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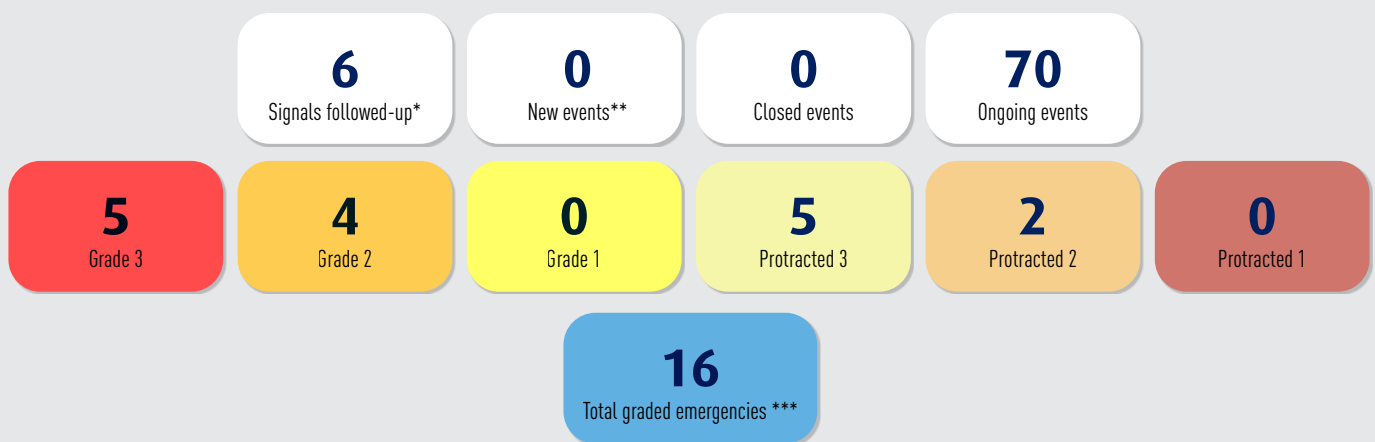
25 July–7 August 2024

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Public health events and emergencies dashboard

