

Country Name	2018												Trends on CFR 2018			Onset 2018		Total suspected 2018			Cases in 2017					
	W48	W49	W50	W51	W52	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	W9	W10	W11	W12	W10	W11	W12	Week	Culture	Cases	Deaths	CFR	W1 - W52
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-			0	0	-	10
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-			0	0	-	-
Cameroon*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	W4	not confirmed	2	0	0.0%	28
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	W8	suspected	1	0	0.0%	-
Chad	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-			0	0	-	1248
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	-	-	0.0%			32	0	0.0%	-
Congo (RD)	1395	1207	1049	820	888	1166	879	765	705	694	523	457	598	731	573	546	479	3.3%	3.3%	-			8116	189	2.3%	55028
Cote d'Ivoire*	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA	NA	0.0%	-	-		suspected	1	0	0.0%	24
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-			0	0	-	16
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	-	-	-			0	0	-	1
Guinea Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-			0	0	-	-
Liberia*	1	1	6	0	0	1	2	4	0	6	1	0	5	1	1	2	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	W1-W12	20 neg	30	0	0.0%	157
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-			0	0	-	-
Mauritanie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-			0	0	-	-
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-			0	0	-	1
Nigeria	31	239	374	465	255	84	40	25	8	15	12	3	11	12	189	175	NA	2.1%	2.9%	-	W1-W11	24 confirmed	574	25	4.4%	9013
Sénégal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-			0	0	-	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	2	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-			32	0	0.0%	11
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-			0	0	-	-
Lake Chad River Basin	33	239	374	465	255	84	40	25	10	15	12	3	11	12	189	175	-						576	25	4.3%	10,290
Congo River Basin	1,395	1,207	1,049	820	888	1,166	879	765	705	694	523	457	598	731	573	546	511						8,149	189	2.3%	55,028
Guinea Gulf and Mano River	1	2	6	-	-	6	13	6	-	7	14	-	5	1	2	2	7						63	0	0.0%	219
WCAR	1,429	1,448	1,429	1,285	1,143	1,256	932	796	715	716	549	460	615	744	764	723	518						8,788	214	2.4%	65,537

NA: Not Available. * Liberia, Cameroon Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire surveillance systems are recording and reporting suspected cholera cases.

Highlights:

Congo: at W12, 32 suspected cases were reported from Plateaux and Likouala Departments, which share borders with affected districts in D. R. Congo.

D. R. Congo: cholera is still active in the Eastern endemic Provinces, some outbreaks persists in the Western part. Yet, the overall situation is slightly improving at W12 as no provinces recorded more than a hundred cases.

Liberia: Nine suspected case were reported between week 11 and week 12.

Nigeria: 175 suspected cases were reported at W11. In Borno, there is a continuous decrease in the number of reported cases. At W11, 112 cases were reported from Bauchi State where a Rapid Response Team was deployed (NCDC).

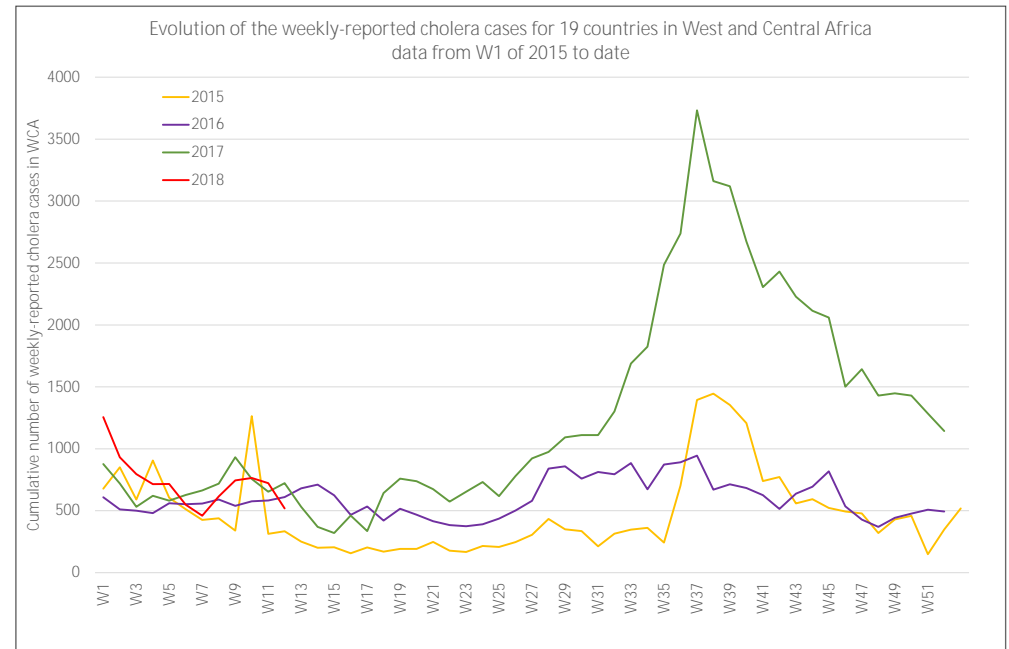
Faits saillants :

Congo : A 32 cas suspects ont été rapportés dans les départements de Plateaux et Likouala qui partagent leurs frontières avec des districts affectés par le choléra en R. D. C.

