Mpox

Multi-country external situation report no. 54 published 27 June 2025

KEY FIGURES			
Area	**Number of reported confirmed cases**	**Number of deaths among confirmed cases**	**Number of reporting countries**
Global (1 Jan – 31 May 2025)*	**24 672**	**82**	**75**
Key countries (01 Jan – 22 June 2025)			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	**12 208**	**22**	**-**
Uganda	**5636**	**31**	**-**
Sierra Leone	**4294**	**28**	**-**
Burundi	**1079**	**0**	**-**

** Most recent global surveillance data available.*

Highlights

- In May 2025, a total of 6823 confirmed mpox cases and 16 deaths (Case Fatality Ratio: 0.2%) were reported from 49 countries across all WHO regions.
- The majority of mpox cases continue to be reported from the WHO African Region, with 18 countries currently experiencing active ongoing transmission.
- Since the last report, Ethiopia and Italy have reported their first cases of mpox due to clade Ib monkeypox virus (MPXV). In addition, North Macedonia, the Republic of the Congo, and Togo have reported their first cases of mpox clade IIb MPXV. Albania has reported its first mpox case, and genomic sequencing analysis is underway to determine the clade.
- Community transmission of clade Ib MPXV remains limited to countries in Central and East Africa.
- In Sierra Leone, the epidemic trend is consistently declining, although recent data should be interpreted with caution due to reporting delays.
- Eleven African countries have received mpox vaccines, of which seven have started mpox vaccination. More than 731 000 doses of the MVA-BN vaccine have been administered to date.
- WHO has updated its guideline on clinical management and infection prevention and control for mpox.
- The WHO Director-General determined that the ongoing upsurge of mpox continues to constitute a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC), following the fourth meeting of the International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee on 5 June 2025.

