

Mpox

Multi-country external situation report no. 40, published 13 October 2024

KEY FIGURES				
Reporting period: 01 January 2022 – 31 August 2024				
Area	Number of reported confirmed cases	Number of deaths among confirmed cases	Number countries reporting cases	
Global	106 310	234	123	
Reporting period: 01 January – 6 October 2024				
Area	Number of reported confirmed cases	Number of deaths among confirmed cases	Number of reported suspected cases	Number of deaths among suspected cases
Africa	7 535	32	36 787	998
Democratic Republic of the Congo¹	6 169	25	31 350	992
Burundi¹	987	0	NA²	NA²
Reporting period: last 6 weeks, 26 August – 6 October 2024				
Africa	2 243	0	15 447	306
Democratic Republic of the Congo¹	1 322	0	11 654	306
Burundi¹	756	0	NA²	NA²

Highlights

- As of 6 October 2024, 16 countries on the African continent have reported mpox cases in the last six weeks. The most affected country in 2024 continues to be the Democratic Republic of the Congo (6169 confirmed cases, 25 deaths), followed by Burundi (987 confirmed cases, no deaths) and Nigeria (94 confirmed cases, no deaths).
- South Kivu is the most affected province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, reporting the highest number of suspected and confirmed mpox cases.
- Zambia reported its first mpox case the last week. Epidemiological investigations about this case are ongoing and the viral clade is not known.
- Last week, Ghana also reported its first two mpox cases in 2024, since the last reporting in 2023. The detected strain is clade IIb monkeypox virus.
- This report provides a focus on the latest epidemiological update on the Central African Republic and Nigeria, both countries considered endemic for mpox, clade I and II respectively.
- Operational updates as of 11 October 2024 are included. The WHO mpox transmission protocol has been translated to French and is available upon request. WHO granted prequalification to the MVA-BN mpox vaccine for persons 12-17 years old on 8 October.

¹ In some countries, suspected cases that undergo testing are not removed from the overall count of suspected cases, regardless of whether the test result is positive (confirmed case) or negative (discarded case).

² The vast majority (>95%) of mpox suspected cases in Burundi are tested hence only confirmed cases are reported

In this edition:

- [Epidemiological update](#)
- [Situation in Africa](#)
 - [Focus on Zambia, Ghana, Central African Republic, and Nigeria](#)
- [Global operational updates](#)
- [Mpox resources](#)

Epidemiological update

This report provides an update on the epidemiological situation for mpox in Africa (including countries in the WHO African Region and some countries of the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region), with data as of **6 October 2024**. Recent global updates for mpox can also be found in the [WHO mpox surveillance report](#).

The epidemiological content of the report is based on information from global mpox indicator-based surveillance set up in 2022. This surveillance system collects data mainly on confirmed and probable mpox cases and deaths, reported by Member States (MS) to WHO or reported publicly through official MS resources (web pages, surveillance dashboards, as well as epidemiological and situation reports). Given the limited PCR testing of suspected mpox cases in some settings, WHO has also been reporting suspected mpox cases for countries in Africa, since the declaration of the Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 14 August, to complement indicator-based surveillance for confirmed and probable cases.

