



**World Health  
Organization**

**African Region**

## **YELLOW FEVER**

**WHO AFRO Report  
Updates: March 2025**

**Ending  
disease  
in Africa**



## Distribution list

This report is posted on the WHO AFRO VPD data portal (<https://dataportal.afro.who.int/vpd?topic=Provisional-yellowfever-data&location=>) and distributed by email on a monthly basis.

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# Acknowledgment

*We sincerely thank PPH data analytic team and VPD team*

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# Disclaimer

Please note that all data contained within is provisional. The number of cases of Yellow fever officially reported by a member state is only available every month of each year (through the WHO AFRO monthly data collection exercise). If any numbers from this provisional data are quoted, they should be properly sourced with a date (i.e. "provisional data based on monthly data reported to WHO AFRO as of March 2025"). For official data from 2023–2025, please visit our website.

## Data sources and limitations

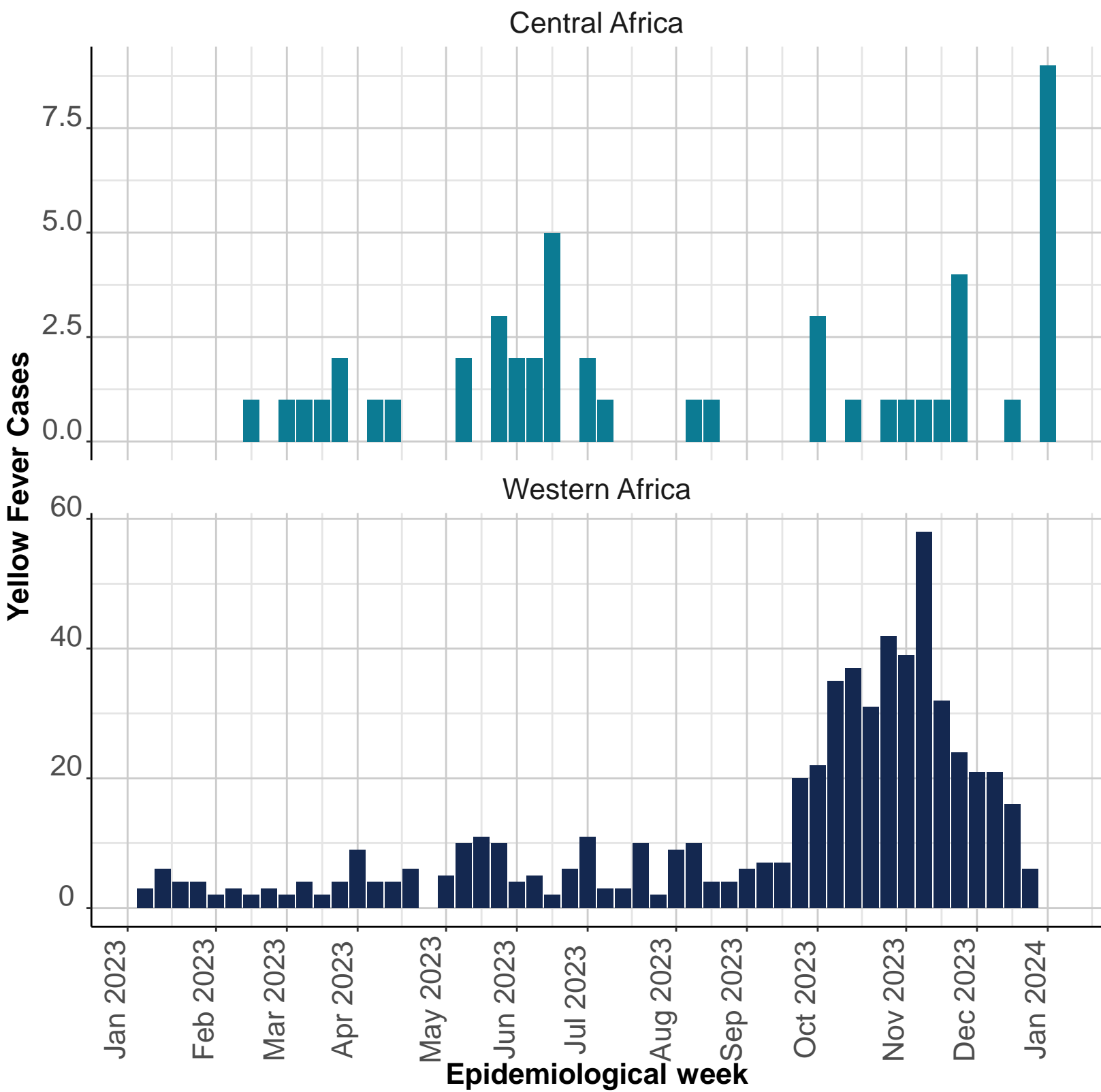
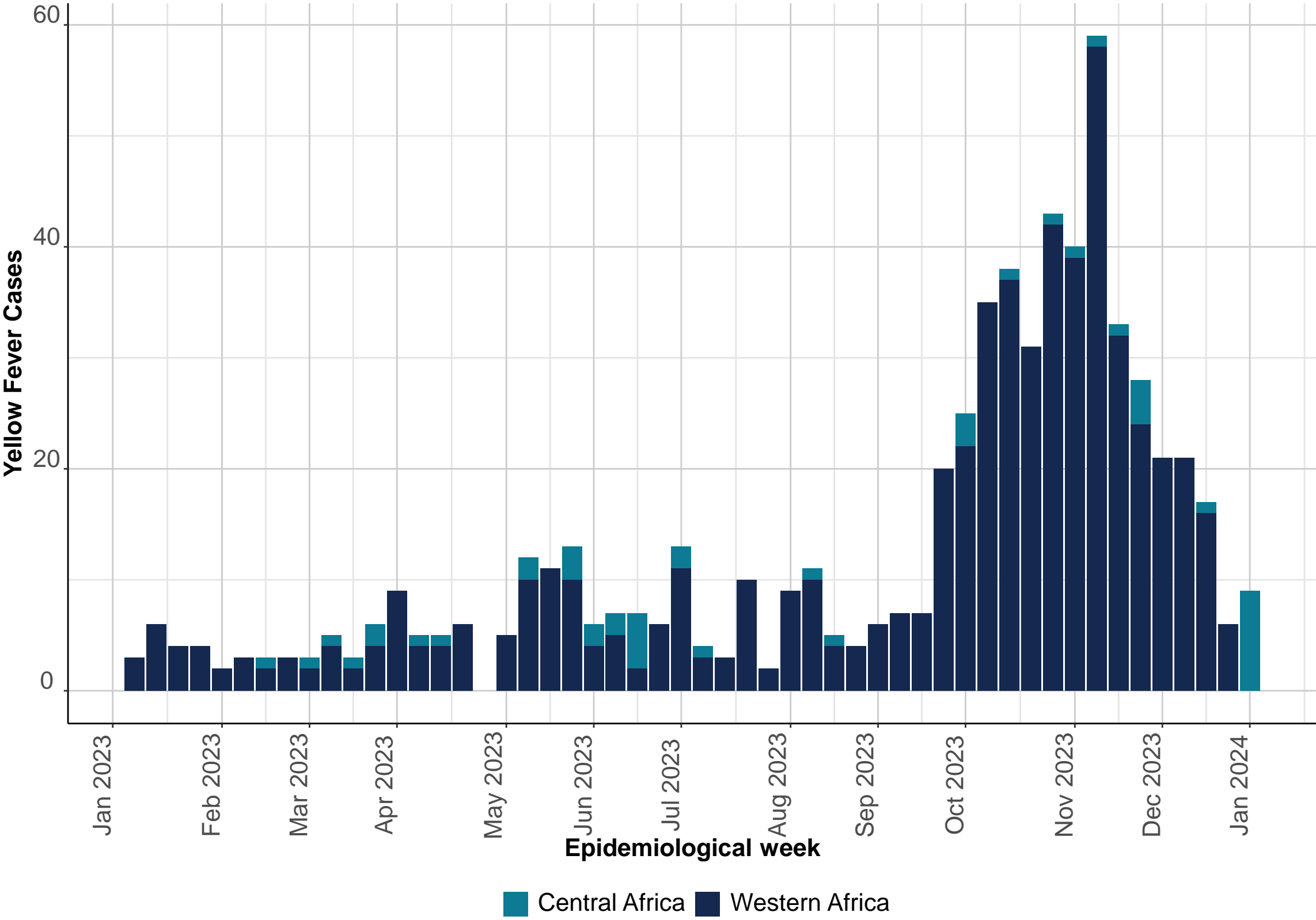
**Data and linelist** are based on submissions received from member states through the Country offices and ISTs via DHIS2 that includes weekly and monthly aggregated Yellow fever cases and deaths and laboratory result at district level summaries.