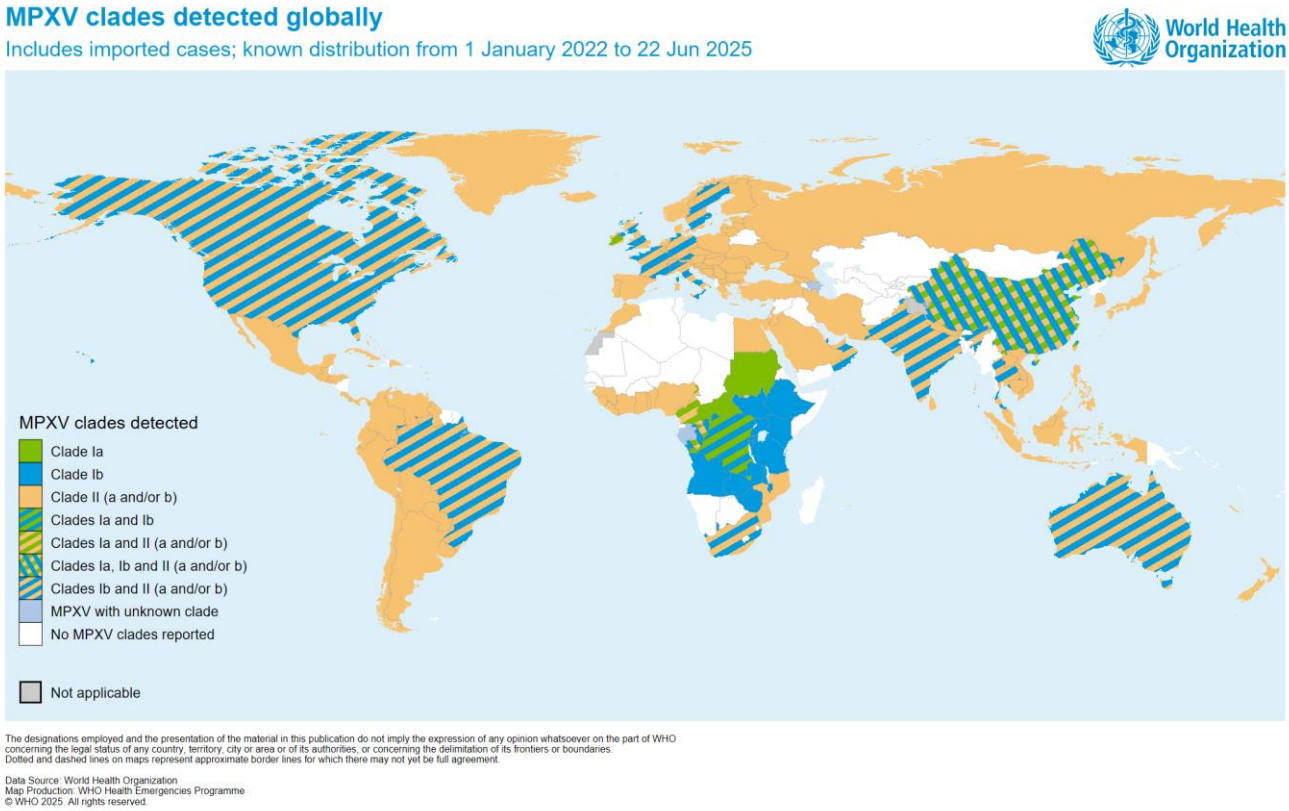
Epidemiological update

This situation report has been updated to include only the most relevant new information on mpox outbreaks and response activities globally and in Africa. More detailed epidemiological analyses and data are available in the WHO mpox surveillance report.

Global monkeypox virus (MPXV) distribution

Since the last situation report, Ethiopia, Italy, North Macedonia, the Republic of Congo, and Togo have reported the detection of new MPXV sub-clades. Ethiopia and Italy reported their first detection of clade Ib MPXV, while the other four countries reported their first detection of clade IIb MPXV (Figure 1). Albania has reported its first mpox case, and genomic sequencing analysis is underway to determine the clade. For detailed information on clade-specific transmission dynamics, refer to situation report #53.

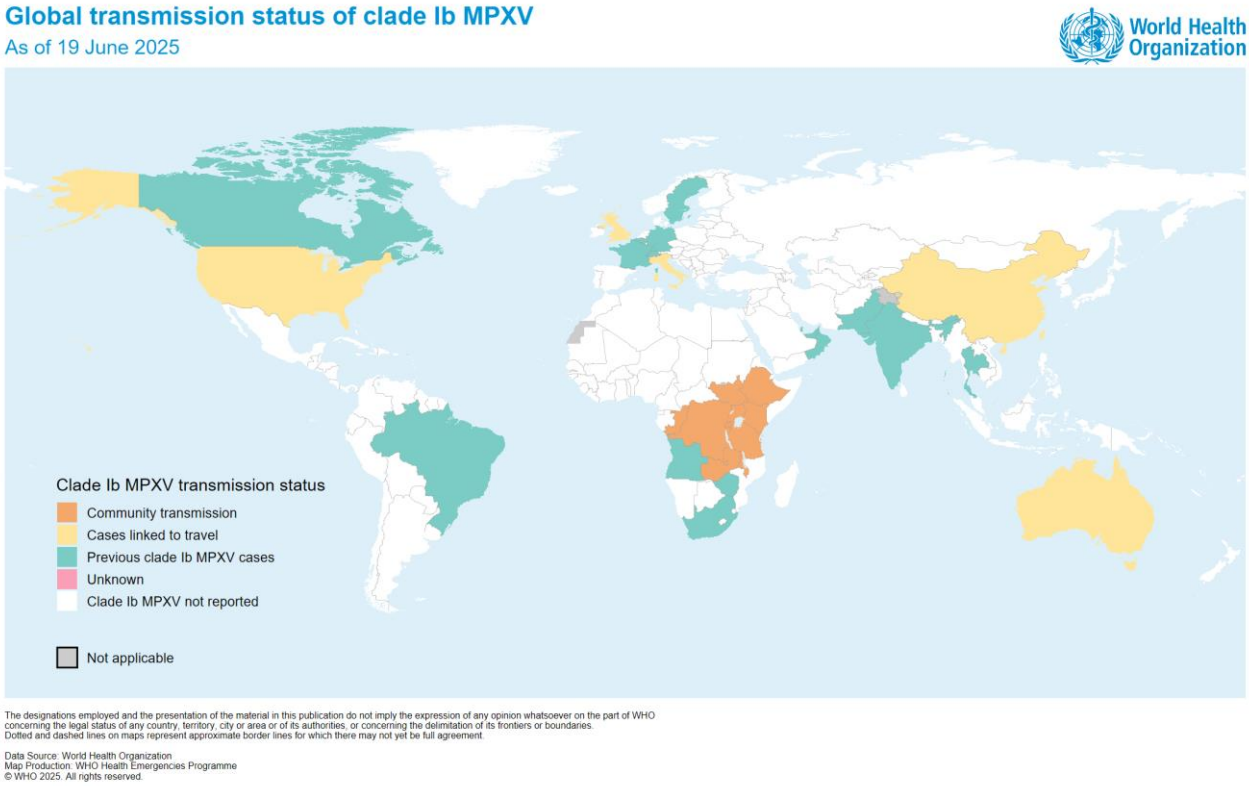
Figure 1. Geographic distribution of MPXV clades reported to WHO, by country, 1 January 2022 to 22 May 2025[1]