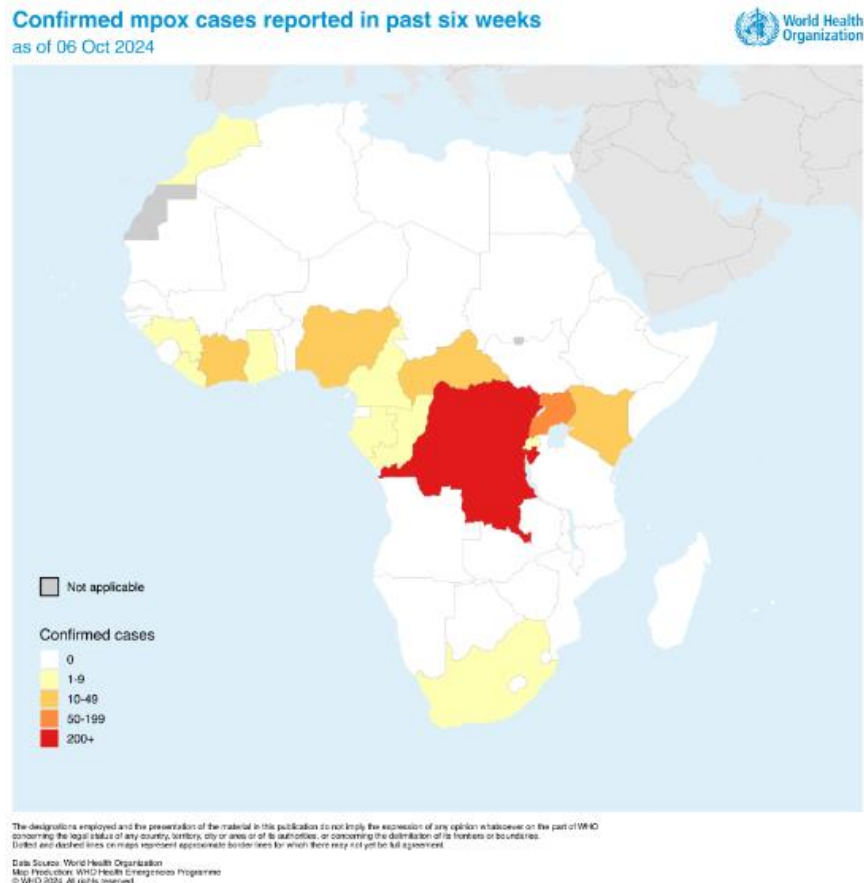
The indicator of suspected cases should be interpreted with caution, as these are recorded according to varying national case definitions, and in some countries, suspected cases that undergo testing are not removed from the overall count of suspected cases, regardless of whether the test result is positive (confirmed case) or negative (discarded case). In the absence of more detailed information, it is currently not possible to correctly subtract confirmed cases from the total number of suspected cases reported; therefore, the confirmed cases represent a subset of suspected cases. Definitions of suspected mpox cases for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi can be found [here](#).

A brief summary of the latest WHO global mpox rapid assessment conducted in early August 2024 can be found in [Annex 1](#).

Situation in Africa in 2024^{3, 4}

As of 6 October, 7535 confirmed cases, including 32 deaths, from 16 countries have been reported in Africa in 2024. The most affected country continues to be the Democratic Republic of the Congo (6169 confirmed cases, 25 deaths), followed by Burundi (987 confirmed cases, no deaths) and Nigeria (94 confirmed cases, no deaths). Sixteen countries in Africa have reported mpox cases in the last six weeks (two incubation periods of 21 days) and are considered to have active, ongoing outbreaks (Figure 1). One country, Ghana, has reported its first cases in 2024.

Figure 1. Geographic distribution of reported confirmed mpox cases, by country, Africa, 2024 in the last six weeks (26 August 2024 – 6 October 2024).