**Population data: UN Population** [World Population Prospects](#), 2024 Revision of the World Prospects based on censuses, vital registration and surveys.

# KEY FACTS

- Yellow fever is an acute viral haemorrhagic disease transmitted by infected mosquitoes. The "yellow" in the name refers to the jaundice that affects some patients.
- Symptoms of yellow fever include fever, headache, jaundice, muscle pain, nausea, vomiting and fatigue.
- A small proportion of patients who contract the virus develop severe symptoms and approximately half of those die within 7 to 10 days.
- The virus is endemic in tropical areas of African Countries.
- 27 countries are at highest risk for yellow fever epidemics in Africa.
- The burden of yellow fever in Africa is estimated at 84,000–170,000 severe cases and 29,000–60,000 deaths annually.
- In 2016, during the two-linked urban yellow fever outbreaks – in Angola and DRC – 965 cases were confirmed and around 400 people died. The epidemic created an urgent need for more than 28 million doses of yellow fever vaccines total, which exhausted the existing global vaccine supply. It also diverted public health authorities from tackling other public health issues with an impact on health systems.
- Since the launch of the Yellow Fever Initiative in 2006, significant progress in combatting the disease has been made in West Africa and more than 105 million people have been vaccinated in mass campaigns. No outbreaks of yellow fever were reported in West Africa during 2015.
- Large epidemics of yellow fever occur when infected people introduce the virus into heavily populated areas with high mosquito density and where most people have little or no immunity, due to lack of vaccination. In these conditions, infected mosquitoes transmit the virus from person to person.
- Yellow fever is prevented by an extremely effective vaccine, which is safe and affordable. A single dose of yellow fever vaccine is sufficient to confer sustained immunity and life-long protection against yellow fever disease and a booster dose of the vaccine is not needed. The vaccine provides effective immunity within 30 days for 99% of persons vaccinated.
- Good supportive treatment in hospitals improves survival rates. There is currently no specific anti-viral drug for yellow fever.