25 July–7 August 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.

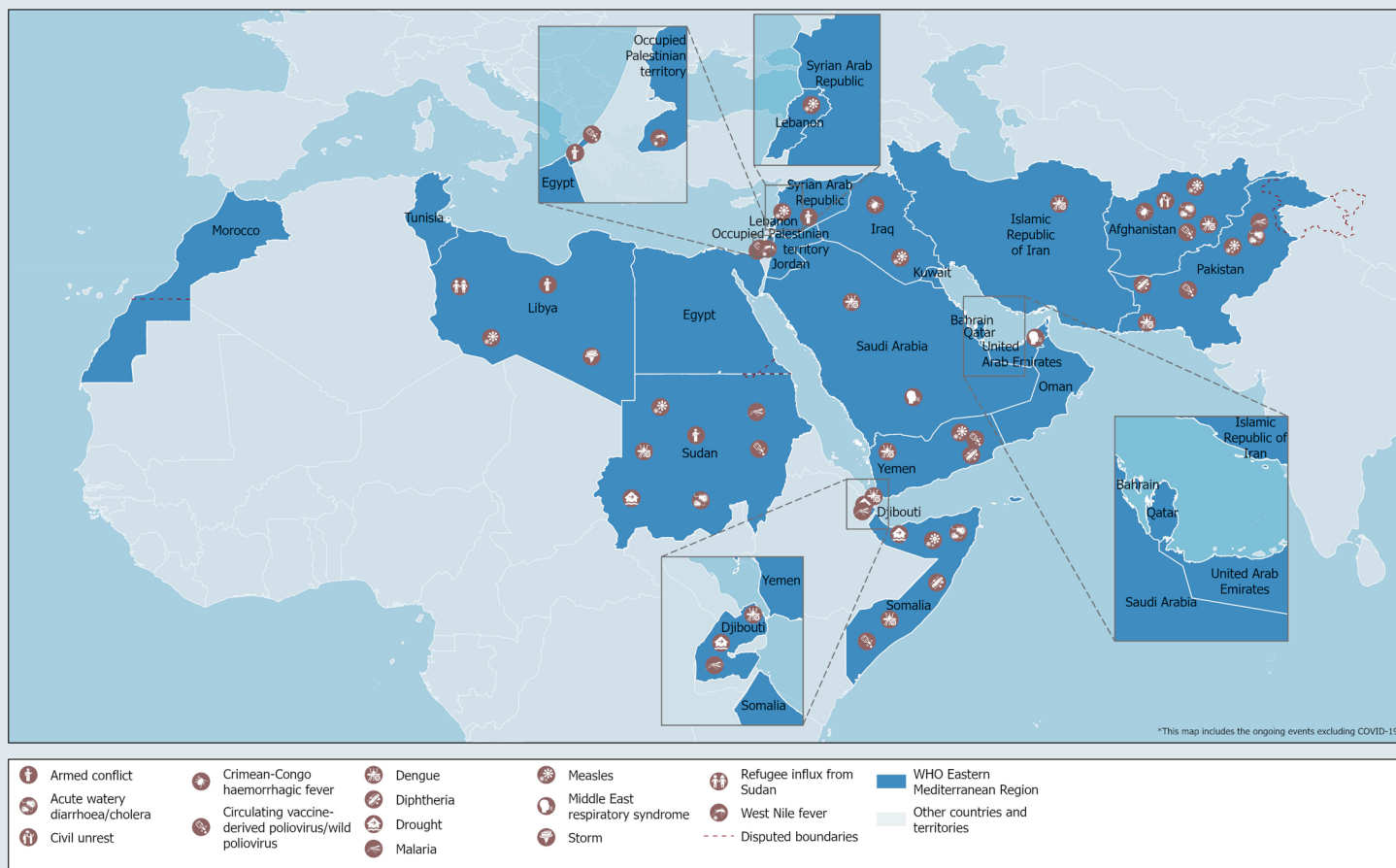
[More information on WHO grading, according to the Emergency Response Framework](#)

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 7 August 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.

Sudan: battling health emergencies amid conflict

BACKGROUND

Since the conflict began in April 2023, over 10.2 million people have been displaced within Sudan — the highest figure globally — and more than 2.1 million have sought refuge in neighbouring states, including the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda.

As leader of the Health Cluster, WHO coordinates partner efforts and shapes the strategic direction of the humanitarian health response. The Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024 identified 15 million people in need of urgent, life-saving health care. Health Cluster partners aim to assist 4.9 million of the most vulnerable. Of

the US\$ 178 million needed for the entire health response, only 42.7% had been secured by August 2024, hampering the ability of partners to meet the growing needs.

Sudan is facing its worst ever level of acute food insecurity, with some regions already experiencing famine due to the ongoing conflict and restricted humanitarian access. The onset of the rainy season brought severe rains and flooding to states across Sudan, heightening public health risks and hindering WHO and its partners' ability to deliver humanitarian aid. A ceasefire and immediate action are essential to prevent the humanitarian crisis from deteriorating further.

Refugees from Sudan queue to register for food and medical assistance after crossing into neighboring Chad.

Photo credit: WHO/Nicolò Filippo Rosso



SITUATION UPDATE

Sudan is experiencing multiple disease outbreaks, but limited resources and capacity, especially in remote regions like Darfur and Kordofan, hinder response efforts. By 2 August 2024, 12 out of 18 states reported three or more concurrent disease outbreaks. The cholera outbreak, declared by the Federal Ministry of Health on 26 September 2023, has led to 11 327 cases and 316 deaths across 12 states, with Red Sea state at the epicentre. Data collection has been challenging, especially in conflict zones and the outbreak had yet to be officially declared over when a new outbreak emerged in Kassala state in early August.