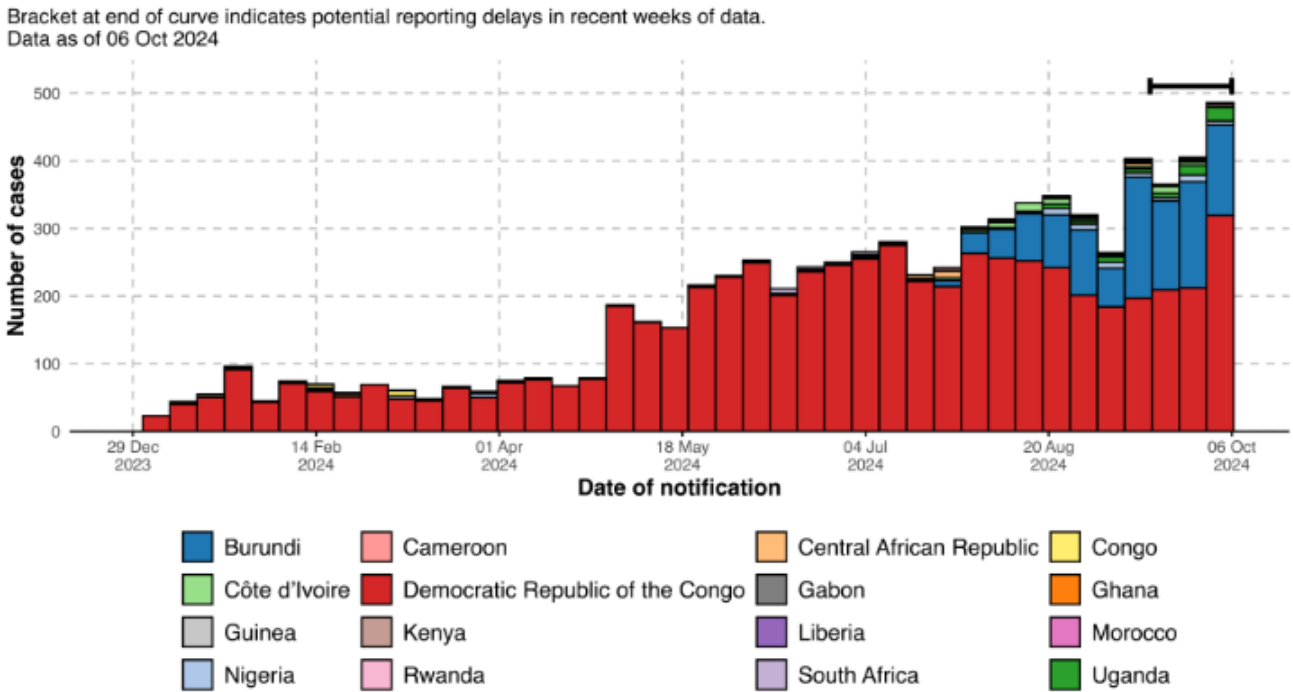


The epidemic curve of reported confirmed cases by African country in Figure 2 shows a continued rising trend in the number of cases in the continent, driven mainly by cases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi. The trend of confirmed cases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo suggests that the outbreak might be stabilizing with around 200 to 300 reported confirmed cases per week. Nevertheless, the epidemic curve in Figure 2 should be interpreted with caution since it may underrepresent the epidemiological situation given the limited testing capacities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where stockouts of testing supplies have been reported in recent weeks. From January to October 2024, around 41% of suspected cases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been tested, with a test positivity of about 46%.

³ On the African continent there are 47 Member States in the WHO African Region and seven in the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

⁴ Slight discrepancies in epidemiological data are expected between this report and the WHO Africa Regional Office, Regional Mpox Bulletin due to different reporting dates. The Regional Mpox Bulletin is available in the following link: [Mpox \(monkeypox\) | WHO | Regional Office for Africa](#)

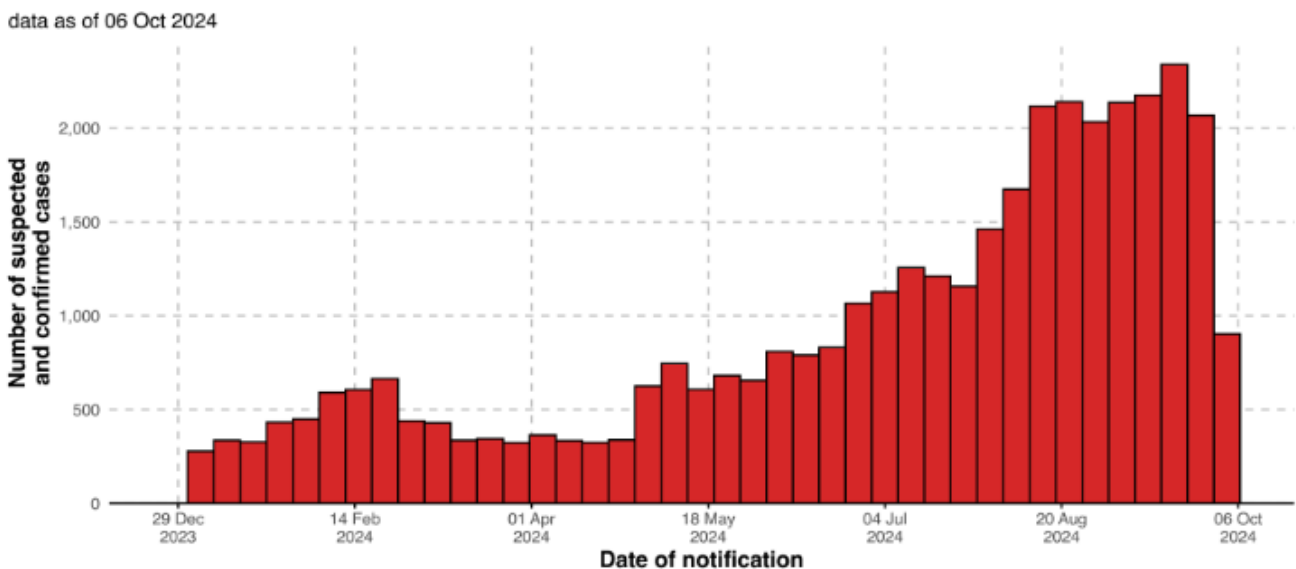
Figure 2. Epidemic curve of weekly reported confirmed mpox cases in Africa, by reporting country, 1 January 2024 – 06 October 2024



Source: WHO

In contrast to Figure 2, the epidemic curve of reported suspected mpox cases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Figure 3) has been showing an overall rising trend, including in more recent weeks. As with Figure 2, the trends in the number of reported suspected cases in recent weeks should be interpreted with caution, given delays associated with reporting of recent data.