Community transmission of clade Ib MPXV remains limited to countries in Africa. Most countries with previous sporadic importations are currently not reporting active transmission of clade Ib MPXV.

[1] The geographical distribution of MPXV clades shown is based on sequences from clinical samples of confirmed mpox cases. Sequences from wastewater and environmental samples are excluded from this analysis.

Figure 2. Clade Ib MPXV transmission status within the last six weeks, by country, as of 19 June 2025.

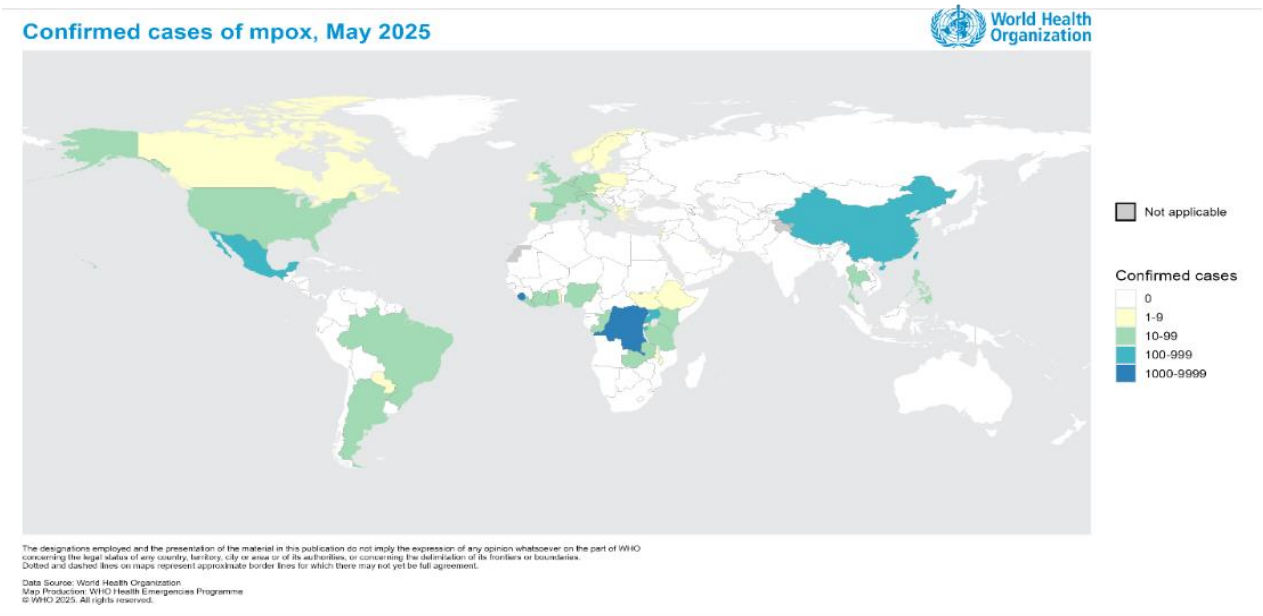


Global situation

Global surveillance data is available as of 31 May 2025.

