



WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean  
**Health emergencies biweekly bulletin**

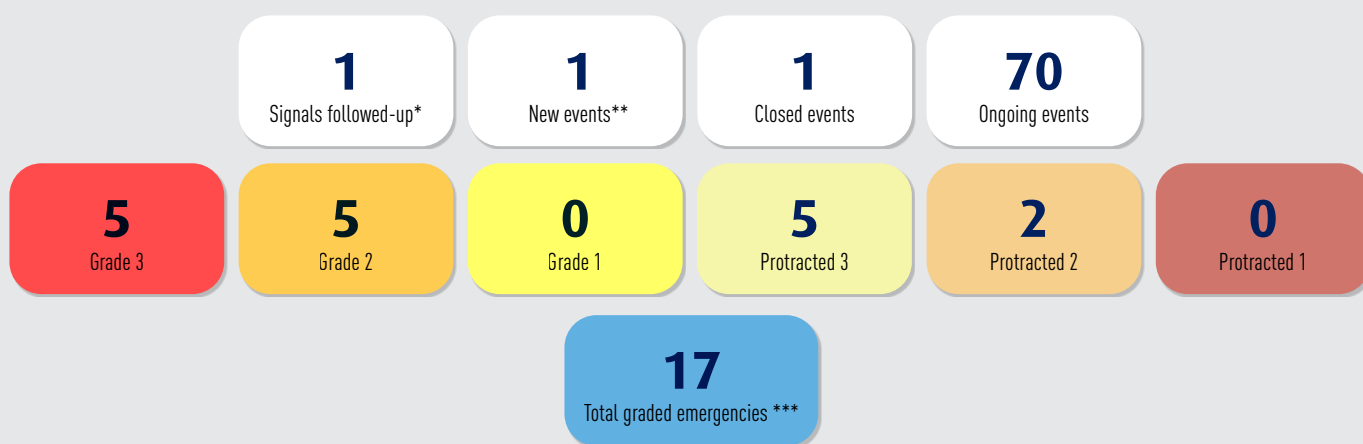
27 June–10 July 2024

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## Public health events and emergencies dashboard

27 June–10 July 2024



\*Signals followed-up: Signals are data and/or information detected that represent a potential acute risk to human health. Signals followed-up are signals for which confirmation is requested and/or for which official government websites and reports are continuously monitored for further information.

\*\*Events: An event is defined by article 1 of the International Health Regulations (2005) as "a manifestation of disease or an occurrence that creates a potential for disease". This can include events that are infectious, zoonotic, food safety-related, chemical, radiological or nuclear in origin and which are transmitted by people, vectors, animals, goods/food or the environment.

\*\*\*Grading: Grading is an internal WHO process that triggers WHO emergency procedures and activities for the management of the response.

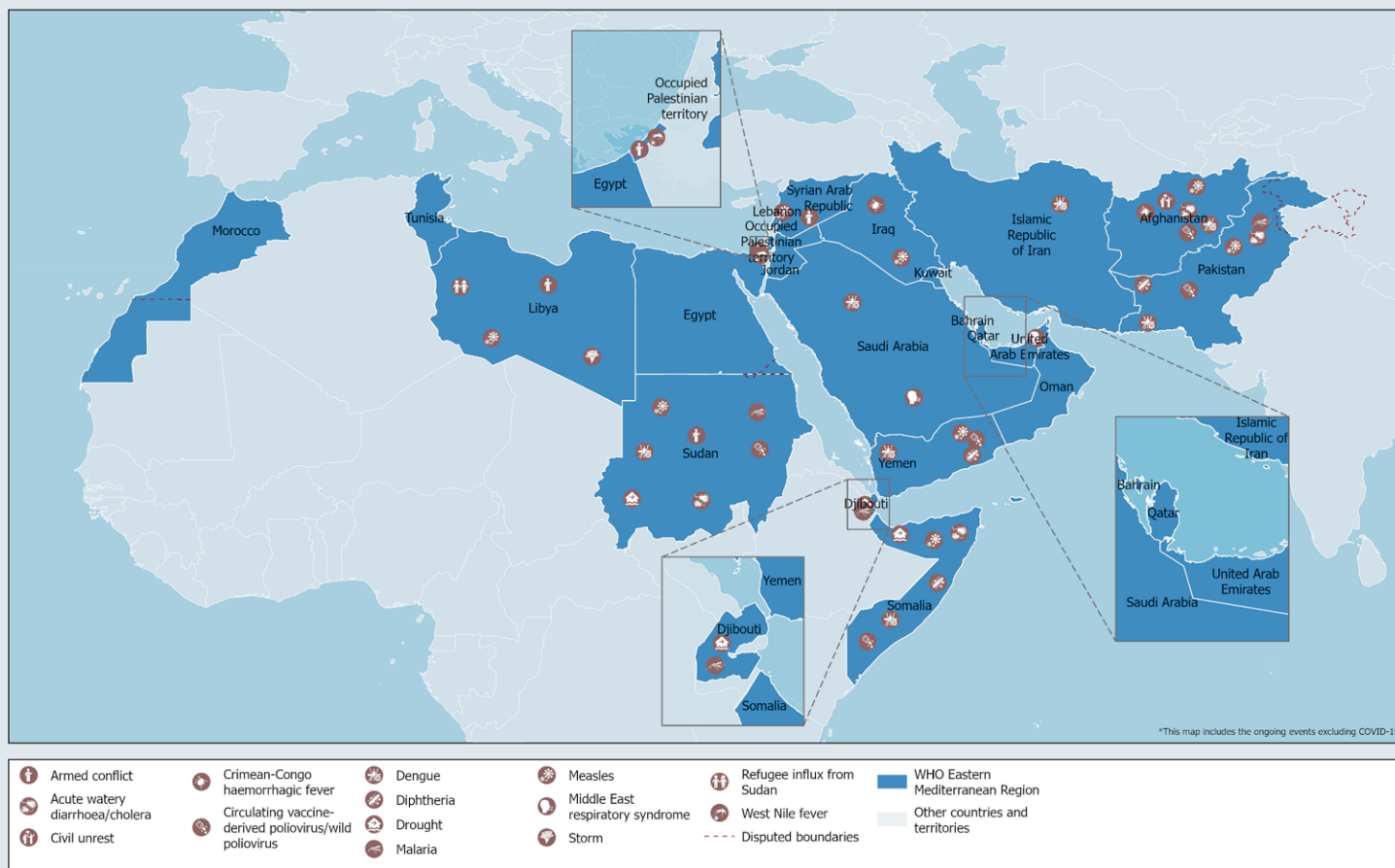
[More information on WHO grading, according to the Emergency Response Framework](#)