Figure 3. Epidemic curve of weekly reported suspected mpox cases (tested and untested) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1 January 2024 – 6 October 2024.



Source: WHO

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Kivu province has reported the highest number of suspected cases (26%) and confirmed cases (60%) at national level, followed by Equateur province (reporting 22% of suspected cases and 15% of confirmed) which has been for long endemic for mpox.⁵

Detection of first mpox case in Zambia

On 8 October 2024, Zambia notified the WHO of the first confirmed mpox case detected in the country, in Central province.

The case is a 32-year-old male truck driver, Tanzanian national, who entered Zambia on 22 August 2022. He had onset of symptoms on 1 October 2024, including body rash, joint pains, sore throat and body malaise. On 4 October, he reported to a health facility seeking care and was initially treated for chickenpox, with suspicion of mpox. On 8 October, a blood sample from the patient was tested by the Zambia National Public Health Reference Laboratory was found positive for monkeypox virus (MPXV). Clade information about this case is not yet available.

Case investigation activities are being carried out by the Zambian health authorities to identify the source of infection and determine potential at-risk contacts that need to be monitored.

The country has also activated the national mpox Contingency Plan which includes activation of the Incident Management System (IMS) and the associated functional pillars, including surveillance and contact tracing, risk communication and case management.

The epidemiological update in the previous section, which includes data as of 6 October 2024, does not include this case and Zambia among reporting countries in Africa, but these will be included in the next situation report.

Detection of first mpox cases in Ghana in 2024

On 1 October 2024, Ghana notified WHO of the first confirmed mpox case in 2024, in the Western North region, followed by a second one.

Prior to this, Ghana had reported 127 confirmed mpox cases, including 4 deaths (case fatality ratio 3.1%), to WHO since the start of the multi-country outbreak in 2022, and the last cases had been reported in May 2023.

The first case is a child under the age of 18 years who had onset of symptoms on 23 September 2024, which included fever, general body pains, sore throat and maculopapular rash on the face, trunk, arms, legs and palms. The patient sought care at a health facility on 26 September and was confirmed to have mpox on 27 September by the National Public Health Reference Laboratory. Genomic sequencing analysis has confirmed clade IIb MPXV.

Subsequently, the mother of this case developed symptoms, was tested and confirmed to have mpox on 4 October 2024. Both cases are responding to clinical management. Contact tracing and monitoring activities are ongoing.

In Ghana, mpox is one of the priority diseases for routine surveillance and, in 2024, as of 29 September 2024, a total of 230 suspected cases had been reported from 88 districts, across all 16 regions, but no sample tested positive before this first case. Outbreak response activities are ongoing including the update of the Mpox Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan as well as surveillance, testing, contact tracing and case management.

Central African Republic

The Central African Republic declared a national mpox outbreak on 20 July 2024 and this is an update of the most recent situation. The country is considered historically endemic for mpox, and from 2021 to 2023, around 40

⁵ <https://reliefweb.int/report/democratic-republic-congo/rapport-journalier-de-lepidemie-de-mpox-en-rdc-sitrep-ndeg59-donnees-du-27-septembre-2024-semaine-epidemiologique-39>

outbreaks were detected. In 2024 mpox cases were reported in the capital Bangui, while previously all mpox outbreaks had been in rural, forested areas in the south.

From 1 January to 29 September 2024, the country has recorded 336 suspected mpox cases, which were tested, and 57 cases (17% positivity) have been confirmed, including one death (CFR of 1.8%). Genomic sequencing analysis has revealed clade Ia MPXV infection. So far, no clade II MPXV has been detected in the country.

Fourteen health districts across the country have been affected this year, of which seven are considered to have currently active outbreaks. The most affected health district is Kembe-Satema, with 17.5% (10 of 57 cases) of confirmed cases in 2024.

Majority of cases are male (35 of 57 cases, 61.4%) and children under five years of age are the most affected age group (16 of 57 cases, 28.1%).

Nigeria

Nigeria is considered historically endemic for mpox and has continuously reported mpox cases since the start of the clade IIb MPXV outbreak in 2017.

From 1 January to 29 September 2024, the country recorded 1237 suspected mpox cases which were tested and among whom 84 (7% positivity) cases have been confirmed. There have been no reported deaths among confirmed cases in 2024. Genomic sequencing analysis has revealed clade IIb MPXV infection. No clade I MPXV had been detected in the country.