# Number of reported yellow fever cases by AFRO region

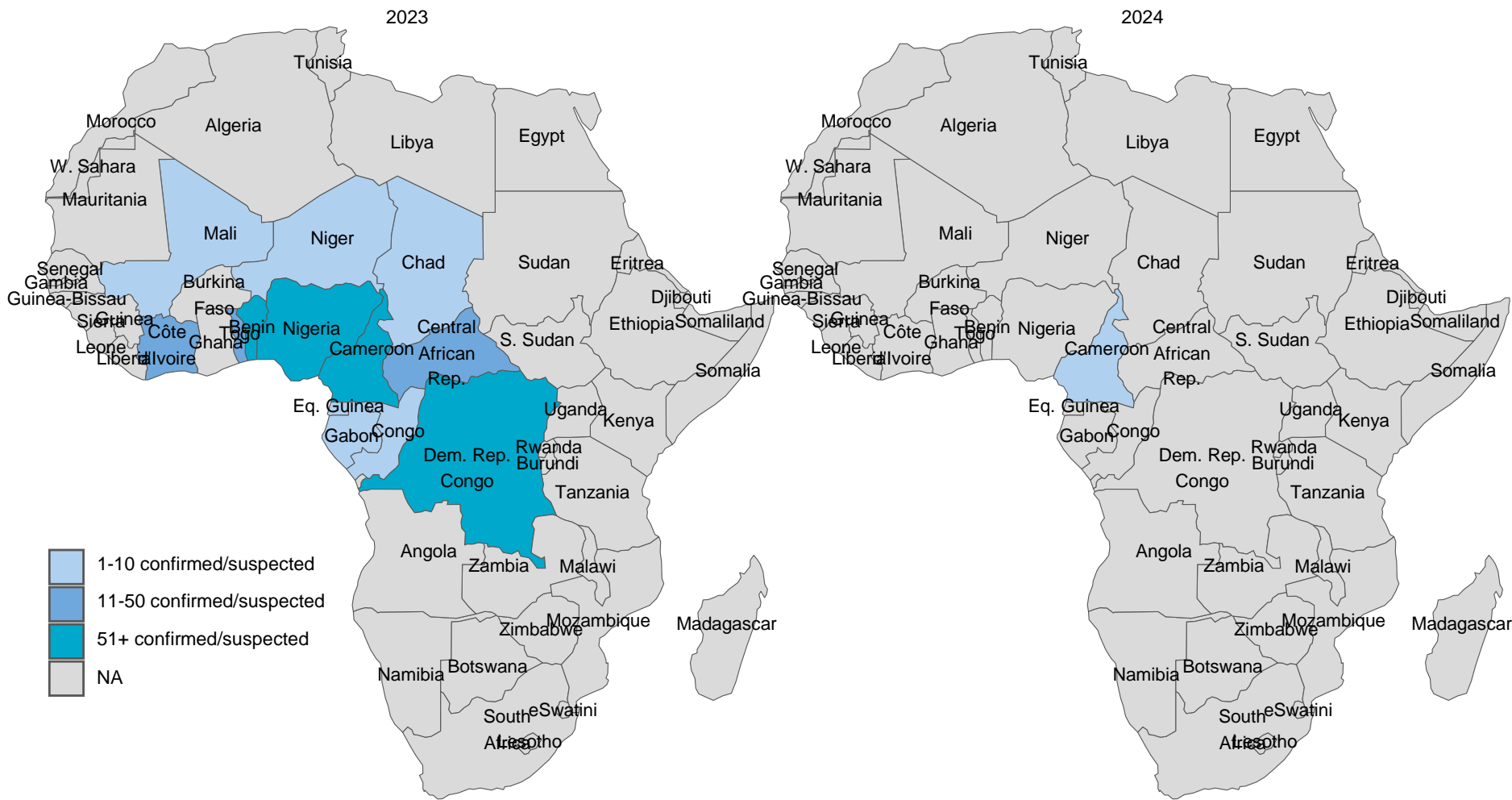


WA had a peak in number of confirmed cases from Oct 2023

Notes: Surveillance data is continuously reported. Hence, the data may be incomplete.