Dengue remains a significant health concern, with 9396 cases and 73 deaths reported from 12 states between July 2023 and July 2024. Malaria continues to be a leading cause of illness and death, with over 1.67 million cases and 173 deaths reported from 15 states during the same period. Measles, with 4937 cases and 109 deaths, has spread

across 14 states since late 2023, a situation exacerbated by low immunization coverage in areas like Darfur and Kordofan. WHO and partners are planning a multi-antigen immunization campaign in Darfur.

Other reported outbreaks include pertussis, with 133 cases from seven states, and meningitis, with 155 cases and 20 deaths from 10 states. Sudan lies in the meningitis belt, an area stretching from Senegal and the Gambia in West Africa to Ethiopia in the East which has the largest meningitis burden in sub-Saharan Africa.

Acute food insecurity has reached unprecedented levels due to ongoing conflict, displacement and economic challenges. [The Famine Review Committee of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#) confirmed Phase 5 (Famine) in Zamzam camp near El Fasher. The situation is likely to persist or worsen beyond October 2024, potentially affecting other internally displaced persons camps in the area.

Sudan: battling health emergencies amid conflict

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

WHO, in collaboration with the Sudanese Ministry of Health and partners, has launched multiple health initiatives to address the escalating humanitarian crisis in Sudan. They include:

- Implementation of the Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS) to detect and respond to health threats, and of the Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS), an information management tool able to provide reliable information on health resources across Central and East Darfur.
- Partner coordination efforts led to support for 596 health facilities and enabled over 1.8 million outpatient consultations and thousands of assisted deliveries and mental health sessions.
- WHO delivered essential medical supplies, expanded trauma care and supported haemodialysis and nutrition stabilization centres.
- Vaccination campaigns targeting millions of children were launched to combat polio and other diseases.
- Efforts to improve sexual and reproductive health services were intensified, including initiatives against gender-based violence and female genital mutilation.
- WHO provided substantial logistics support, delivering vast quantities of medicines and medical supplies, and addressed sexual exploitation and abuse through prevention and response initiatives integrated into the health sector.

Eastern Mediterranean Region: transforming data into action — enhancing health capacities with R software

BACKGROUND

Enhancing data management and analytics capabilities supports accurate and timely decision-making in public health emergencies. The dynamic nature of emergency data and the complexity of hazards faced make reliable data analytics tools essential for managing data effectively and maintaining public credibility through clear, consistent analysis and visualization.

The WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean has been focusing on strengthening public health data management and analysis and interpretation capacities across the Region. Equipping the health workforce with advanced data analytics technology is central to this effort.

R software is recommended because of its proficiency in handling large datasets, reproducible analyses, automating reports and generating high-quality visuals. R software is cost-effective, open source and widely used by public health professionals globally, making it an invaluable resource during crises.

WHO is working to establish a regional network of public health professionals with expertise in data analytics using R software. This network will serve as a knowledge hub, enabling the sharing and dissemination of best practices and innovations across the Region.

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES



Participants engaging in discussions and practical applications of newly acquired skills at the R software training session in Egypt.

Photo credit: WHO

Since 2023, the WHO data management and analysis (DMA) team from the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean has planned a series of R software training sessions ranging from beginner to advanced levels and tailored to the regional and national levels, ministries of health and other partners.

[The Regional Training on Capacity Development of Data Analytics and Dissemination, held in Amman, Jordan, in December 2023](#), was attended by epidemiologists and surveillance officers from the Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network (EMPHNET), ministries of health from Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon and representatives from the Regional Office and WHO country offices in Afghanistan, Egypt and Jordan. [In February 2024, training was conducted in Cairo, Egypt](#) in collaboration with the WHO Country Office in Egypt, the Egyptian Ministry of Health and Population and the Egypt Field Epidemiology Training Programme. Thirty epidemiologists and surveillance officers from the Ministry's preventive sector participated in the training.

Personnel from the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Middle East/North Africa Regional Office and WHO Egypt also took part.