Twenty-five states and the Federal Capital Territory have reported at least one confirmed case this year. The most affected states are Plateau (8 of 84 cases, 9.5%), Enugu (8 of 84 cases, 9.5%) and Akwa Ibom (8 of 84 cases, 9.5%).

Majority of cases are male (68%), and 20% of cases are among children under five years of

Global situation

The mpox global situation update is provided monthly. For the latest information (as of **August 2024**) please refer to the following report: [Multi-country outbreak of mpox, External situation report #37 - 22 September 2024 \(who.int\)](#)

Global operational updates

The WHO health emergency prevention, preparedness, response and resilience (HEPR) framework underpins both the [Strategic Framework for enhancing prevention and control of mpox \(2024-2027\)](#) and the current emergency response to the mpox Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

Aligned with the HEPR framework, the WHO [Global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan](#) (SPRP) for mpox focuses on strengthening five core components—the **5Cs**:

1. **Emergency coordination:** Efficient coordination for timely crisis response.
2. **Collaborative surveillance:** Real-time data integration for early threat detection.
3. **Community protection:** Engaging communities in prevention and resilience-building measures.
4. **Safe and scalable care:** Equipping health systems to provide essential care with scalable capacity.
5. **Access to and delivery of countermeasures:** Ensuring equitable distribution of medical countermeasures.

This section provides updates on the WHO global mpox response **as of 11 October 2024**.

1. Emergency coordination

- To provide information on the evolving epidemiological situation, operational planning and implementation and to support coordination efforts, WHO has held briefings and consultations with partners, expert advisory groups and committees including Member States through their representatives and the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A).
- This week, WHO reinforced its field presence to collaborate with local health authorities and partners on integrated interventions, including active case finding, contact tracing, risk communication, community engagement, infection prevention, control, and case management alongside vaccination efforts in hotspot areas.
- WHO also continued to support the National and Continental mpox Incident Management Systems (IMS) in the DRC from WHO regional Office and Headquarters, focusing on surveillance and vaccination, particularly in scaling up collective field efforts.

2. Collaborative surveillance

- Epidemiological data on mpox updated weekly and can be accessed on the WHO surveillance report [here](#).
- Mpox transmission studies protocol has been translated to French and distributed to collaborating partners. To receive a copy please send a request to mpox@who.int & emergency-surveillance@who.int.

3. Community protection

- Continued coordination across community protection technical areas, including risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), infodemic management, community service delivery, community-based infection prevention and control (IPC) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), human-animal interface, surveillance at border crossings and points of entry, and vaccination, including through 3-level and bilateral calls.
- On 4 October, the Community Protection Partners network met for a focused discussion on tackling stigma and discrimination related to mpox. The meeting was attended by over 70 people from 27 organizations and 18 countries. Outputs and resources from the call are on the Community Protection pages of the [HIVE platform](#).
- The [Collective Service](#) interagency initiative between WHO, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) continues to coordinate Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE). On 1 October the Collective Service convened an mpox global coordination call, with

a focus on mpox preparedness (Middle East and North Africa) and response scenarios (Europe) attended by about 90 people.

- The [HIVE digital platform](#) now hosts 3 mpox communities of practice of public health experts for sharing mpox related information and expertise. These are the Asia Pacific Health Security Action Framework (APHSAF), RCCE-IM regions, Community Protection Partners, which include more than 1000 health experts invited across these 3 communities. HIVE also hosts 48 WHO published resources on mpox shared in 8 collections.

4. Safe and scalable care

- Development of indicators to measure continuity of essential health services at the request of WHO AFRO.
- Development of data tools with a dashboard to support the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This has been implemented and is being used to track and generate reports on facility, provincial and national level indicators of patient numbers and outcomes. On the same platform, the mpox clinical characterization case report form is being used to harmonize international data on clinical phenotypes, risk factors and severity of disease. Data are owned by those sharing them, and WHO provides analytic support to enhance uptake as required.
- Support to Mpox Monitored Emergency Use of Unregistered and Experimental Interventions (MEURI) and relaunched partners platform 24 September, for reopening of expressions of interest to receive tecovirimat.
- Multiple webinars conducted for the WHO African Region, incorporating coordination and messaging at the global, regional and national levels, and insights from international experts on key areas in IPC and clinical management (including routine management and complicated disease).
- Development of aide-memoire IPC measures for vaccination activities in progress in collaboration with vaccination teams to support the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