# Number of reported yellow fever cases by country

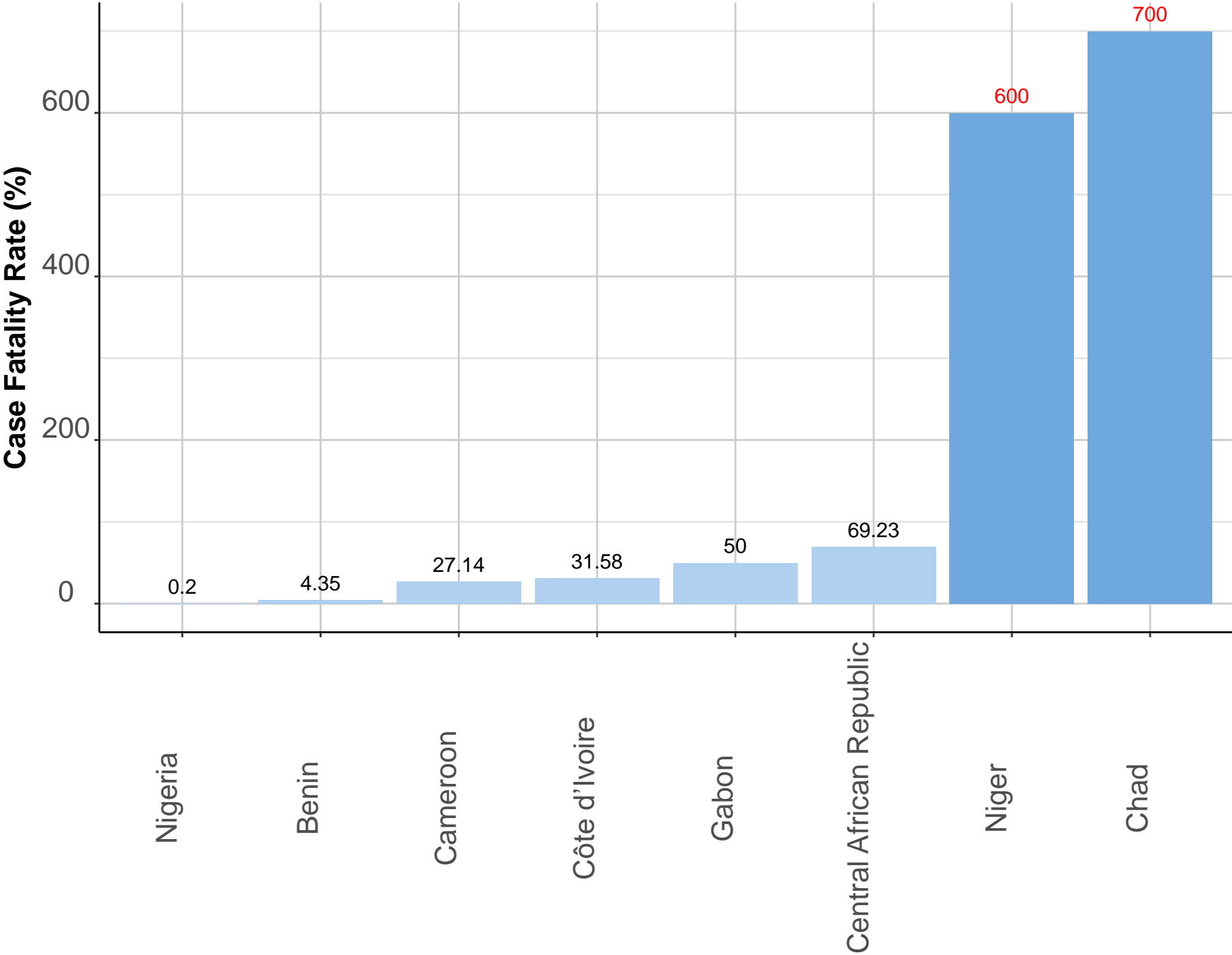
			Number of cases			Number surviving		
Year of onset	Ist	Country name	Confirmed	Discarded	Suspected	Alive	Dead	Unknown
2024	CA	Cameroon	0	137	9	145	0	1
2024	CA	Central African Republic	0	3	0	3	0	0
2024	CA	Chad	0	167	0	165	2	0
2024	CA	Congo	0	79	0	0	0	79
2024	CA	Equatorial Guinea	0	7	0	7	0	0
2024	CA	Gabon	0	22	0	22	0	0
2024	CA	DR Congo	0	42	0	0	0	42
2023	CA	Cameroon	18	1,726	52	1,774	19	3
2023	CA	Central African Republic	13	361	0	341	9	24
2023	CA	Chad	1	924	0	917	7	1
2023	CA	Congo	1	586	0	0	0	587
2023	CA	Equatorial Guinea	4	110	3	116	0	1
2023	CA	Gabon	2	115	0	116	1	0
2023	CA	DR Congo	0	454	433	852	0	35
2023	WA	Benin	0	316	69	382	3	0
2023	WA	Burkina Faso	0	638	0	490	10	138
2023	WA	Côte d'Ivoire	34	7,157	4	7,142	12	41
2023	WA	Gambia	0	11	0	10	1	0
2023	WA	Ghana	0	1,345	0	1,327	15	3
2023	WA	Guinea	0	185	0	184	1	0
2023	WA	Liberia	0	83	0	83	0	0
2023	WA	Mali	0	119	2	120	0	1
2023	WA	Nigeria	533	1,947	474	2,951	2	1
2023	WA	Niger	1	430	0	419	6	6
2023	WA	Senegal	0	459	0	453	6	0
2023	WA	Sierra Leone	0	38	0	0	0	38
2023	WA	Togo	5	311	13	284	0	45
Total	-	-	612	17,772	1,059	18,303	94	1,046



Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and DR Congo recorded the most number of cases.