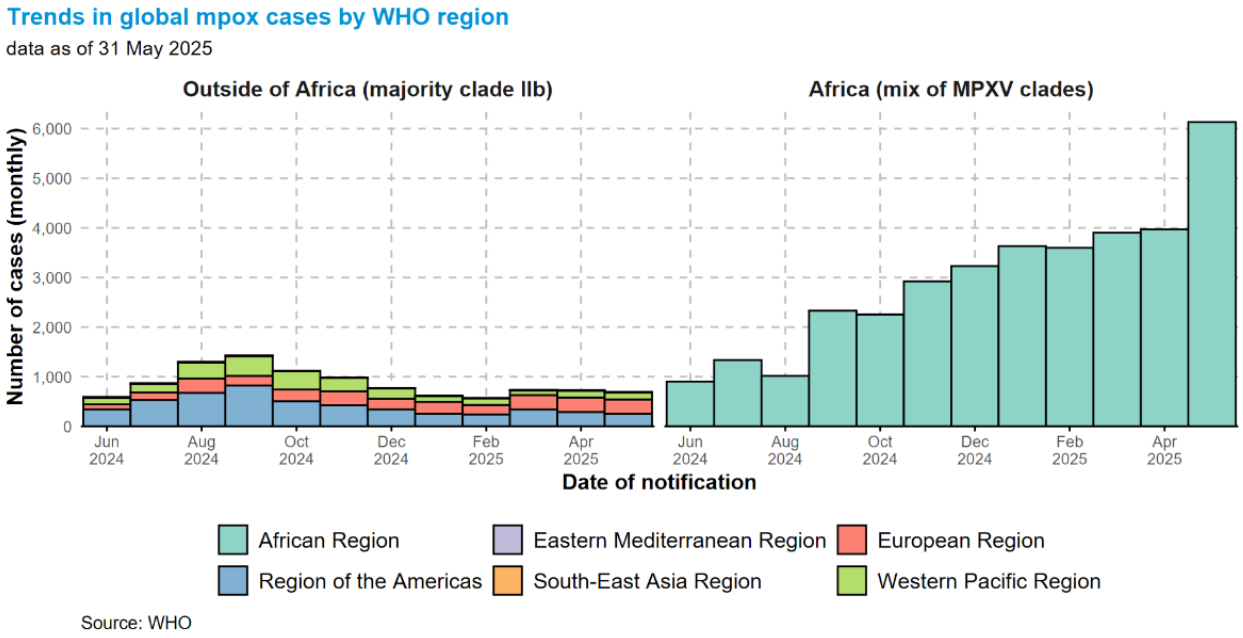
In May 2025, 49 countries in all WHO regions reported a total of 6823 confirmed cases and 16 deaths (case fatality ratio [CFR] 0.2%) (Figure 3). Countries that reported their first mpox case include Albania (one case), Ethiopia (six cases), North Macedonia (two cases) and Togo (eight cases).

Figure 3. Distribution of mpox cases per country as reported to WHO, 1-31 May 2025**.**



Most cases continue to be reported in the African Region (Figure 4), where a significant increase in May 2025 was driven by the ongoing outbreak in Sierra Leone. No other WHO region reported an increase in cases during this period.

Figure 4. Epidemic curve of monthly number of confirmed mpox cases reported to WHO, by WHO region, 1 June 2024 – 31 May 2025**.**