5. Access to and delivery of countermeasures

Vaccines

- WHO granted prequalification of the age-extension of the modified vaccinia Ankara-Bavarian Nordic (MVA-BN) vaccine product for persons 12-17 years old on 8 October.
- WHO continues providing technical support to countries and shared the age-extension prequalification letter with national regulatory authorities (NRAs) of 14 mpox-affected African countries. To date, WHO has provided technical assistance to NRAs from 3 countries (Ghana, Mozambique and South Africa) in facilitating the registration of the MVA-BN vaccine product using the reliance mechanism and Collaborative Registration Procedure. Subsequently, Mozambique provided Emergency Use Authorization for the MVA-BN vaccine product on 8 October 2024.
- Engagement with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania on the harmonization of the cohort safety event monitoring protocol following mpox vaccination and to ensure global data collection. WHO trained Rwandan vaccine safety monitoring trainers on 3 October 2024 and contributed to the 5-day hands-on training that is taking place in Rwanda that took place this week.
- Rwanda received 5420 doses of the MVA-BN vaccine on 6 October 2024, as part of the bilateral donation from Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (HERA) to Africa CDC.
- The first meeting of the independent Technical Review Committee for the allocation of mpox vaccine doses was held on 9 October 2024. The TRC was onboarded and briefed on its role of reviewing mpox vaccine requests from countries and allocating mpox vaccine doses.

Diagnostics

- On 9 October, WHO received a new expression of interest and arrangements for dossier submission are in progress.
- As of 10 October, WHO is reviewing four dossiers (three abridged assessment procedures and one full assessment procedure).

Mpox resources

Strategic planning and global support

- WHO mpox global strategic preparedness and response plan. Updated 6 September 2024. Available at: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/mpox-global-strategic-preparedness-and-response-plan>
- Mpox continental preparedness and response plan for Africa: <https://africacdc.org/download/mpox-continental-preparedness-and-response-plan-for-africa/>
- WHO appeal: mpox public health emergency 2024, 27 August 2024. Available at: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/who-appeal--mpox-public-health-emergency-2024>
- Strategic framework for enhancing prevention and control of mpox (2024-2027). May 2024. Available at: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240092907>

International Health Regulations Emergency Committee, Review Committee and recommendations of the Director-General

- First meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee regarding the upsurge of mpox 2024, 19 August 2024. [https://www.who.int/news/item/19-08-2024-first-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-\(2005\)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-upsurge-of-mpox-2024](https://www.who.int/news/item/19-08-2024-first-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-(2005)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-upsurge-of-mpox-2024)
- Extension of the standing recommendations for mpox issued by the Director-General of the World health organization (WHO) in accordance with the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR), 21 August 2024. [Extension of the standing recommendations for mpox issued by the Director-General of the World health organization \(WHO\) in accordance with the International Health Regulations \(2005\) \(IHR\), 21 August 2024. \[https://www.who.int/news/item/21-08-2024-extension-of-the-standing-recommendations-for-mpox-issued-by-the-director-general-of-the-world-health-organization-\\(who\\)-in-accordance-with-the-international-health-regulations-\\(2005\\)-\\(ihr\\)\]\(https://www.who.int/news/item/21-08-2024-extension-of-the-standing-recommendations-for-mpox-issued-by-the-director-general-of-the-world-health-organization-\(who\)-in-accordance-with-the-international-health-regulations-\(2005\)-\(ihr\)\)](https://www.who.int/news/item/21-08-2024-extension-of-the-standing-recommendations-for-mpox-issued-by-the-director-general-of-the-world-health-organization-(who)-in-accordance-with-the-international-health-regulations-(2005)-(ihr))
- Standing recommendations for mpox issued by the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) in accordance with the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR), 21 August 2023. [https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/standing-recommendations-for-mpox-issued-by-the-director-general-of-the-world-health-organization-\(who\)-in-accordance-with-the-international-health-regulations-\(2005\)-\(ihr\)](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/standing-recommendations-for-mpox-issued-by-the-director-general-of-the-world-health-organization-(who)-in-accordance-with-the-international-health-regulations-(2005)-(ihr))

Regional mpox bulletin

- WHO Africa Regional Office, Regional Mpox Bulletin: 4 October 2024. <https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/mpox-monkeypox>

Surveillance

- Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for mpox: Interim guidance. 20 March 2024. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Surveillance-2024.1>
- Mpox Case Investigation Form (CIF) and minimum dataset Case Reporting Form (CRF), 5 September 2024. [https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/monkeypox-minimum-dataset-case-reporting-form-\(crf\)](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/monkeypox-minimum-dataset-case-reporting-form-(crf))
- WHO Go.Data: Managing complex data in outbreaks. <https://www.who.int/tools/godata>
- Technical Guidelines for Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response in the African Region: Third edition, March 2019. <https://www.afro.who.int/publications/technical-guidelines-integrated-disease-surveillance-and-response-african-region-third>