# Case fatality rate

2023



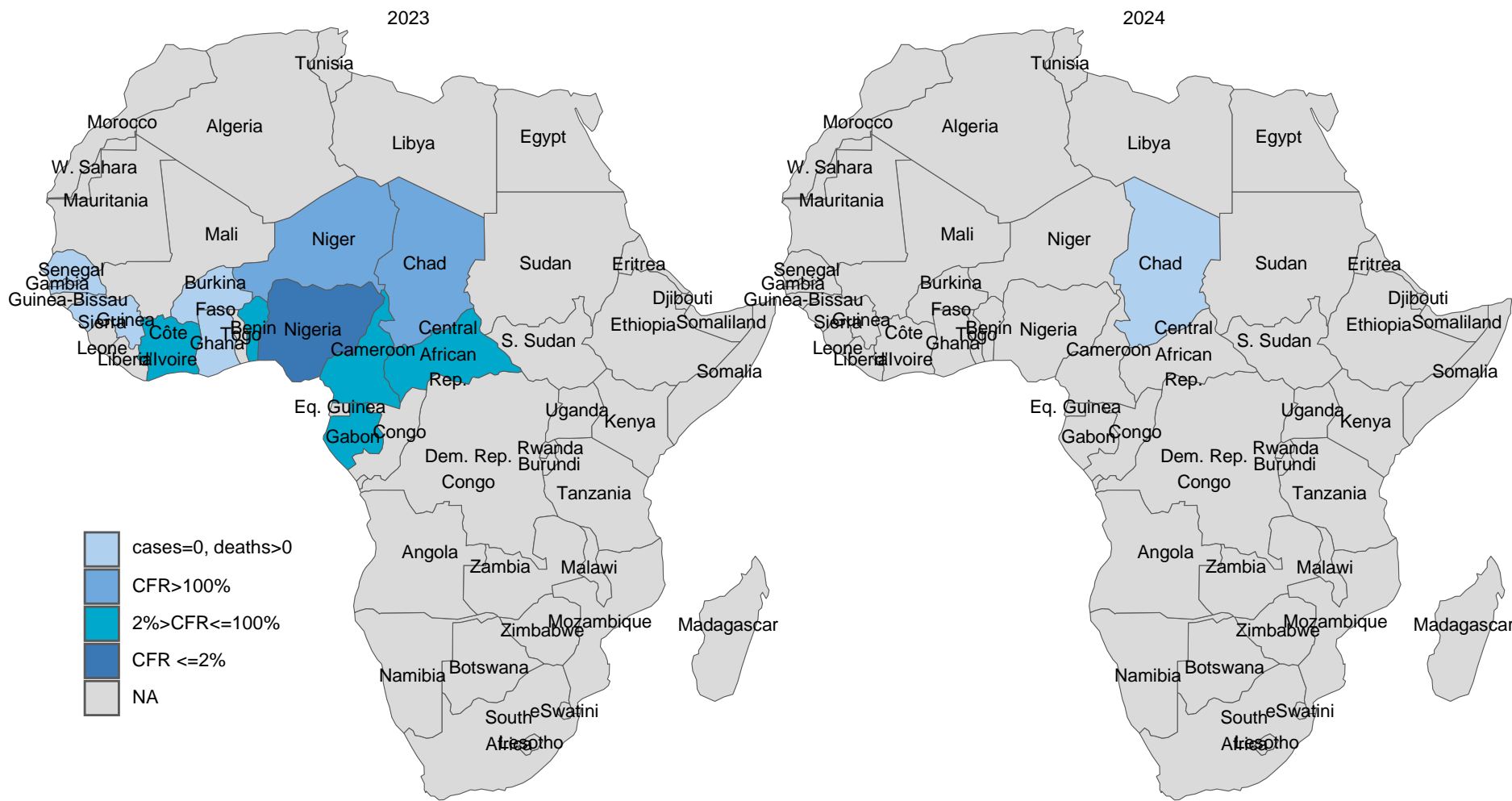
Chad and Niger reported more deaths than cases.

Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Senegal and Chad reported no cases but had deaths reported.

Central African Republic (69.23%), Gabon (50.00%) and Côte d'Ivoire (31.58%) had the highest case fatality rate.



