A total of 68 samples tested positive for measles IgM out of 231 tested. The numbers of the suspected and confirmed cases have been revised from 681 and 421 to 535 and 68 respectively | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 16-Mar-20 | 16-Mar-20 | 19-Aug-22 | 38 712 | 38 712 | 841 | 2,20% |
| 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 19 August 2022, a total of 38 712 confirmed cases have been reported in Tanzania Mainland including 841 deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | Leptospirosis | Grade 1 | 14-Jul-22 | 5-Jul-22 | 7-Aug-22 | 20 | 15 | 3 | 15,00% |
| On 14 July 2022, the Ministry of Health of Tanzania notified WHO of cases of an unknown disease in Ruangwa District, Lindi Region. On 5 and 7 July 2022, two cases of fever, nose bleeding, headache, and general body weakness were reported. As of 7 August 2022, 20 cases with three deaths were reported. No new cases have been reported since 15 July. Fifteen of the 18 human samples collected returned positive for Leptospirosis. All samples were negative for Ebola virus disease, Marburg virus disease, Influenza, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, Yellow fever, Chikungunya, West Nile virus and Rift Valley fever. | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | Measles | Ungraded | | 30-Jun-22 | 23-Aug-22 | 223 | 2 | 0 | 0,00% |
| A measles outbreak is ongoing in Tanzania since June 2022. As of 23 August 2022, a cumulative total of 223 suspected measles cases, with two IgM positive cases are reported since the onset of the outbreak in June 2022. A total of 88 cases were admitted to the local hospitals. About 48% (108 cases) of the suspected cases were children under five years of age. The majority of cases are reported from Magharibi B, Magharibi A and Wete districts. The Ministry of health is working on strengthening surveillance and routine vaccination activities as well as the planning for a mass measles vaccination outbreak response. | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 6-Mar-20 | 1-Mar-20 | 28-Aug-22 | 38 451 | 38 451 | 282 | 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 28 August 2022, a total of 38 451 cases, including 282 deaths and 38 031 recovered cases, have been reported in the country. | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 18-Oct-19 | 13-Sep-19 | 24-Aug-22 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0,00% |
| No cVDPV2 positive environmental sample reported this week. One sample was reported last week, which is the first one in the Country. No cases have been reported in 2021. There were nine cases in 2020 while the total number of cVDPV2 cases reported in 2019 remains eight. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Drought/food insecurity | Grade 3 | 17-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22 | 29-Jul-22 | - | - | - | - |
| The latest data from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) indicates that all nine districts in the Karamoja region are classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) with 520,000 facing significant food insecurity. In response, UNICEF completed a nutrition mass screening in Moroto and Kaabong in early June 2022, which found that some 1 in 5 children are malnourished. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Anthrax | Ungraded | 26-May-22 | 16-May-22 | 9-Aug-22 | 51 | 5 | 2 | 3,90% |
| An anthrax outbreak has been confirmed in Bududa District, Uganda, in early May 2022. As of 9 August, a total of 51 suspected cases have been reported including two deaths (CFR 4%). Two Districts have so far reported human cases: Kween (31 cases and one death) and Bududa (20 cases and one death). Eleven samples have been collected in Bududa, five of which tested positive for anthrax. No new suspected cases have been reported in Kween and the last suspected case from Bududa remains under home based care. Of note, 60 animals have suddenly died in Bududa (35), Namisindwa (9), Manafwa (8), Kween (6) & Mbale City (2) Districts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 21-Mar-20 | 21-Mar-20 | 27-Aug-22 | 168 891 | 168 891 | 3 628 | 2,10% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Uganda on 21 March 2020. As of 27 August 2022, a total of 168 891 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 3 628 deaths were reported. The cumulative cases and deaths have been revised compared to the last week figures. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|--|---------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Uganda | Floods | Ungraded | 31-Jul-22 | 31-Jul-22 | 31-Jul-22 | | | 8 | |
| On 31 July 2022, floods from Nabuyonga river affected Nabisti and Nakibiso, Namatala and Nkoma affecting many people. Affected persons have presented with severe and minor injuries. Eight deaths have been reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Rift Valley fever | Ungraded | 18-Aug-22 | 18-Aug-22 | 18-Aug-22 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 50,00% |
| On 18 August 2022, the Uganda IHR-NFP notified WHO of two confirmed cases of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) reported on 27 July and 2 August, respectively, in Rubanda and Isingiro districts both located in the south western regions of the country. The index case from Rubanda is a female patient aged 39 years who presented at the Kabale Regional Referral Hospital on 23 June 2022 with fever, loss of appetite, joint pains and headache. The index case in Isingiro is a 27-year old farmer whose disease started on 24 July 2022 with fever, vomiting, diarrhoea, fatigue, abdominal pain, joint pains, difficulties in breathing and swallowing, and unexplained bleeding from the nose. He was admitted at the Mbarara Regional Referral Hospital where he died on 29 July 2022. Both cases were sampled and results from the Uganda Virus Research Institute returned positive for RVF. | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Yellow fever | Grade 2 | 3-Mar-21 | 2-Jan-22 | 12-Aug-22 | 376 | 1 | 0 | 0,00% |