Laboratory and diagnostics

- WHO issues the Emergency Use Authorization of the Alinity m MPXV, 03 Oct 2024. <https://www.who.int/news/item/03-10-2024-who-approves-first-mpox-diagnostic-test-for-emergency-use--boosting-global-access>
- WHO Guidance on regulations for the transport of infectious substances 2023 – 2024, 13 June 2024. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/789240089525>
- Diagnostic testing for the monkeypox virus (MPXV): interim guidance, 10 May 2024. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Laboratory-2024.1>

- Genomic epidemiology of mpox viruses across clades. <https://nextstrain.org/mpox/all-clades>
- WHO Biohub System. <https://www.who.int/initiatives/who-biohub>
- Mpox Q&A on mpox testing for health workers, 11 December 2023. <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/testing-for-mpox--health-workers>

Clinical management and infection, prevention and control

- Posters for health and care workers.
 - [Steps to put on PPE for mpox](#) (16 August 2024)
 - [Steps to remove PPE for mpox](#) (16 August 2024)
- Clinical characterization of mpox including monitoring the use of therapeutic interventions: statistical analysis plan, 13 October 2023. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Clinical-Analytic_plan-2023.1
- The WHO Global Clinical Platform for mpox. <https://www.who.int/tools/global-clinical-platform/monkeypox>
- Atlas of mpox lesions: a tool for clinical researchers, 28 April 2023. <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/366569/WHO-MPX-Clinical-Lesions-2023.1-eng.pdf>
- Clinical management and infection prevention and control for monkeypox: Interim rapid response guidance, 10 June 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Clinical-and-IPC-2022.1>
- Emergency use of unproven clinical interventions outside clinical trials: ethical considerations, 12 April 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240041745>
- WHO 5 moments for hand hygiene. <https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day>

Vaccination

- WHO AFRO Mpox Vaccination Preparation Roadmap. 27 September 2024. <https://www.afro.who.int/publications/mpox-vaccination-preparation-roadmap-27-september-2024#:~:text=The%20Mpox%20Vaccination%20Preparation%20Roadmap,efficiently%20once%20they%20are%20accessed.>
- WHO prequalifies MVA-BN mpox vaccine. 13 September 2024. <https://www.who.int/news/item/13-09-2024-who-prequalifies-the-first-vaccine-against-mpox>
- Smallpox and mpox vaccine patient information leaflet: fvp-p-479_mpox_1dose_bn_pi-2024_1.pdf (who.int)
- Smallpox and mpox (orthopoxviruses): WHO position paper. 23 August 2024. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/who-wer-9934-429-456>
- Meeting of the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE), 11 – 13 March 2024: conclusions and recommendations. <https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376934>
- WHO Vaccines and immunization for monkeypox: Interim guidance, 16 November 2022. <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/364527/WHO-MPX-Immunization-2022.3-eng.pdf>

Risk communication and community engagement and public health advice

- Mpox Factsheet, 26 August 2024. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/mpox>
- Mpox Q&A, 17 August 2024. <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/mpox>
- Risk communication and community engagement readiness and response toolkit: mpox, 23 April 2024. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240091559>
- Mpox Q&A on mpox testing for individuals and communities, 11 December 2023. <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/testing-for-mpox--individuals-and-communities>
- Infographic on getting tested for mpox, 27 February 2023. <https://www.who.int/multi-media/details/getting-tested-for-mpox--what-you-need-to-know>

- Public health advice for sex workers on mpox, 18 September 2024. <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/public-health-advice-for-sex-workers-on-monkeypox>
- Public health advice on mpox and congregate settings: settings in which people live, stay or work in proximity, 20 March 2023. <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/public-health-advice-on-mpox-and-congregate-settings--settings-in-which-people-live--stay-or-work-in-proximity>
- Public health advice for gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men and mpox. Version 3. 9 March 2023. <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/monkeypox-public-health-advice-for-men-who-have-sex-with-men>
- Public health advice on mpox and sex-on-premises venues and events, 01 March 2023. <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/public-health-advice-on-mpox-%28monkeypox%29-and-sex-on-premises-venues-and-events>
- Public health advice on understanding, preventing and addressing stigma and discrimination to monkeypox, 1 September 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/communications-and-community-engagement-interim-guidance-on-using-inclusive-language-in-understanding--preventing-and-addressing-stigma-and-discrimination-related-to-monkeypox>
- Public health advice for gatherings during the current monkeypox outbreak, 28 June 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Gatherings-2022.1>
- Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) for monkeypox outbreaks: Interim guidance, 24 June 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-RCCE-2022.1>