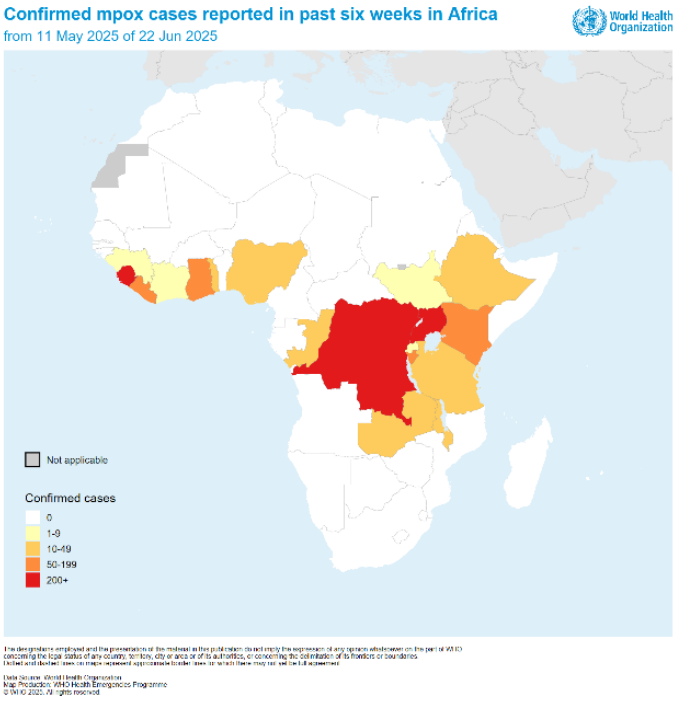


Source: WHO

Situation in Africa

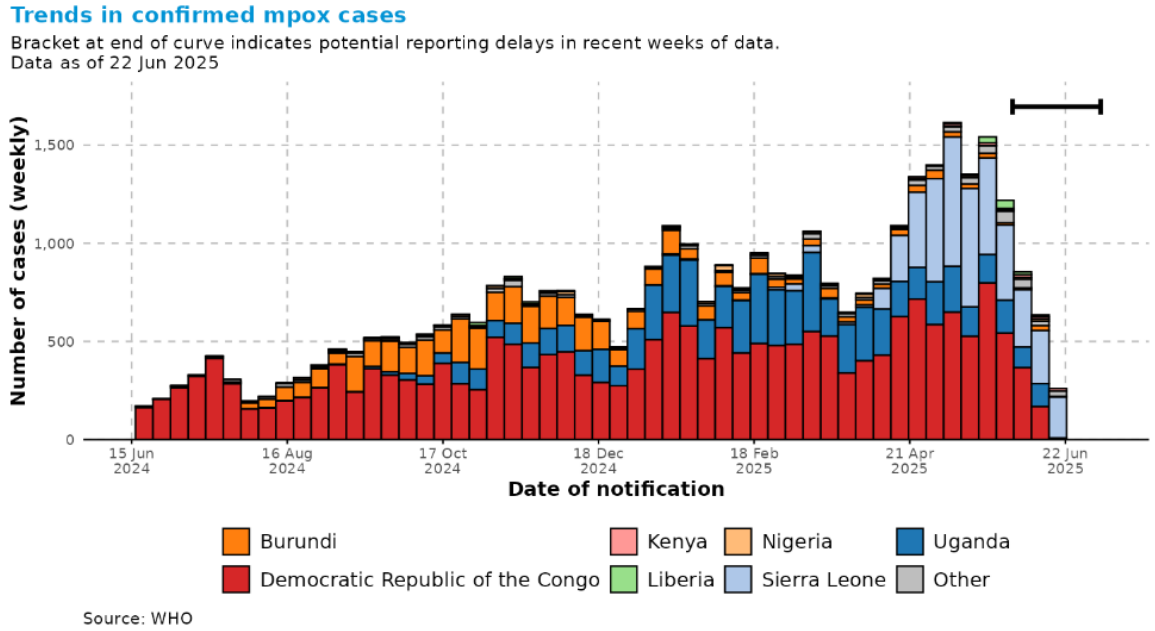
From 1 January to 22 June 2025, 21 countries in Africa have reported 24 012 confirmed mpox cases, including 91 deaths (CFR 0.4%). Eighteen countries are reporting ongoing active transmission of mpox in the last six weeks in the western, central and eastern parts of the continent (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Geographical distribution of confirmed mpox cases in the past six weeks in Africa, 11 May – 22 June 2025.



Overall, a declining epidemic trend has been observed in recent weeks (Figure 6), largely driven by a decrease in cases in Sierra Leone. However, recent trends should be interpreted with caution given likely reporting delays.

Figure 6. Epidemic curve of confirmed mpox cases in Africa, by country, in the past 12 months, 15 June 2024 – 22 June 2025