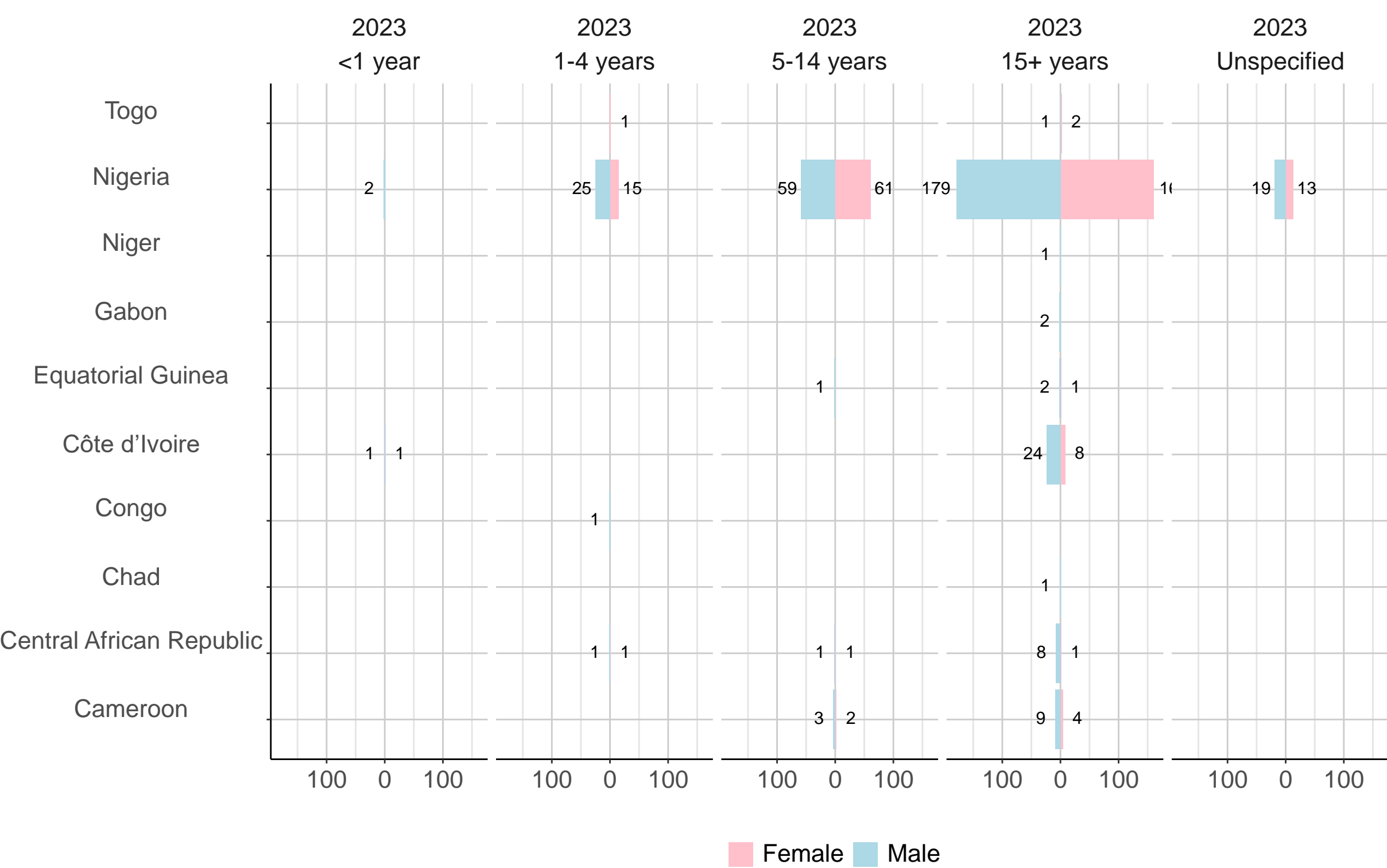
Text in red denotes a data quality issue for these countries.



Year	Country	Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (%)
2023	Central African Republic	13	9	69.23
2023	Gabon	2	1	50.00
2023	Côte d'Ivoire	38	12	31.58
2023	Cameroon	70	19	27.14
2023	Benin	69	3	4.35
2023	Nigeria	1,007	2	0.20