| There have been 376 suspected cases reported of yellow fever during 2 January-9 July 2022 in Uganda with no deaths reported. Only one case from Wakiso District was classified as a confirmed case after thorough investigation and assessment of laboratory results. The case was confirmed on 18 Feb 2022 and occurred in an unvaccinated female 49-years-old who has since recovered from the disease. Rapid Response Team was activated and deployed in March 2022 to conduct additional investigations in the districts. | | | | | | | | | |
| West and Central Africa | Floods | Ungraded | | 16-Aug-22 | 16-Aug-22 | 731 000 | | 250 | |
| Since the beginning of 2022, seasonal rains and floods have severely impacted 17 countries of Western and Central Africa including Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Senegal. As of 16 August 2022, nearly 731 000 people have been affected including 250 deaths and 749 injuries. Some 35 000 houses have been damaged or completely destroyed by waters and/or landslides in 13 countries, including 2 455 IDP shelters in Burkina Faso, Chad and Nigeria, and a total of 126 000 people have been internally displaced across 11 countries. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Cholera | Ungraded | 13-Apr-22 | 11-Apr-22 | 31-Jul-22 | 160 | 12 | 0 | 0,00% |
| A cholera outbreak was declared in Zambia on 3 May 2022. A total of 160 cases have been registered with no deaths as of 31 July 2022. Three districts are affected: Lusaka, Chilanga and Nsama. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 18-Mar-20 | 18-Mar-20 | 4-Sep-22 | 333 074 | 333 074 | 4 017 | - |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zambia on 18 March 2020. As of 4 September 2022, a total of 333 074 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 4 017 deaths. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Measles | Ungraded | | 13-Jun-22 | 31-Jul-22 | 438 | 101 | 3 | 0,70% |
| Mushindano district in North-western province is currently responding to a measles outbreak among some social-cultural and religious groupings with low immunisation coverages. As of 31 July 2022, 438 measles cases and 3 suspected deaths have been reported. WHO is supporting the Ministry of Health investing other cases with similar symptoms. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Undiagnosed disease | Ungraded | | 10-Jun-22 | 5-Jul-22 | 95 | | 0 | 0,00% |
| On 27 May 2022, a 13-year-old pupil presented with signs and symptoms of difficulty in walking, weakness, and painful knees and ankles. The case was immediately isolated at the school sickbay and later referred to Kasama General Hospital for further management. On 4 June 2022, the school recorded four more new cases presenting with similar signs and symptoms from another grade 8 dorm. By 8 June 2022, the school had a cumulative of nine pupils isolated in the sickbay. There has been a total number of 95 suspected conditions of which 15 stool samples were collected to rule out AFP since 10 June 2022, with a cumulative of 95 recoveries as of 5 July 2022. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | Anthrax | Ungraded | 6-May-19 | 1-Jan-22 | 17-Aug-22 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% |
| The anthrax outbreak is ongoing in Zimbabwe. 1 new case was reported in Week 31 of 2022 with the cumulative for the year being 62. The cases were reported by Gokwe North District and Gokwe South District in Midlands Province. This outbreak started in Week 36 of 2019, affecting mainly Buhera and Gokwe North and South districts but a surge in cases started appearing in week 38 when cases were reported in some other areas. The cumulative figures for anthrax are 747 cases and three deaths in 2020 and 306 cases and 0 deaths in 2021. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | COVID-19 | Grade 3 | 20-Mar-20 | 20-Mar-20 | 24-Aug-22 | 256 675 | 256 675 | 5 593 | 2,20% |
| The first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported in Zimbabwe on 20 March 2020. As of 24 August 2022, a total of 256 675 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported in the country including 5 593 deaths and 250 921 cases that recovered. | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | Measles | Ungraded | 29-Apr-22 | 19-May-22 | 19-Jul-22 | 421 | | 38 | 9,00% |
| A measles outbreak has been ongoing in Mutasa district, Zimbabwe since 10 April 2022. As of 19 July, a total of 421 cases with 38 deaths have been recorded in Mutasa District; 55 (13.0%) are vaccinated against measles, 330 (78.4%) are not vaccinated and 36 (8.6%) have unknown vaccination status. | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Event | Grade | Date notified to WCO | Start of reporting period | End of reporting period | Total cases | Cases Confirmed | Deaths | CFR |
|---|-------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Closed Events | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Cholera | Ungraded | 30-May-22 | 3-May-22 | 19-Jun-22 | 319 | 2 | 2 | 0,60% |
| The cholera outbreak in Kenya affected three counties: Nairobi, Kisumu and Kiambu. As of 31 May 2022, a total of 319 cases were reported with two confirmed by culture and two deaths (CFR 0.6%). Kisumu reported more cases (311), followed by Nairobi (7) and Kiambu (1). As of 1 September, the outbreak is considered closed following an extended period of no cases reported. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Lassa fever | Ungraded | 12-Feb-21 | 1-Jan-21 | 29-May-22 | 20 | 20 | 11 | 55,00% |
| From early 2021 to 20 March 2022, a total of 20 cases and 11 deaths (CFR 55%) have been reported due to Lassa fever in Sierra Leone. Cases were reported from Kenema (15), Kailahun (3), and Tonkolili (2) districts since the beginning of 2021. From these cases, 65% were females and 35% were <5 years old. From 2016-2020 Sierra Leone experienced gradually declining trends in annual Lassa fever case totals, however, in 2021, cases doubled compared to 2020 (from 8 total reported in 2020 to 16 total in 2021). | | | | | | | | | |

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

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

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