R. D. Congo : Les provinces endémiques de l'Est demeurent affectées, quelques foyers épidémiques persistent à l'Ouest. La situation globale s'améliore à la semaine 12 alors qu'aucune province n'a rapporté plus de 100 cas.

Libéria : 9 cas suspects ont été rapportés entre la semaine 11 et la semaine 12.

Nigéria : 175 cas suspects ont été rapportés à la semaine 11. A Borno, on note une diminution constante du nombre de cas rapportés. A la semaine 11, 112 cas ont été rapportés dans l'Etat de Bauchi où une équipe de réponse rapide a été déployée (NCDC).



Platform Roadmap Toward Cholera Elimination in West and Central Africa

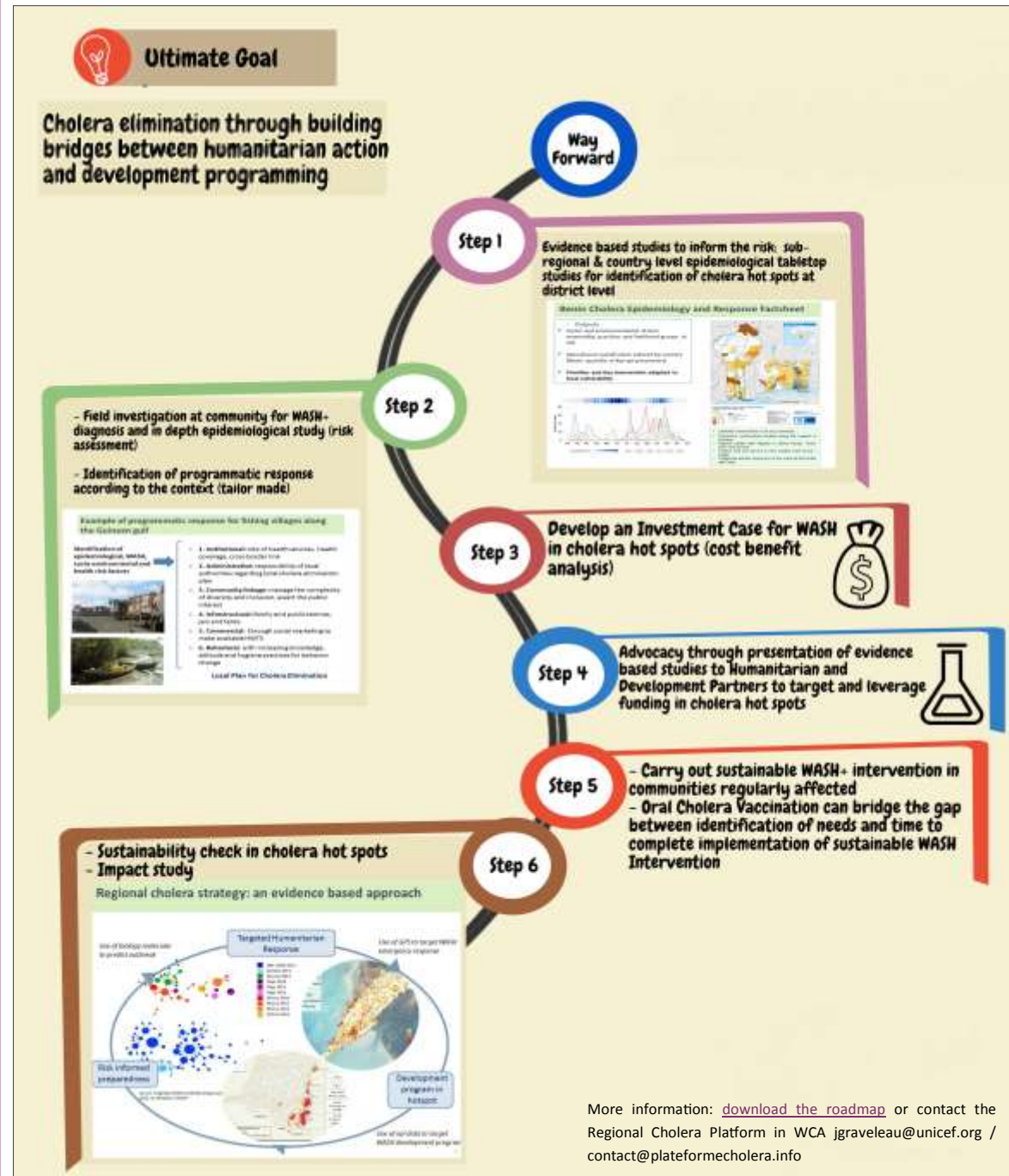
The Regional Strategy against Cholera in West and Central Africa, also known as the “Shield and Sword” Strategy, aims to improve cholera control and prevention across the region by tackling cholera as both an emergency and development issue. The strategy draws upon a roadmap, which consists in six operational steps to progress toward the ultimate goal of cholera elimination through an evidence based and risk informed approach.