Participants learned to apply various R packages, perform essential data steps, handle datasets, conduct reproducible analyses with high-quality outputs, including graphics, and generate automated reports.

Following the trainings, the DMA team conducted virtual follow-ups with participants to track their progress in applying the training modules and respond to queries.

The DMA team is also providing technical support to countries, helping them develop their own information products using R software. This support ensures that public health professionals can independently manage and analyse data, tailoring outputs to specific national needs.

To expand the reach of these tools, WHO plans to translate [the Epi R Handbook](#) into Arabic. This initiative will make the resources more accessible to Arabic-speaking health professionals across the Region, enhancing their ability to use R software for public health data management and analytics.

WHO is committed to promoting innovation, collaboration and knowledge sharing among public health professionals worldwide and will continue to support public health professionals strengthen their R software-use capacities to advance public health.

For technical support and requests for training on data management and analytics, contact the DMA team at emrgodma@who.int

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 7 August 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade ^a	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start ^b
Afghanistan	Biological	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	108 149	53	22-Sep-21
During week 32 of 2024, 6479 cases of AWD with dehydration were reported, with three associated deaths from 238 districts. This represents a slight increase in the number of cases compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, a total of 108 149 cases of AWD with dehydration and 53 associated deaths have been reported from 337 districts, giving a case fatality ratio of 0.05%. Of this total, 60 201 cases (55.7%) were children aged under 5 years; 53 555 cases (49.5%) were females.						
Afghanistan	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	9419	47	24-Feb-20
Since the start of 2024, a total of 9419 COVID-19 confirmed cases and 47 deaths have been reported, giving a case fatality ratio of 0.5%. Out of the total cases, 54% (5084 cases) were females, who also accounted for 74.5% (35 deaths) out of the total deaths.						
Afghanistan	Societal	Civil unrest	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	–	–	30-Aug-21
Since 2023, no significant casualties or displacements have been recorded. Civil unrest incidents escalated in the country in 2023, however.						
Afghanistan	Biological	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	816	67	5-Mar-23
During week 32 of 2024, 44 suspected cases of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, with four associated deaths, were reported. This represents a 21.4% decrease in the number of suspected cases compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, a total of 816 suspected cases of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, with 67 associated deaths have been reported, giving a case fatality ratio of 8.2%. Out of the total cases, 815 (99.9%) were aged over 5 years, while 245 (30%) were females.						
Afghanistan	Biological	Dengue	Multi-Region Dengue, Grade 3	1644	0	14-Aug-22
During week 32 of 2024, Nangarhar province reported 128 suspected dengue cases, with no associated deaths. This represents a 12.3% increase in the number of suspected cases compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, 1644 suspected cases of dengue have been reported, with no associated deaths. Of these, 900 cases (57.7%) were females; 26 (1.6%) were children aged under 5 years.						
Afghanistan	Biological	Measles	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	44 346	198	19-Apr-21
During week 32 of 2024, 1546 suspected measles cases and 10 associated deaths were reported. This represents a 5.2% increase in the number of suspected measles cases compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, a total of 44 346 suspected measles cases and 198 deaths (case fatality ratio: 0.4%) were reported. Among suspected measles cases, 35 508 (80.1%) were children aged under 5 years; 20 126 (45.4%) were females.						
Afghanistan	Biological	Wild poliovirus type 1	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	11	0	16-Mar-23
During week 32 of 2024, two wild poliovirus type 1 cases were reported. For 2024, Afghanistan has reported a total of 11 wild poliovirus type 1 cases, with no deaths.						
Bahrain	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	696 614	1536	24-Feb-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Djibouti	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	15 690	189	18-Mar-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Djibouti	Biological	Dengue	Multi-Region, Dengue Grade 3	1279	4	15-Jul-24
During week 32 of 2024, seven suspected dengue cases, with no associated deaths were reported. Since the start of 2024, a total of 1279 suspected dengue cases, with four associated deaths were reported.						