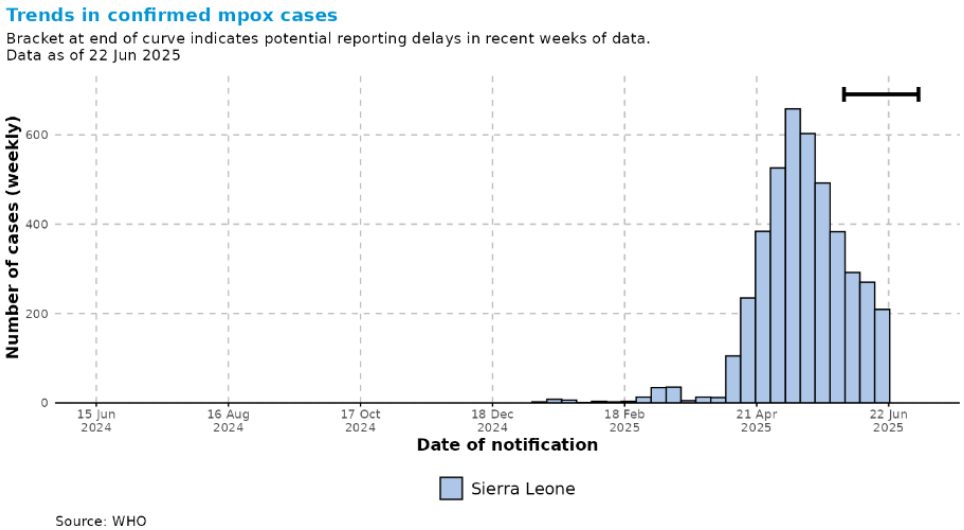


Focus on selected countries

Sierra Leone

Since the start of the outbreak and up to 22 June 2025, Sierra Leone has reported 4294 confirmed mpox cases, including 28 deaths (CFR 0.6%). Following a rapid initial increase, the country is now experiencing a sustained decline in case numbers (Figure 7), although data from the most recent weeks should be interpreted with caution due to reporting delays.
Cases have been reported in all districts, with the highest concentration detected in and around the capital, Freetown. The outbreak has affected males and females approximately equally, with the majority of cases occurring among individuals aged 20 to 39 years.

Figure 7. Epidemic curve of confirmed mpox cases in Sierra Leone, in the past 12 months, 15 June – 22 June 2025



Countries reporting mpox for the first time

Since the last situation report four countries have reported mpox for the first time:

- Albania: Reported its first imported case of mpox to WHO on 22 May 2025, an adult male with travel history to Italy. Genomic sequencing analysis is underway to determine the clade.
- Ethiopia: Announced its first case of mpox due to clade Ib MPXV on 25 May 2025, an infant who had a contact with recent travel history to Kenya.
- North Macedonia: Reported its first cases of mpox due to clade IIb MPXV on 22 May 2025. The cases reported no recent history of international travel.
- Togo: Announced its first case of mpox due to clade IIb MPXV on 16 May 2025.

Countries reporting importation of clade Ib MPXV

Since the last situation report, three countries have reported importations of clade Ib MPXV:

- China: Reported four new cases of mpox due to clade Ib MPXV since the last report. One case had a recent history of travel to the Republic of Congo and Mali. The other three cases formed a cluster with no reported history of international travel. Investigations are underway to determine the likely context of exposure of this cluster. This brings the cumulative number of cases of mpox due to clade Ib MPXV reported to 14 cases.
- Italy: Reported its first case of mpox due to clade Ib MPXV on 4 June 2025; the case is an adult male with a recent history of travel to Tanzania.
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Reported on 19 June 2025 two cases of mpox due to clade Ib MPXV. One case reported a recent history of travel to the United Arab Emirates and the other case was a contact of this traveler. This brings the cumulative number of cases of mpox due to clade Ib MPXV reported to 14 cases.
- United States of America: Reported on 17 June 2025, the confirmation of one new case of mpox due to clade Ib MPXV. The case reported a recent history of travel to East Africa. This brings the cumulative number of cases of mpox due to clade Ib MPXV reported to five cases.

Extension of the mpox Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

The Fourth Emergency Committee (EC) convened under the provisions of the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) met on 5 June 2025 to assess the evolving mpox situation.

During the meeting, WHO's Rapid Risk Assessment was presented and the risk was assessed as follows:

- **Clade Ib MPXV** - **high**
- **Clade Ia MPXV**- moderate**
- **Clade II MPXV** - **moderate**
- **Clade IIb MPXV**** - **moderate**

The Committee unanimously agreed and advised the WHO Director-General that the mpox continues to constitute a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC). The Director-General concurred with their advice that mpox continues to constitute a PHEIC and issued a revised set of Temporary Recommendations to that effect.

** The situation in Kinshasa, however, requires particular attention. The risk associated with the clade Ia MPXV outbreak there is deemed higher than in clade Ia MPXV-endemic areas, with currently no evidence to suggest that clade Ia MPXV and clade Ib MPXV in the Kinshasa context are epidemiologically distinct.*

*** This group represents a very broad geographic area, encompassing countries and regions with diverse health systems and varying response capacities. In certain countries or regional blocks within this group, the risk may vary and/or be assessed as low*

Global operational updates

In line with the health emergency prevention, preparedness, response and resilience (HEPR) framework, the Strategic Framework for enhancing prevention and control of mpox (2024-2027) and the WHO Global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP), WHO is responding to mpox outbreak focusing on strengthening five core components—the **5Cs**: Emergency coordination, Collaborative surveillance, Community protection, Safe and scalable care, Access to and delivery of countermeasures.