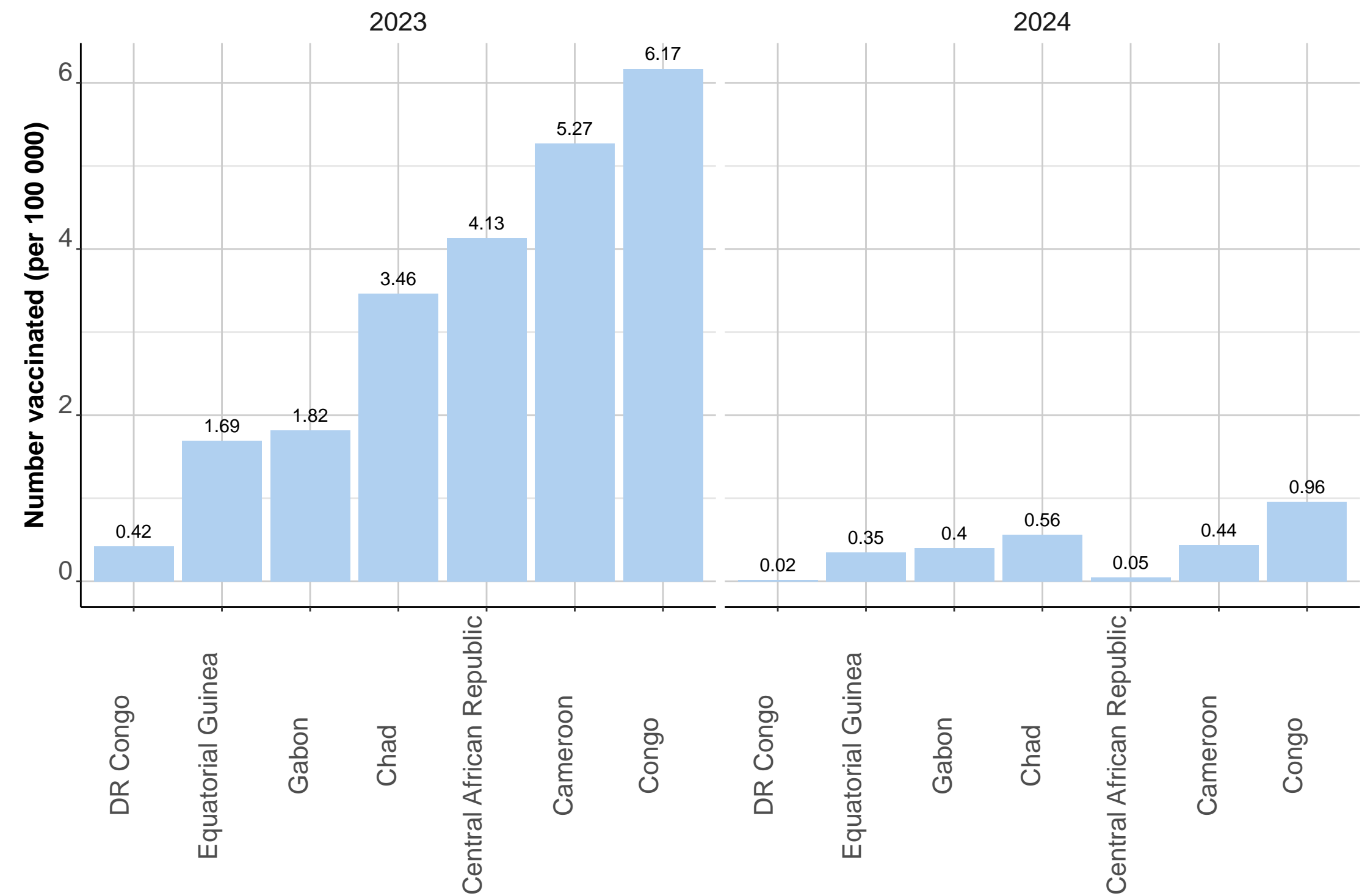


# Age and sex distribution of confirmed cases



Year	Country Name	Age group	Female	Male	Other
2023	Cameroon	5-14 years	2	3	0
2023	Cameroon	15+ years	4	9	0
2023	Central African Republic	1-4 years	1	1	0
2023	Central African Republic	5-14 years	1	1	0
2023	Central African Republic	15+ years	1	8	0
2023	Côte d'Ivoire	<1 year	1	1	0
2023	Côte d'Ivoire	15+ years	8	24	0
2023	Nigeria	<1 year	0	2	0
2023	Nigeria	1-4 years	15	25	0
2023	Nigeria	5-14 years	61	59	0
2023	Nigeria	15+ years	160	179	0
2023	Nigeria	Unspecified	13	19	0
2023	Togo	1-4 years	1	0	0
2023	Togo	15+ years	2	1	1

# Vaccination rate per 100 000 population



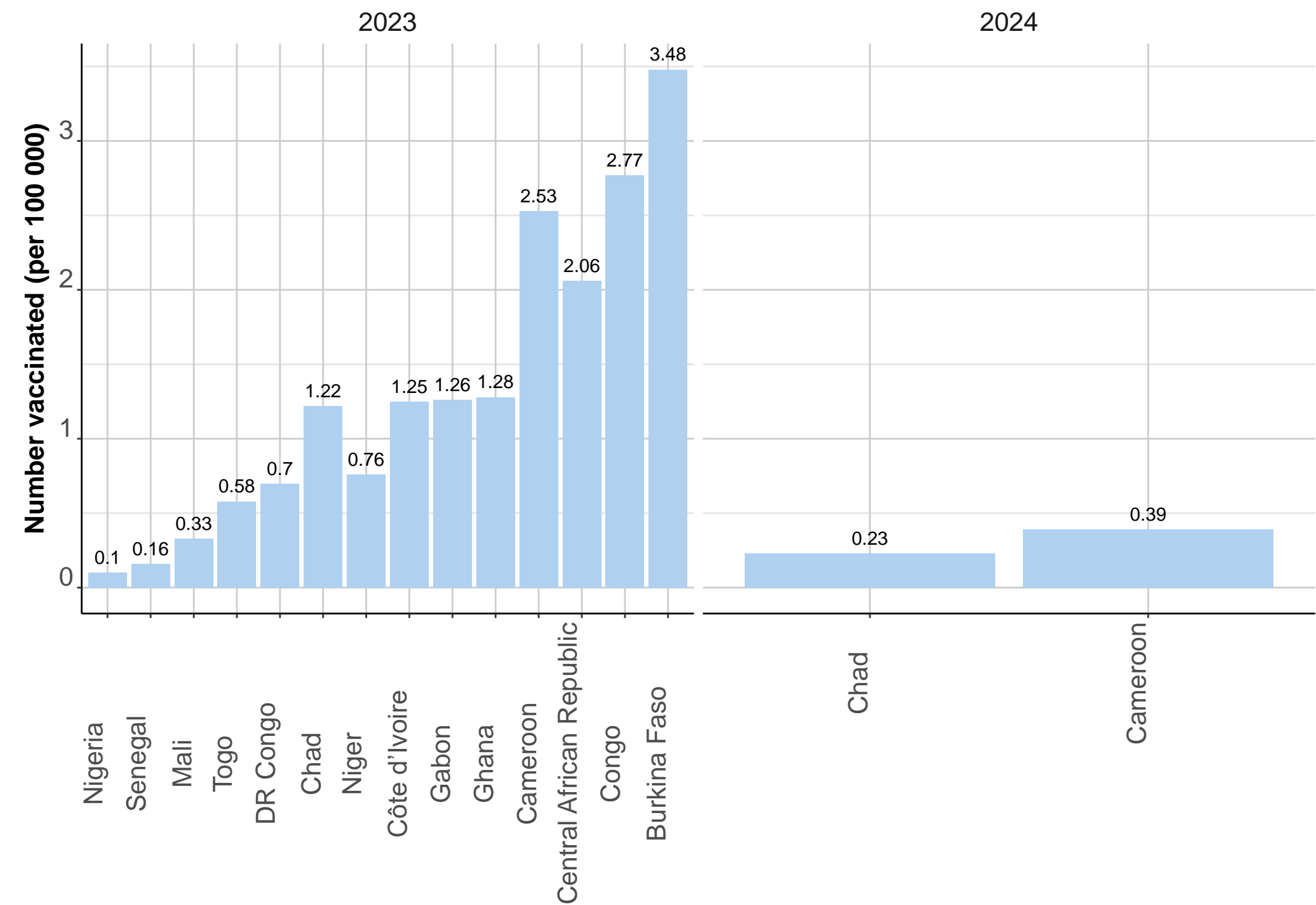
The vaccination rate per 100 000 inhabitants depicts the proportion of the target population vaccinated during reactive vaccination campaign.