^a 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

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

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 7 August 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
Djibouti	Climatological	Drought	Greater Horn of Africa Drought and Food Insecurity, Grade 3	–	–	21-May-23
About 11% of the population in Djibouti is estimated to be acutely food insecure.						
Djibouti	Biological	Malaria	Ungraded	310 141	1	13-Feb-19
During week 32 of 2024, 183 malaria cases were reported. From 1 January to 7 August 2024, a total of 310 141 malaria cases were reported, with one death.						
Egypt	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	516 023	24 830	16-Feb-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	7 627 863	146 837	19-Feb-20
As at 7 August 2024, 7 627 863 COVID-19 cases had been reported, with 146 837 deaths.						
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Biological	Dengue	Multi-Region Dengue, Grade 3	138	3	18-Jun-24
From 27 May to August 2024, 138 dengue cases and three deaths were reported. Out of the total 138 cases, seven were locally transmitted.						
Iraq	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	2 465 545	25 375	24-Feb-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Iraq	Biological	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	Iraq Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever, Grade 2	558	36	21-Apr-22
From week 1 to week 31 of 2024, 558 suspected Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever cases were reported, with 36 deaths, giving a case fatality ratio of 6.5%. Among the suspected cases, 145 were confirmed, with 21 deaths, giving a case fatality ratio of 14.4% among the confirmed cases.						
Iraq	Biological	Measles	Iraq Complex Emergencies, Protracted 2	31 210	53	19-Apr-23
During week 32 of 2024, 33 measles cases were reported, with zero deaths. From 1 January to 7 August 2024, 31 210 measles cases were reported, with 53 deaths.						
Jordan	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 746 997	14 122	3-Feb-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Kuwait	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	667 177	2570	24-Feb-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Lebanon	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 239 904	10 947	22-Feb-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Lebanon	Biological	Measles	Ungraded	178	0	4-Jul-23
As at week 31 of 2024, 178 suspected measles cases have been reported, with no death. Of the cases, 61 were confirmed. The most affected age group was children aged under 5 years, with an attack rate of 6.4 per 100 000 population. Akkar and Baalbek-Hermel governorates reported the highest number of cases, with 2 cases among 100 000 population. Among reported cases, 97% were unvaccinated and 20% required hospitalization.						
Libya	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.						
Libya	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	507 269	6437	25-Mar-20
As at 7 August 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 7 August 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
Libya	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 5 August 2024, WHO still delivers support to affected areas, strengthening the national capacities of Libya's health system.						
Libya	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 5 August 2024, reporting of data has been intermittent.						
Libya	Societal	Refugee influx from Sudan	Libya Complex Emergencies, Protracted 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 displaced persons from Sudan in Kufra, a number expected to triple by the end of 2024. On 18 July 2024, five United Nations agencies, including WHO, met in Kufra to scale up the humanitarian response and action and allocated US\$ 5.3 million to support 195 000 refugees from Sudan.						
Morocco	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 277 956	16 298	3-Mar-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Occupied Palestinian territory	Societal	Armed conflict	Israel/oPt Hostilities, Grade 3	97 045	40 281	7-Oct-23
Ongoing war in the occupied Palestinian territory since 7 October 2023, have compounded an existing health crisis. As at 7 August 2024, the Palestinian Ministry of Health reported that over 40 281 people had been killed and more than 97 045 injured. The Gaza Strip bears the highest casualties, including children, women and elderly people.						
Occupied Palestinian territory	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	703 228	5708	3-Dec-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Occupied Palestinian territory	Biological	Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2	Polio (cVDPV), Grade 2	0	0	22-July-24
On 16 July 2024, the International Health Regulation National Focal Point of the occupied Palestinian territory notified WHO of the detection of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) in six environmental samples from Deir Al-Balah (three) and Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip (three).						
Occupied Palestinian territory	Biological	West Nile fever	Israel/oPt Hostilities, Grade 3	–	–	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.						
Oman	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	399 449	4628	24-Feb-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Pakistan	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 580 631	30 656	27-Feb-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Pakistan	Biological	Cholera	Multi-region Cholera, Grade 3	3127	0	17-Apr-22
From 8 to 14 July 2024, 3127 suspected cholera cases were reported. Most of the cases (2565 cases, 82%) were reported from Punjab province, followed by Balochistan province (130 cases, 8%).						
Pakistan	Biological	Dengue	Multi-region Dengue, Grade 3	19 157	–	9-Apr-23
In week 33 of 2024, 1109 new dengue cases were reported. This represents an 8% decrease in the number of reported cases compared with the previous week. The highest number of cases reported in week 33 were from Punjab province, accounting for 81% of the total new cases. From week 1 of 2024 to week 33 of 2024, a total of 19 157 cases were reported, with the majority (64%) reported from Punjab province, followed by Balochistan province (20%).						