Multiple occurrences of the same graded emergency across different countries and territories are considered a single emergency. For instance, COVID-19 is a graded emergency in all 22 countries and territories of the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, but it counts as just one emergency when calculating the total number of graded emergencies in the Region.

# Public health events and emergencies map

## Geographical distribution of ongoing public health events and emergencies in the Eastern Mediterranean Region

As at 10 July 2024



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

# Occupied Palestinian territory: West Nile fever

## BACKGROUND

West Nile fever (WNF) is a mosquito-borne viral disease primarily transmitted to humans through the bites of infected mosquitoes, specifically those of the genus *Culex*, such as *Culex pipiens*. Birds serve as the main reservoir hosts for West Nile virus (WNV). Humans are considered dead-end hosts, meaning they do not contribute to further transmission of the virus. In rare cases, WNV can be transmitted through organ transplants, blood transfusions and breast milk. No human-to-human transmission through casual contact has been documented.

The clinical spectrum of WNV infection varies, with approximately 80% of infected individuals being asymptomatic. Around 20% of infected people display symptoms which can include fever, headache, body aches, joint pains, vomiting, diarrhoea or rash. Less than

1% experience severe neuroinvasive diseases like West Nile encephalitis, meningitis and poliomyelitis. While serious illness can occur at any age, individuals over 50 and those who are immunocompromised are at the highest risk of severe outcomes.



West Nile fever: A viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes.

Photo credit: WHO / Panos Pictures / Saiyna Bashir

## SITUATION UPDATE

On 1 July 2024, enhanced WNV surveillance was initiated in the occupied Palestinian territory following the announcement of 81 WNF cases and seven deaths in Israel. On 4 July 2024, the occupied Palestinian territory International Health Regulation National Focal Point reported a confirmed case of WNF to the WHO Country Office in the occupied Palestinian territory. This marks the first reported case of WNV infection in the occupied Palestinian territory since 2012.

The case involved a 68-year-old male resident of Jenin camp in the West Bank. The patient, with a medical history of controlled diabetes, hypertension and arteriosclerosis, had no recent travel history outside Jenin governorate. He was hospitalized on 16 June 2024, presenting with high fever, severe headache, shortness of breath, severe abdominal pain and vomiting. On mechanical ventilation since 28 June 2024, as of 7 July 2024 he remained in a coma. Laboratory tests confirmed WNV infection, with positive polymerase chain reaction results for urine and serum and positive WNV immunoglobulin M. The cerebrospinal fluid test was negative for WNV.