This section provides updates on the WHO global mpox response **as of 26 June 2025.**

1. **Emergency coordination**

- WHO and Africa CDC coordination for mpox response in Africa continues through the Continental Incident Management Support Team.
- The WHO Director General, concurring with the Emergency committee advice, determined that mpox continues to constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

2. **Collaborative surveillance**

- Updates to epidemiological data on mpox in Africa continue weekly, updates to global epidemiological data continue monthly, and both can be accessed in the online WHO dashboard.
- Coordination for laboratory diagnostics continues, with all partners supporting countries and across the three levels of the WHO, through the laboratory response pillar of the Africa continental Incident Management Support Team and monthly diagnostic consortium meetings.
- Evaluation of six antigen rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) for mpox is ongoing in the Democratic Republic of Congo, with support from WHO.

3. **Community protection**

- On 10 June 2025, WHO held a consultation with civil society organizations to identify priorities, gaps, and barriers related to the use of evidence-informed decision-making for community-centred work in public health emergencies, including mpox; and the unique role of civil society organizations to facilitate local involvement and uptake.
- WHO convened an expert technical working group on 11 June 2025 to advance normative guidance for evidence for community protection in mpox public health responses and other health emergencies.
- Operational research is progressing in Tshopo province, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, based on generic protocol for rapid assessments for community protection. This work aims to bring data and analytics regarding community perceptions, needs, concerns, assets and solutions to inform response actions. Planning is underway in other affected countries to adapt and implement this work.
- WHO shared public health advice and interim guidance on border health and points of entry for mpox among key partners, including the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Maritime Organization (IMO), as well as its Regional and Country Offices, for their support in amplifying mpox prevention and control advice among travelers and migrants.

4. **Safe and scalable care**

- WHO published its updated guidelines on clinical management and infection prevention and control for mpox on 2 June 2025, this contains new recommendations on Infection Prevention and Control measures, on antiretroviral initiation for people living with HIV, and on breastfeeding during mpox.
- WHO, Africa CDC, and partners convened an mpox Optimised Standard of Care (OSoC) meeting in Nairobi, Kenya from 10 -12 June 2025, which was attended by multidisciplinary clinical experts who considered pre-prioritised subject areas, and identified key opportunities for improving mortality and morbidity in mpox. The meeting resulted in draft recommendations in a number of areas including skin and eye care, in addition to general management of severe disease. Full guidance resulting from this will be published shortly.

- WHO continues to support for the uptake of data collection tools to facilitate mpox clinical characterization using the WHO Global Clinical Platform. These include openly available tools developed in Research Electronic Data Capture (REDCap) and Open Data Kit (ODK) data platforms. These are in use to understand the epidemic in Africa, particularly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zambia.

5. **Access to and delivery of countermeasures**
Access and Allocation Mechanism (AAM)

Diagnostics:

- To date, the WHO has listed six products under the Emergency Use Listing procedure, and nine products are currently under assessment. One application is expected in July 2025.
- Since the call for expressions of interest under the WHO Emergency Use Listing procedure for MPXV diagnostics on 28 August 2024, 71 manufacturers have contacted WHO and 43 pre-submission calls were held, and 14 manufacturers were invited to submit their applications for 16 nucleic acid amplification assays.
- The WHO continues to support the supply of diagnostic kits to countries, ensuring the provision of uninterrupted diagnostic services. Recently, a shipment of 6700 GeneXpert cartridges for mpox was dispatched to countries experiencing the ongoing outbreak. The recipient countries included Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Togo, and Uganda.