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 7 August 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
Pakistan	Biological	Diphtheria	Ungraded	4	0	11-Feb-23
In week 32 of 2024, four probable diphtheria cases were reported, with three cases reported from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and one case from Sindh province. In response, more than 1.9 million people received a diphtheria-containing vaccine across various regions, including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab, and Balochistan provinces.						
Pakistan	Biological	Malaria	Ungraded	70 137	–	23-Sep-22
From 8 to 14 July 2024, 70 137 malaria cases were reported. Most of the cases were reported from Sindh province (55 682 cases, 79%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (5755 cases, 8.2%).						
Pakistan	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).						
Pakistan	Biological	Wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1)	Ungraded	12	0	16-Mar-23
Wild poliovirus is endemic in Pakistan, and instances are reported retrospectively. During week 31 of 2024, three wild poliovirus type 1 cases were reported. Two cases were reported from Balochistan province, and one case was reported from Punjab province. For 2024, Pakistan reported 12 wild poliovirus type 1 cases. 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.						
Qatar	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	514 524	690	3-Jan-20
As at 7 August 2024, 514 524 COVID-19 cases and 690 deaths had been reported, giving a case fatality ratio of 0.1%.						
Saudi Arabia	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	841 469	9646	3-Mar-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Saudi Arabia	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.						
Saudi Arabia	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.						
Somalia	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	27 334	1361	16-Mar-20
As at 7 August 2024, 27 334 confirmed COVID-19 cases had been reported, with 1361 deaths, giving a case fatality ratio of 5%.						
Somalia	Biological	Cholera	Multi-region Cholera, Grade 3	17 246	137	2-Aug-18
As at 28 July 2024, 17 246 cholera cases had been reported in 2024. Of these, 63% were severe cases and 59% were children aged under 5 years. By the same date, there had been 137 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.						
Somalia	Biological	Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2)	Polio (cVDPV), Grade 2	28	–	18-Aug-20
From 1 January to 21 July 2024, three new cVDPV2 cases were reported from Bardera district of Gedo province (two cases) and Baidoa district of Bay province (one case). From the start of the outbreak in August 2020 to 28 July 2024, 28 cases of cVDPV2 were reported.						
Somalia	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.						
Somalia	Biological	Diphtheria	Somalia Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	638	80	29-Jan-24
A diphtheria outbreak in Somalia started in Hirshabelle State in July 2023 and spread to Puntland and Galmudug states in September 2023. As at 28 July 2024, 638 suspected cases and 80 deaths have been reported.						