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- The Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH) implemented a two-phase response strategy to address the re-emergence of WNF. In Phase 1, immediate measures included spraying insecticides in Jenin camp and surrounding areas and launching a sensitization plan for health providers. Phase 2 involves a comprehensive health education campaign aimed at the general population and strengthening the WNV surveillance system to improve early detection and response.
- WHO provided critical support by fast-tracking the delivery of WNV diagnostic kits, supplying educational materials for public dissemination and planning a sensitization workshop for health providers to enhance preparedness and response capabilities.
- The re-emergence of WNF in the occupied Palestinian territory underscores the importance of robust surveillance, rapid response and public education to mitigate the impact of vector-borne diseases. Continued efforts by the MoH, supported by WHO, are essential to manage and contain the spread of WNV, particularly in high-risk areas.

# Eastern Mediterranean Region: strengthening information sharing of acute public health events

## BACKGROUND

Adopted by WHO in 2005, the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) is a legally binding framework that aims to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of diseases while avoiding unnecessary disruption of international traffic and trade. IHR encompass a broad spectrum of public health risks, including biological, chemical and radiological risks.

Currently, 196 countries are bound by the IHR. IHR National Focal Points (IHR NFPs) play a crucial role in the implementation of IHR. Each WHO Member State and territory is required to designate an NFP to act as the primary contact for IHR-related communications and activities. NFPs are responsible for monitoring and reporting public health events within their countries, ensuring timely and effective communication with WHO, and coordinating national response efforts to potential public health emergencies of international concern.



Participants during the workshop in Amman, Jordan.

Photo credit: WHO

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

As part of an ongoing project initiated in August 2022, the Public Health Intelligence team from the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean conducted a workshop for IHR NFPs across the Region and their counterparts in WHO country offices to strengthen notification and information sharing of acute public health events. Key objectives of the workshop, conducted in Amman, Jordan, included:

- identifying enabling factors and bottlenecks in the process of notification and information sharing by IHR NFPs with WHO;
- presenting the progress made by each Member State and territory; and
- updating each Member State and territory on global and regional Public Health Intelligence initiatives.

The three-day workshop, held in a hybrid format, brought together IHR NFPs, WHO country office staff from all 22 countries and territories of the Region, and participants from the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean and WHO headquarters.

The workshop showcased the achievements of the two-year project, the most significant of which is the increase in the notification of acute public health events by the IHR NFPs. It rose from 28% in 2020–2022 to 43% in 2022–2024. Other successes highlighted during the workshop included:

- 55% of all requests for verifying reported health events were addressed within 24 hours; and
- the median time to provide accuracy check for posts to the Event Information Site (EIS) was reduced to two days.

Factors contributing to these successes were discussed during the workshop. They included the support of international partners, effective IHR mechanisms, technical expertise from WHO and Member States and territories and strong collaboration among stakeholders.

During the workshop gaps were also identified, including in human resources, unclear communication and workflow between sectors at country level, and challenges to information sharing.

# Eastern Mediterranean Region: strengthening information sharing of acute public health events

Recommendations from the project's external evaluation, which was conducted in May and June 2024, were also highlighted. They included:

- advocacy at the ministerial level and with WHO's senior management;
- empowering IHR NFPs at the national level across all sectors; and
- capacity building at the community level.

Discussions of these topics by the participants through the course of the workshop guided the development of a final set of recommendations.

The workshop provided a platform for participants to explore updates on global and regional health initiatives, including risk analyses for each Member State and territory, mass gathering early detection, social media event-based surveillance, 7-1-7 targets for detection, notification and response to public health threats, integrated disease surveillance, event-based surveillance, indicator-based surveillance thresholds, the Public Health Intelligence Foundation initiative and automation of information products.

In addition, participants explored and provided feedback on new features of EIS, which is still under construction. EIS is a secure online platform established by WHO to facilitate the rapid sharing and dissemination of information on public health events and emergencies by IHR NFPs.

The workshop included a session to discuss proposed amendments to IHR Articles 6 to 11, which focus on notification, verification, information sharing and consultation with WHO.

The participants concluded the workshop by outlining five main areas to be addressed:

1. **High level advocacy:** engaging leaders at the ministerial level, and senior management within WHO and other United Nations partners, to advocate for health initiatives
2. **Collaboration:** strengthening collaboration within each Member State and territory, WHO and other partners
3. **Communication development:** developing a communication channel and other innovative platforms to share experiences, documents and information between partners
4. **Training and guidelines:** conducting training, and establishing guidelines and standard operating procedures for each Member State and territory
5. **Motivation:** encouraging IHR NFPs to continue their critical work despite the challenges they face.

Lessons learned and best practices identified during the workshop will help forge professional and personal relationship between WHO and IHR NFPs, enhancing communication on acute public health events and timely response to health emergencies.



Health experts in dialogue at the WHO workshop.