Vaccines

- WHO continues to provide guidance and technical support to countries on mpox targeted vaccination strategies with focus on geographic areas with the highest number of new cases and in those, people at high risk of exposure based on local epidemiology.
- To date, 2 952 280 vaccine doses have been delivered to eleven countries of which1 550 000 doses of LC16m8 vaccine from Japan to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in January and May 2025.
- Mpox vaccination activities have started in seven countries with MVA-BN (the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Uganda), several of which are implementing a single-dose strategy targeting population groups at high risk of exposure. More than 731 000 MVA-BN vaccine doses have been administered, of which more than 80% in DRC. Other countries are developing their national mpox vaccination plans.
- In the current context of limited MVA-BN vaccine supply due to funding constraints and in alignment with previous WHO recommendations, WHO released an FAQ on use of intradermal fractional dosing of mpox MVA-BN vaccine with the aim to support countries in their considerations. The use of dose-sparing options was also discussed as part of the AFRO Regional Immunization Technical Advisory Group (RITAG) meeting that took place on 26 June 2025.
- WHO recently published interim guidance on the use of LC16m8 vaccine and training modules with the aim to support the Democratic Republic of the Congo in planning the deployment of LC16m8 vaccine doses. A pilot with LC16m8 vaccine has started in one health zone in Kinshasa including active follow-up of vaccinees for Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI monitoring). Around 100 doses have been administered to date, and additional LC16m8 vaccination sessions are being planned.
- WHO, UNICEF and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have published guidance on how to achieve and sustain high uptake of mpox vaccination in outbreak settings.
- The AAM partners continue to work together to ensure countries receive guidance to get operational funds for implementation of the national vaccination plans.
- The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Interventions is holding a technical consultation on correlates of protection for mpox vaccines on 26 - 27 June 2025 in order to chart pathways for regulatory consideration of vaccine candidates.

Mpox main resources

Mpox outbreak toolkit

- WHO mpox outbreak toolbox, Updated May 2025. https://www.who.int/emergencies/outbreak-toolkit/disease-outbreak-toolboxes/mpox-outbreak-toolbox

Strategic planning and global support

- WHO mpox global strategic preparedness and response plan. Updated 17 April 2025. https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/mpox-global-strategic-preparedness-and-response-plan-april-2025
- Mpox Continental Response Plan 2.0. Updated 15 April 2025. https://africacdc.org/download/mpox-continental-response-plan-2-0/
- 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

- Fourth meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee regarding the upsurge of mpox 2024 – Temporary recommendations https://www.who.int/news/item/09-06-2025-fourth-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-(2005)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-upsurge-of-mpox-2024-temporary-recommendations

Surveillance

- Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for mpox: Interim guidance, 6 December 2024. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/B09169

Laboratory and diagnostics

- Diagnostic testing and testing strategies for mpox: interim guidance, 12 November 2024 https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/B09166

Clinical management and infection, prevention and control

- Clinical management and infection prevention and control for mpox: living guideline, May 2025 https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/B09434
- Strengthening hand hygiene practices in community settings and health-care facilities in the context of mpox, 1 May 2025. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/B09396
- Infection prevention and control and water sanitation and hygiene in health facilities during mpox disease outbreaks: rapid assessment tool user guide, 19 February 2025. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240105324

Vaccination

- WHO. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on use of fractional dosing with intradermal administration of mpox MVA-BN vaccine in the context of vaccine supply-constrained outbreak response. 19 June 2025. https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/frequently-asked-questions-(faq)-on-use-of-fractional-dosing-with-intradermal-administration-of-mpox-mva-bn-vaccine-in-the-context-of-vaccine-supply-constrained-outbreak-response
- WHO Smallpox and mpox vaccines. https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/diseases/smallpox-and-mpox
- LC16m8 (live-attenuated freeze-dried vaccinia) smallpox and mpox vaccine: interim guidance, 22 April 2025. https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/381313

- How to achieve and sustain high uptake of mpox vaccination in outbreak settings. WHO, UNICEF, IFRC.; 10 April 2025. https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/how-to-achieve-and-sustain-high-uptake-of-mpox-vaccination-in-outbreak-settings
- Mpox vaccination toolkit (includes materials to support National Immunization Technical Advisory Groups, training modules for MVA-BN and LC16m8 and other relevant resources) https://www.technet-21.org/en/topics/programme-management/mpox-vaccination-toolkit

Community protection public health advice and risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) resources

- Interim guidance on social and behavioural research for the mpox public health response, March 2025. https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/380881

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, 16 October 2024. https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/mpox
- OpenWHO. Ten things you should know about mpox (2025). Quick videos online. https://openwho.org/infectiousdiseases/503162/Mpox
- OpenWHO. Online training module. Monkeypox: Introduction (2020) in English and French: https://openwho.org/infectiousdiseases/503162/Mpox
- OpenWHO. Extended training. Monkeypox epidemiology, preparedness and response (2021) in English and French: https://openwho.org/infectiousdiseases/503162/Mpox
- OpenWHO. Mpox and the 2022-2023 global outbreak (2023)
  - English: https://openwho.org/infectiousdiseases/503162/Mpox

A more exhaustive list of mpox resources can be found HERE.

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.