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 7 August 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
Somalia	Climatological	Drought	Greater Horn of Africa Drought and Food Insecurity, Grade 3	–	134	6-Feb-22
<p>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.</p>						
Somalia	Biological	Measles	Somalia Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	8958	41	3-Sep-22
<p>A measles outbreak has been spreading in Somalia since 2023. As at 28 July 2024, the surveillance system for fever and rash, used by public health emergency and surveillance coordinators in drought-affected districts, has reported a total of 8958 suspected measles cases and at least 41 deaths since the start of 2024.</p>						
Sudan	Societal	Armed conflict	Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Grade 3	–	–	22-Jan-21
<p>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.</p>						
Sudan	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	64 317	5047	15-Mar-20
<p>As at 7 August 2024, 64 317 COVID-19 cases and 5047 deaths had been reported.</p>						
Sudan	Biological	Cholera	Multi-region Cholera, Grade 3	11 212	309	5-Oct-23
<p>From 1 January to 21 June 2024, 11 212 cholera cases, including 309 deaths (case fatality ratio: 2.8%), were reported across 12 states. A 75% decrease was observed in the number of reported cases in week 24 of 2024 (one case) compared with week 23 of 2024 (four cases). No deaths were reported in the previous three weeks. These figures should be interpreted with caution: the data comes from an early warning system that does not cover all states and has low data completeness.</p>						
Sudan	Biological	Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2)	Polio (cVDPV), Grade 2	0	0	8-Oct-20
<p>No new cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2024 and 2023.</p>						
Sudan	Biological	Dengue	Multi-region Dengue, Grade 3	9316	71	20-Oct-21
<p>During week 24 of 2024, eight dengue cases were reported, compared with 27 cases in week 23. No deaths were reported in the preceding seven weeks. From 1 January to 21 June 2024, 9316 dengue cases were reported, with 71 deaths (case fatality ratio: 0.8%) across 12 states. These figures should be interpreted with caution: the data comes from an early warning system that does not cover all states and has low data completeness.</p>						
Sudan	Climatological	Drought	Greater Horn of Africa Drought and Food Insecurity, Grade 3	–	–	21-May-23
<p>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.</p>						
Sudan	Biological	Malaria	Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Grade 3	1 621 164	172	10-Sep-22
<p>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 across 15 states. These figures should be interpreted with caution: the data comes from an early warning system that does not cover all states and has low data completeness.</p>						
Sudan	Biological	Measles	Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Grade 3	4871	108	8-Jan-21
<p>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. These figures should be interpreted with caution: the data comes from an early warning system that does not cover all states and has low data completeness.</p>						

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 7 August 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
Syrian Arab Republic	Societal	Armed conflict	Syrian Arab Republic Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	–	–	27-Jun-18
The security situation within the Syrian Arab Republic remains unstable.						
Syrian Arab Republic	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	57 423	3163	23-Mar-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Tunisia	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 153 361	29 423	3-Feb-20
As at 7 August 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.						
United Arab Emirates	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 067 030	2349	29-Jan-20
As at 7 August 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.						
United Arab Emirates	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.						
Yemen	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	11 945	2159	4-Oct-20
As at 7 August 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.						
Yemen	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.						
Yemen	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.						
Yemen	Biological	Dengue	Multi-Region Dengue, Grade 3	11 105	11	25-Jan-24
As at 3 August 2024, 11 105 suspected dengue cases were reported, including 11 deaths (case fatality ratio: 0.1%). The current trend of dengue cases remains within the expected seasonal range across most of the country. However, concerns are growing about the potential impact of flooding in the western highlands and the southern coastal areas. These concerns are particularly focused on vector-borne diseases, which can spread more easily in these environments, especially after flooding.						
Yemen	Biological	Diphtheria	Yemen Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	1059	46	25-Jan-24
As at 3 August 2024, 1059 suspected diphtheria cases, including 46 deaths (case fatality ratio: 4.3%) have been reported. The number of cases remains within the seasonally expected range for the country. Diphtheria antitoxin stocks are available in health care facilities, following WHO's management and distribution of global stocks.						
Yemen	Biological	Measles	Yemen Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	26 109	222	29-Mar-21
From 1 January to 3 August 2024, 26 109 suspected measles cases were reported, including 222 deaths (case fatality ratio: 0.85%). The highest number of cases was reported from Sa'ada governorate, accounting for 19% of Yemen's total measles reports.						



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Data and information are provided by Member States through WHO country offices. Situations are evolving and dynamic, therefore the figures stated herein are subject to change.

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