Cameroon (5.27), Central African Republic (4.13) and Congo (6.17) had the highest vaccination rate per 100 000 inhabitants.

Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo had no population data available although they reported having vaccinated.

Year	Country	Number vaccinated	Number vaccinated per 100 000
2024	Congo	61	0.9623379
2024	Chad	111	0.5608729
2024	Cameroon	129	0.4380580
2023	Congo	374	6.1733551
2023	Cameroon	1,498	5.2685136
2023	Central African Republic	264	4.1253495
2023	Chad	644	3.4619602
2023	Gabon	44	1.8220397
2023	Equatorial Guinea	15	1.6882614
2023	DR Congo	513	0.4154756

# Vaccination per 100 000 children under 1 year



The vaccination rate per 100 000 inhabitants depicts the percentage of children aged under 1 year vaccinated with yellow fever vaccine through routine immunization.

Based on the date of last vaccination in the database.

Numbers may be different from those reported in the routine immunization database

Cameroon (2.53%), Congo (2.77%) and Burkina Faso (3.48%) had the highest vaccination rate per 100 000 surviving children.

Year	Country	Number vaccinated	Number vaccinated per 100 000
2023	Burkina Faso	30	3.4801089
2023	Congo	7	2.7748378
2023	Cameroon	25	2.5286164
2023	Central African Republic	4	2.0560901
2023	Ghana	16	1.2791281
2023	Gabon	1	1.2586057
2023	Côte d'Ivoire	14	1.2463600
2023	Chad	10	1.2172025
2023	Niger	8	0.7562480
2023	DR Congo	30	0.6961839

# Specimen collection and quality

Year	Country	Number of incidences reported	Number of specimen collected	% of specimen collected	Number of specimen collected within 2days since onset	% of specimen collected within 2days since onset	Number of specimen in good condition	% of specimen in good condition
2024	Cameroon	146	145	99.32	26	17.81	142	97.93
2024	Central African Republic	3	3	100.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
2024	Chad	167	167	100.00	16	9.58	166	99.40
2024	Congo	79	79	100.00	32	40.51	48	60.76
2024	DR Congo	42	42	100.00	8	19.05	42	100.00
2024	Equatorial Guinea	7	7	100.00	2	28.57	0	0.00
2024	Gabon	22	22	100.00	3	13.64	5	22.73
2023	Benin	385	385	100.00	84	21.82	385	100.00
2023	Burkina Faso	638	622	97.49	147	23.04	622	100.00
2023	Cameroon	1,796	1,796	100.00	228	12.69	1,793	99.83
2023	Central African Republic	374	369	98.66	50	13.37	347	94.04
2023	Chad	925	925	100.00	103	11.14	919	99.35
2023	Congo	587	587	100.00	204	34.75	444	75.64
2023	Côte d'Ivoire	7,195	6,986	97.10	2,081	28.92	5,063	72.47
2023	DR Congo	887	871	98.20	100	11.27	871	100.00
2023	Equatorial Guinea	117	117	100.00	21	17.95	110	94.02
2023	Gabon	117	117	100.00	33	28.21	113	96.58
2023	Gambia	11	11	100.00	3	27.27	11	100.00
2023	Ghana	1,345	1,335	99.26	327	24.31	1,334	99.93
2023	Guinea	185	183	98.92	15	8.11	183	100.00
2023	Liberia	83	63	75.90	11	13.25	0	0.00
2023	Mali	121	121	100.00	21	17.36	119	98.35
2023	Niger	431	430	99.77	20	4.64	426	99.07
2023	Nigeria	2,954	2,941	99.56	382	12.93	2,634	89.56
2023	Senegal	459	451	98.26	87	18.95	447	99.11
2023	Sierra Leone	38	35	92.11	1	2.63	3	8.57
2023	Togo	329	286	86.93	54	16.41	283	98.95



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