One Health and animal health

- World Organization for animal health (WOAH) statement on novel mpox, 23 August 2024. <https://www.woah.org/en/woah-statement-on-novel-mpox/>
- WOAH Risk guidance on reducing spillback of monkeypox virus from humans to wildlife. Pet Animals and other Animals, September 2022. <https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2022/12/woah-mpox-guidelines-en.pdf>
- WOAH Website and FAQs on mpox, 12 August 2022. <https://www.woah.org/en/disease/mpox/>

Training and education

- Health topics – mpox: <https://www.who.int/health-topics/monkeypox>
- Mpox Fact Sheet, 26 August 2024. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/mpox>
- Mpox Q&A, 17 August 2024. <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/mpox>
- Mpox “What we know”: infographics: English: <https://www.who.int/multi-media/details/mpox-what-we-know> French: https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/documents/emergencies/outbreak-toolkit/mpox-infographic-fr-v03.pdf?sfvrsn=a4dac1d_1
- OpenWHO. Online training module. Monkeypox: Introduction. https://www.who.int/health-topics/monkeypox#tab=tab_1
 - English: <https://openwho.org/courses/monkeypox-introduction>
 - Français: <https://openwho.org/courses/variole-du-singe-introduction>
- OpenWHO. Extended training. Monkeypox epidemiology, preparedness and response. 2021.
 - English: <https://openwho.org/courses/monkeypox-intermediate>
 - Français: <https://openwho.org/courses/variole-du-singe-intermediaire>
- OpenWHO. Mpox and the 2022-2023 global outbreak
 - English: <https://openwho.org/courses/mpox-global-outbreak-2023>
- VigiMobile training video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UBfnBKRkAu0>
- Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) causality assessment methodology: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241516990> Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) causality assessment software: <https://qvs-i-aefi-tools.org/>

- eLearning courses on vaccine safety monitoring
<https://who.csod.com/selfreg/register.aspx?c=aeifi%20causality%20assessment>
 - Vaccines safety basics
 - Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) data management
 - AEFI investigation
 - AEFI causality assessment

Other resources

- WHO mpox outbreak toolbox, July 2024. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/outbreak-toolkit/disease-outbreak-toolboxes/mpox-outbreak-toolbox>
- Responding to the global mpox outbreak: ethics issues and considerations: a policy brief, 19 July 2023. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-Mpox-Outbreak_response-Ethics-2023.1
- WHO AFRO Weekly Bulletin on Outbreaks and Other Emergencies. <https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/disease-outbreaks/outbreaks-and-other-emergencies-updates>

Disclaimer: Caution must be taken when interpreting all data presented, and differences between information products published by WHO, national public health authorities, and other sources using different inclusion criteria and different data cut-off times are to be expected. While steps are taken to ensure accuracy and reliability, all data are subject to continuous verification and change. All counts are subject to variations in case detection, definitions, laboratory testing, and reporting strategies between countries, states and territories.

Annex 1. Additional context and latest Rapid Risk Assessment

On 14 August 2024, under the International Health Regulations (2005), the WHO Director-General declared that the increase in mpox cases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its expansion to neighboring countries constitutes a [public health emergency of international concern \(PHEIC\)](#). This spread represents a public health risk to other Member States and requires a coordinated international response.

This increase in mpox cases, particularly in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, is associated with the emergence of clade Ib MPXV, which is spreading through sustained human-to-human transmission without evidence of zoonotic exposure. Although genomic sequencing capacity is low in some settings, clade Ib appears to be the predominant strain in the North and South Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda, and has been confirmed in imported cases in Sweden, Thailand and India.

WHO conducted the latest global mpox rapid risk assessment in early August 2024. Based on information available at the time, the mpox risk of geographical spread and potential impact on health were assessed as follows:

- In the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and neighbouring countries: **high**.
- In areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo where mpox is endemic: **high**.
- In Nigeria and other countries of West, Central and East Africa where mpox is endemic: **moderate**.
- In all other countries in Africa and around the world: **moderate** (while in individual countries or regional bloc assessments may vary, and the risk may be assessed as low).

Individual-level risk is largely dependent on individual factors such as exposure risk and immune status, regardless of geographic area, epidemiological context, biological sex, gender identity or sexual orientation.