Photo credit: WHO



# New public health events and emergencies

27 June–10 July 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade <sup>a</sup>	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start <sup>b</sup>
Occupied Palestinian territory	Biological	West Nile fever	Ungraded	–	–	7-Jul-24

The International Health Regulations National Focal Point in the occupied Palestinian territory has confirmed a case of West Nile fever (WNF) involving a 68-year-old male from Jenin camp in the West Bank. In response, the Palestinian Ministry of Health initiated a two-phase strategy. The first phase involved a rapid response team working with the Ministry's environmental departments. They began spraying procedures in Jenin camp and surrounding areas and activated a rapid sensitization plan for all health providers. The second phase will focus on activating a health education campaign and strengthening the WNF surveillance system. WHO is actively supporting the Ministry of Health by expediting the delivery of WNF diagnostic kits. WHO will also provide educational material to the Ministry of Health for public dissemination and conduct a sensitization workshop for health providers.

<sup>a</sup> Grading is an internal WHO process that triggers WHO emergency procedures and activities for the management of the response.

[More information on WHO grading, according to the Emergency Response Framework](#)

**Global graded emergencies:** COVID-19

**Regional graded emergencies:** circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus

**Multiregional graded emergencies:** dengue, cholera and the Greater Horn of Africa drought and food insecurity

<sup>b</sup> Date of start: The date the health event is created in the Event Management System (EMS).

# Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 10 July 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Biological	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	76 159	40	22-Sep-21
<p>During week 27 of 2024, 5809 cases of AWD with dehydration were reported, with two associated deaths, from 248 districts. This represents a 9.4% increase in the number of cases compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, a total of 76 159 cases of AWD with dehydration and 40 associated deaths have been reported from 319 districts, giving a case fatality ratio of 0.05%. Of this total, 42 923 cases (56.4%) were children aged under 5 years; 37 635 cases (49.4%) were females. Since the start of 2024, 4260 Rapid Diagnostic Tests have been conducted on AWD with dehydration cases, with 545 tests returning positive results (a positivity rate of 12.8%).</p>						
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	8579	39	24-Feb-20
<p>During week 27 of 2024, 165 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported, with one associated death. A total of 2094 PCR tests were conducted by the same date, with a 7.9% positivity rate. The number of confirmed cases represents a 30.7% decrease in the number of cases compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, a total of 8579 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 39 deaths, with a case fatality ratio of 0.5%, have been reported. Of this total, 4664 (54.4%) were females, who also accounted for 30 (76.9%) of the total deaths.</p>						
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Biological	Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2)	Polio (cVDPV), Grade 2	0	0	5-Jun-20
<p>No new cases of cVDPV2 were reported from 1 January 2023 to 26 June 2024.</p>						
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Societal	Civil unrest	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	–	–	30-Aug-21
<p>Since 2023, no significant casualties or displacements have been recorded. Civil unrest incidents escalated in the country in 2023, however.</p>						
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Biological	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	551	48	5-Mar-23
<p>During week 27 of 2024, 80 suspected cases of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, with 13 associated deaths, were reported. This represents a 49% decrease in the number of cases compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, a total of 551 suspected cases of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, with 48 associated deaths have been reported, giving a case fatality ratio of 8.7%. Out of the total cases, 550 (99.8%) were aged over 5 years and 155 (28.1%) were females. Out of the total deaths, 47 (97.9%) were aged over 5 years, while 9 (18.8%) were females. Since the start of 2024, a total of 458 samples of suspected Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever cases have been tested from nine provinces; out of these, 167 were positive (a positivity rate of 36.5%).</p>						
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Biological	Dengue	Multi-Region Dengue, Grade 3	1130	0	14-Aug-22
<p>During week 27 of 2024, Nangarhar province reported 42 suspected dengue cases, with no associated deaths. This represents a 35.5% increase in the number of suspected cases compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, 1130 suspected dengue cases have been reported, with no associated deaths. Of these, 676 cases (59.8%) were females; 10 (0.9%) were children aged under 5 years. Since the start of 2024, a total of 503 samples have been tested. Out of these, 173 were positive (a positivity rate of 34.4%).</p>						
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Biological	Measles	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	36 618	160	19-Apr-21
<p>During week 27 of 2024, 1597 suspected measles cases and 13 associated deaths were reported. This represents a 5.3% decrease in the number of suspected measles cases compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, a total of 36 618 suspected measles cases and 160 deaths (case fatality ratio: 0.4%) were reported. Among suspected measles cases, 29 326 (80.1%) were children aged under 5 years; 16 582 cases (45.3%) were females.</p>						
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Biological	Wild poliovirus type 1	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	9	0	16-Mar-23
<p>During week 27 of 2024, three wild poliovirus type 1 cases were reported in Afghanistan. The cases were reported from Arghestan, Kandahar, and Shahwalikot districts of Kandahar province. For 2024, Afghanistan has reported a total of nine wild poliovirus type 1 cases.</p>						
<b>Bahrain</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	696 614	1536	24-Feb-20
<p>As at 10 July 2024, 696 614 COVID-19 cases and 1536 deaths had been reported. A total of 10 578 766 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.</p>						
<b>Djibouti</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	15 690	189	18-Mar-20
<p>As at 10 July 2024, 15 690 COVID-19 cases and 189 deaths had been reported. A total of 319 153 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.</p>						
<b>Djibouti</b>	Climatological	Drought	Greater Horn of Africa Drought and Food Insecurity, Grade 3	–	–	21-May-23
<p>About 11% of the population in Djibouti is estimated to be acutely food insecure.</p>						



# Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 10 July 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
<b>Djibouti</b>	Biological	Malaria	Ungraded	30 155	1	13-Feb-19
In week 25 of 2024, a total of 344 malaria cases were reported, with 327 cases (95%) reported in Djibouti Ville. Since the start of 2024, a total of 30 155 malaria cases have been reported, with one death.						
<b>Egypt</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	516 023	24 830	16-Feb-20
As at 10 July 2024, 516 023 COVID-19 cases had been reported, with 24 830 deaths. A total of 12 645 544 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	7 627 863	146 837	19-Feb-20
As at 10 July 2024, 7 627 863 COVID-19 cases had been reported, with 146 837 deaths.						
<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	Biological	Dengue	Multi-Region Dengue, Grade 3	92	3	18-Jun-24
From 27 May to 25 June 2024, the Islamic Republic of Iran reported 92 cases of dengue and three deaths. The provinces of Bushehr, Fars, Gilan, Golestan, Hormozgan, Khuzestan, Mazandaran and Sistan and Baluchistan were identified as high-risk areas, with ongoing cases reported.						
<b>Iraq</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	2 465 545	25 375	24-Feb-20
As at 10 July 2024, 2 465 545 COVID-19 cases had been reported, with 25 375 deaths. A total of 19 550 473 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Iraq</b>	Biological	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	Iraq Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever, Grade 2	500	30	21-Apr-22
From week 1 to week 28 of 2024, 500 suspected Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever cases were reported, with 30 deaths, giving a case fatality ratio of 6%. Among the suspected cases, 128 were confirmed, with 17 deaths, giving a case fatality ratio of 13.2%.						
<b>Iraq</b>	Biological	Measles	Iraq Complex Emergencies, Protracted 2	3655	2	19-Apr-23
From 1 January to 6 February 2024, 3655 measles cases were reported, with an incidence rate of 84 cases per 1 000 000 population, and two deaths. Iraq's health ministry will conduct a measles, mumps and rubella vaccination campaign for children aged under 5 years in schools in high-risk areas and populations. It will also enhance measles surveillance and conduct awareness and community engagement campaigns on measles.						
<b>Jordan</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 746 997	14 122	3-Feb-20
As at 10 July 2024, 1 746 997 COVID-19 cases had been reported, with 14 122 deaths. A total of 17 201 885 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Kuwait</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	667 177	2570	24-Feb-20
As at 10 July 2024, 667 177 COVID-19 cases had been reported, with 2570 deaths. A total of 8 455 743 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Lebanon</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 239 904	10 947	22-Feb-20
As at 10 July 2024, 1 239 904 COVID-19 cases had been reported, with 10 947 deaths. A total of 10 696 009 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Lebanon</b>	Biological	Measles	Ungraded	50	0	4-Jul-23
From 5 to 25 June 2024, nine measles cases were reported, ranging from children under 1 year old to 64 years of age. Of these, seven were unvaccinated. Since the start of 2024, 164 rash cases have been reported, with 50 confirmed as measles, an attack rate of 0.8 per 100 000 population. Among cases, 94% were unvaccinated and 21% required hospitalization. Children under five were the most affected age group, with an attack rate of 4.7 per 100 000 population. Baalbek-Hermel governorate reported the highest overall attack rate of 2.2 per 100 000 population.						
<b>Libya</b>	Societal	Armed conflict	Libya Complex Emergencies, Protracted 2	-	-	9-Feb-18
A state of emergency was announced by the government on 2 September 2018 and there have been on-and-off conflicts since then, and into 2024. Since August 2023, however, no major armed conflicts that could affect public health have been reported.						
<b>Libya</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	507 269	6437	25-Mar-20
As at 10 July 2024, 507 269 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported, with 6437 deaths (case fatality ratio: 1.3%).						

# Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 10 July 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
<b>Libya</b>	Meteorological	Cataclysmic storm	Libya Tropical Storm, Grade 2	–	5898	9-Dec-23
On 11 September 2023, heavy rains and flooding hit Libya, which caused extensive damage, especially in Derna city, displacing more than 44 800 residents and leading to 5898 fatalities. Emergency response teams used 182 sentinel sites for daily data sharing from the flood-hit areas. As at 10 July 2024, WHO still delivers support to affected areas, strengthening the national capacities of Libya's health system. A risk profiling is being conducted to develop a national emergency preparedness and response plan.						
<b>Libya</b>	Biological	Measles	Libya Complex Emergencies, Protracted 2	1962	1	16-Mar-23
A measles outbreak has been spreading in Libya since early 2023, affecting six districts. Sabha has been the most affected district. As at week 49 of 2023, 1962 suspected measles and rubella cases had been reported, among which 251 measles cases and 196 rubella cases were confirmed, with one associated death. Since then and as at 23 June 2024, reporting of data has been intermittent.						
<b>Libya</b>	Societal	Refugee influx from Sudan	Libya Sudanese Refugees Influx, Grade 2	–	–	9-May-24
In April 2024, Kufra district in south-eastern Libya declared a state of emergency after a significant increase in the number of displaced persons from Sudan raised concerns about the potential spread of infectious diseases in an area with limited access to health services. It is estimated that there are 40 000 refugees from Sudan in Kufra, a number expected to triple by the end of 2024. On 30 April, WHO and UNICEF conducted an assessment of urgent needs and identified priorities, including enhancing health services, improving water quality and housing conditions, boosting immunization efforts and strengthening surveillance and early detection of infectious diseases.						
<b>Morocco</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 277 956	16 298	3-Mar-20
As at 10 July 2024, 1 277 956 COVID-19 cases and 16 298 deaths had been reported. A total of 13 068 242 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Occupied Palestinian territory</b>	Societal	Armed conflict	Israel/oPt Hostilities, Grade 3	93 591	38 866	7-Oct-23
Ongoing war in the occupied Palestinian territory since 7 October 2023, have compounded an existing health crisis. As at 10 July 2024, the Palestinian Ministry of Health reported that over 38 866 people had been killed and more than 93 591 injured. The Gaza Strip bears the highest casualties, including children, women and elderly people.						
<b>Occupied Palestinian territory</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	703 228	5708	3-Dec-20
As at 10 July 2024, 703 228 COVID-19 cases, with 5708 deaths, had been reported. A total of 3 477 872 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Oman</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	399 449	4628	24-Feb-20
As at 10 July 2024, 399 449 COVID-19 cases and 4628 deaths had been reported. A total of 3 737 036 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Pakistan</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 580 631	30 656	27-Feb-20
As at 10 July 2024, 1 580 631 COVID-19 cases and 30 656 deaths had been reported. A total of 31 656 354 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Pakistan</b>	Biological	Cholera	Multi-region Cholera, Grade 3	2878	0	17-Apr-22
From 24 to 30 June 2024, 2878 suspected cholera cases were reported. Most of the cases (2219 cases, 77%) were reported from Punjab, followed by Balochistan province (130 cases, 5.6%).						
<b>Pakistan</b>	Biological	Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2)	Polio (cVDPV), Grade 2	0	0	11-Dec-19
As at 23 June 2024, zero cVDPV2 cases or environmental samples had been reported in Pakistan since 2022.						
<b>Pakistan</b>	Biological	Dengue	Multi-region Dengue, Grade 3	668	–	9-Apr-23
From 1 January to 30 June 2024, 668 confirmed dengue cases were reported across various regions: Balochistan (414), Punjab (173), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (62), Islamabad Capital Territory (11), and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (8).						
<b>Pakistan</b>	Biological	Diphtheria	Ungraded	7	0	11-Feb-23
From 1 to 7 July 2024, seven probable diphtheria cases were reported in Pakistan. Of these cases, four were reported from Balochistan province, and three cases were reported from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.						
<b>Pakistan</b>	Biological	Malaria	Ungraded	67 229	–	23-Sep-22
From 24 to 30 June 2024, 67 229 malaria cases were reported. Most of the cases were reported from Sindh province (52 522 cases, 78%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (6149 cases, 9%).						

# Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 10 July 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
<b>Pakistan</b>	Biological	Measles	Ungraded	1660	–	26-Jan-21
From 24 to 30 June 2024, 1660 suspected measles cases were reported. Most of the cases were reported from Punjab province (1143 cases), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (298 cases), and Sindh province (142 cases).						
<b>Pakistan</b>	Biological	Wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1)	Ungraded	8	0	16-Mar-23
Wild poliovirus is endemic in Pakistan, and instances are reported retrospectively. From 1 January 2023 to 17 March 2024, eight confirmed WPV1 cases were reported. WHO and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative are focusing on reaching every last child in Pakistan with vaccines, and strengthening surveillance and technical support at all levels.						
<b>Qatar</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	514 524	690	3-Jan-20
As at 10 July 2024, 514 524 COVID-19 cases and 690 deaths had been reported, giving a case fatality ratio of 0.1%.						
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	841 469	9646	3-Mar-20
As at 10 July 2024, 841 469 COVID-19 cases, with 9646 deaths, had been reported. A total of 45 484 848 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Biological	Dengue	Multi-region, Dengue Grade 3	2304	0	5-Feb-23
As at January 2024, 2304 suspected dengue cases had been reported, of which 1470 were confirmed.						
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Biological	Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)	Ungraded	2204	860	11-May-12
Since the first report of MERS in Saudi Arabia in 2012, the country has reported 2204 MERS cases in total, including 860 deaths.						
<b>Somalia</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	27 334	1361	16-Mar-20
As at 10 July 2024, 27 334 confirmed COVID-19 cases had been reported, with 1361 deaths, giving a case fatality ratio of 5%.						
<b>Somalia</b>	Biological	Cholera	Multi-region Cholera, Grade 3	16 569	134	2-Aug-18
As at 10 July 2024, 16 569 cholera cases had been reported in 2024. Of these, 63% were severe cases and 59% were children aged under 5. By the same date, there had been 134 associated deaths, resulting in a case fatality ratio of 0.8%. This marks an increase in deaths compared with 2023, when 46 cholera deaths were recorded for the whole year. The district with the highest number of reported cases in 2024 is Kismayo, which accounts for 16% of total cases.						
<b>Somalia</b>	Biological	Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2)	Polio (cVDPV), Grade 2	2	–	18-Aug-20
From 1 January to 7 July 2024, two new cVDPV2 cases were reported from Bardera district of Gedo province and the Baidoa district of Bay province.						
<b>Somalia</b>	Biological	Dengue	Multi-region Dengue, Grade 3	2373	0	5-Oct-23
From the onset of the dengue outbreak on 3 October 2023 to 30 June 2024, 2373 suspected dengue cases were reported. Of these, 830 cases were confirmed. No deaths have been reported in 2024.						
<b>Somalia</b>	Biological	Diphtheria	Somalia Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	485	13	29-Jan-24
As at 7 July 2024, nine suspected diphtheria cases had been reported, with no deaths. Among the reported cases, five (55.6%) were children aged under 5 years. The regions with the highest number of cases reported are Mudug (five cases) and Bay (two cases). From 1 January to 7 July 2024, a total of 485 cases and at least 13 associated deaths were reported.						
<b>Somalia</b>	Climatological	Drought	Greater Horn of Africa Drought and Food Insecurity, Grade 3	–	134	6-Feb-22
The drought situation in Somalia is extremely serious. The country marked its fifth consecutive failed rainy season at the start of 2023. This has led to an acutely food-insecure population and the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes, affecting more than 7.8 million people. Later in 2023, in October, Somalia finally experienced rain; however, this took the form of El Niño floods that hit the country. The flooding caused serious damage instead of improving the drought impacts. The annual Gu rains, which typically begin in April and end in June, affected more than 268 000 people, including 81 000 people who were displaced. The flash floods also killed seven people, bringing the total number of confirmed deaths to 134 since October 2023. As at 15 June 2024, data from the Somali Water and Land Information Management river gauge station confirmed that the river water levels are now significantly below flood risk levels.						

# Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 10 July 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
<b>Somalia</b>	Biological	Measles	Somalia Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	8597	29	3-Sep-22
As at 10 July 2024, 8597 suspected measles cases and at least 29 deaths had been reported through the surveillance system for fever and rash in 2024. The measles outbreak has been spreading in Somalia since 2023.						
<b>Sudan</b>	Societal	Armed conflict	Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Grade 3	–	–	22-Jan-21
From April 2023 to 7 July 2024, the Federal Ministry of Health in Sudan reported 32 576 injuries and 2953 deaths due to the current war. However, open-source media reported 18 527 fatalities, including 45 humanitarian workers. Establishing the exact numbers of civilian casualties and injuries has been challenging. As at 8 July 2024, there have been 73 verified attacks on health care facilities, resulting in 53 deaths and 100 injuries.						
<b>Sudan</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	64 317	5047	15-Mar-20
As at 10 July 2024, 64 317 COVID-19 cases and 5047 deaths had been reported.						
<b>Sudan</b>	Biological	Cholera	Multi-region Cholera, Grade 3	10 802	291	5-Oct-23
From 28 June 2023 to 3 April 2024, 10 802 cholera cases, including 291 deaths (case fatality ratio: 2.7%), were reported across nine states and 48 localities. Suspected cholera cases have shown a decreasing trend since the start of December 2023 and continuing into 2024.						
<b>Sudan</b>	Biological	Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2)	Polio (cVDPV), Grade 2	0	0	8-Oct-20
No new cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2024 and 2023.						
<b>Sudan</b>	Biological	Dengue	Multi-region Dengue, Grade 3	9316	71	20-Oct-21
During week 24 of 2024, eight dengue cases were reported, compared with 27 cases in week 23. No deaths were reported in the previous seven weeks. From 1 January to 21 June 2024, 9316 dengue cases were reported, with 71 deaths.						
<b>Sudan</b>	Climatological	Drought	Greater Horn of Africa Drought and Food Insecurity, Grade 3	–	–	21-May-23
Prolonged dry spells and crop failures across 14 states in Sudan are affecting more than 5.6 million people. Over 22 million people – half of the Sudanese population – live in the 115 affected areas, and 3.1 million people need short- to long-term assistance. The ongoing war has triggered population displacement, which, combined with a major deterioration of the economy, has led to acute food insecurity at levels higher than usual. As at 21 March 2024, high rates of acute food insecurity were observed in North Darfur (25%), West Darfur (22%), North Kordofan (20%), South Kordofan (20%), Gedaref (19%) and central, eastern and southern states.						
<b>Sudan</b>	Biological	Malaria	Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Grade 3	1 621 164	172	10-Sep-22
During week 25 of 2024, 8472 malaria cases and zero deaths were reported. This marks a 37% decrease against the 13 490 cases reported in week 24 of 2024. No deaths have been reported in the previous 10 weeks. From 1 January to 21 June 2024, 1 621 164 malaria cases, including 172 deaths (case fatality ratio: 0.01%) were reported from 15 states.						
<b>Sudan</b>	Biological	Measles	Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Grade 3	4871	108	8-Jan-21
During week 25 of 2024, eight measles cases and one death were reported. This marks a 72% decrease against the 29 cases reported in week 24 of 2024. From 1 January to 21 June 2024, 4871 cases, including 108 deaths (case fatality ratio: 2.22%) were reported from 14 states.						
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	Societal	Armed conflict	Syrian Arab Republic Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	–	–	27-Jun-18
The security situation within the Syrian Arab Republic remains unstable.						
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	57 423	3163	23-Mar-20
As at 10 July 2024, 57 423 COVID-19 cases and 3163 deaths had been reported. A total of 202 513 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Tunisia</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 153 361	29 423	3-Feb-20
As at 10 July 2024, 1 153 361 COVID-19 cases and 29 423 deaths had been reported. A total of 5 013 383 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						

# Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 10 July 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 067 030	2349	29-Jan-20
As at 10 July 2024, 1 067 030 COVID-19 cases and 2349 deaths had been reported. A total of 200 761 593 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	Biological	Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)	Ungraded	1	0	7-Oct-23
On 10 July 2023, a 28-year-old male MERS-CoV case was reported in the United Arab Emirates. Investigation revealed no camel or sick person contact. Immediate actions included contact tracing, incident reporting and notifying relevant authorities.						
<b>Yemen</b>	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	11 945	2159	4-Oct-20
As at 10 July 2024, 11 945 COVID-19 cases and 2159 deaths had been reported. A total of 329 592 PCR tests had been conducted by the same date.						
<b>Yemen</b>	Biological	Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1)	Polio (cVDPV), Grade 2	0	0	29-May-20
As at 1 May 2024, there was no evidence of cVDPV1 in the country. The Global Polio Eradication Initiative and partners are supporting the local public health authorities in field investigation and field monitoring.						
<b>Yemen</b>	Biological	Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2)	Polio (cVDPV), Grade 2	21	0	30-Nov-21
No new vaccine-derived poliovirus isolates were reported during week 28 of 2024. For 2024, Yemen has reported a total of 21 cVDPV2 cases.						
<b>Yemen</b>	Biological	Dengue	Multi-Region Dengue, Grade 3	9859	9	25-Jan-24
In week 25 of 2024, 1286 suspected dengue cases were reported, including 189 confirmed cases and one death (case fatality ratio: 0.53%). From week 1 to week 25 of 2024, a total of 9859 suspected dengue cases and 1760 confirmed cases were reported, with nine associated deaths (case fatality ratio: 0.51%).						
<b>Yemen</b>	Biological	Diphtheria	Yemen Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	583	17	25-Jan-24
As at 27 April 2024, 583 probable diphtheria cases had been reported, with 17 associated deaths, resulting in a case fatality ratio of 2.9%.						
<b>Yemen</b>	Biological	Measles	Yemen Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	14 552	93	29-Mar-21
From 1 January to 27 April 2024, 14 552 suspected measles cases, with 93 associated deaths (case fatality ratio: 0.7%), were reported. About 67% of all cases occurred in the northern governorates. Nearly all cases in the southern governorates were children: 96% of cases were children aged under 15 years; 66% were aged under 5 years. Further, 82.5% of the cases in the southern governorates had no vaccination history. During this period, the reported cases of measles were nearly equal to the reports during the same period in 2023.						



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