The **first step** aims to identify the cholera hotspots, as defined by the GTFCC (cf. [previous Regional Update at week 10](#)), taking into account both the number of cholera cases and the periodicity of outbreaks. **Step 2** consists in field investigations through observations, technical assessments, and group discussions, for the diagnosis and identification of programmatic response in the identified hotspots. The next **Step 3** builds upon these propositions to design an investment plan that identifies funding needs for long term interventions in cholera hotspots. Such plan is accompanied by advocacy (**Step 4**) to raise concern about the cholera situation and respond to gaps. Finally, **Step 5** focuses on the implementation of sustainable interventions (mainly WASH related). It is followed by **Step 6** that consists in the monitoring and evaluation as part of the project cycle (impact study, sustainability check).

Feuille de route de la Plateforme vers l'élimination du choléra en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre

La Stratégie Régionale contre le choléra en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre, également connue sous le nom de « Stratégie Bouclier - Coup de Poing », vise à améliorer le contrôle et la prévention du choléra dans la région en s'attaquant au choléra à la fois comme un enjeu d'urgence humanitaire et de développement. La stratégie s'appuie sur une feuille de route qui consiste en six étapes opérationnelles pour progresser vers l'objectif ultime d'élimination du choléra au moyen d'une approche fondée sur les preuves et tenant compte des risques.

La **première étape** vise à identifier les *hotspots* du choléra, d'après la définition du GTFCC (cf. [dernier bulletin Régional de la semaine 10](#)), en tenant compte à la fois du nombre de cas de choléra et de la périodicité des épidémies. **L'étape 2** consiste en des investigations de terrain à travers des observations, des évaluations techniques, et des discussions de groupe, pour le diagnostic et l'identification de la réponse programmatique dans les zones affectées. **L'étape suivante 3** s'appuie sur ces propositions pour concevoir un plan d'investissement qui identifie les besoins de financement pour des interventions à long terme dans les *hotspots* choléra. Ce plan s'accompagne d'une activité de plaidoyer (**étape 4**) pour sensibiliser au sujet de la situation du choléra et répondre aux besoins. Enfin, **l'étape 5** se concentre sur la mise en œuvre d'interventions durables (principalement WASH). Elle est suivie par **l'étape 6** de suivi et évaluation requise dans le cadre du cycle de projet (étude d'impact, contrôle de la durabilité des interventions).



Dashboard of the Platform Roadmap Progress Toward Cholera Elimination in West and Central Africa

	National strategic plan	cholera hotspot map	Field investigation	Investment case / plan	Advocacy	Sustainable Intervention	Monitoring / Impact study	Objective by 2030
	Step 0	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	
Benin								elimination 2030
Burkina Faso								Cholera-free consolidation
Cabo Verde								Cholera-free
Cameroon								elimination 2030
Central African Republic								elimination 2030
Chad								elimination 2030
Congo								Control
Congo (RD)								Control
Cote d'Ivoire								elimination 2030
Gabon								Cholera-free
Gambia								Cholera-free
Ghana								Control
Guinea								Cholera-free consolidation
Guinea Bissau								Cholera-free consolidation
Guinee Equatorial								Cholera-free
Liberia								elimination 2030
Mali								Cholera-free consolidation
Mauritanie								Cholera-free
Niger								Control
Nigeria								Control
Sao Tome								Cholera-free
Sénégal								Cholera-free
Sierra Leone								elimination 2030
Togo								elimination 2030

Progress on the Platform Roadmap in West and Central Africa

The Platform dashboard summarizes the progress of the roadmap among the 24 countries in West and Central Africa. It is conceived as an evolutionary monitoring tool that promotes a regional vision of the fight against cholera.

For each country, an objective is defined according to its situation, including the cholera burden (average number of cholera cases, short and long term trends, frequency of outbreaks), as well as water and sanitation coverage, and cholera situation in neighboring countries, and number of steps completed on the roadmap.

Each step can be either completed (green), not completed (red), or ongoing/ requiring revision (yellow). Moreover, the existence of national strategic plans to control and prevent cholera is considered a supplementary step that may appear upstream of the roadmap.

Seven countries are already considered cholera free, having no cholera cases reported in the past five years. Four countries share an encouraging situation (3 years without confirmed cases) requiring consolidation over time. Eight countries could aim the elimination of cholera by 2030, while five countries could rather focus on cholera control.

Progress of the Platform Roadmap in West and Central Africa

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