



WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean
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8–21 August 2024

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Public health events and emergencies dashboard

8–21 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.

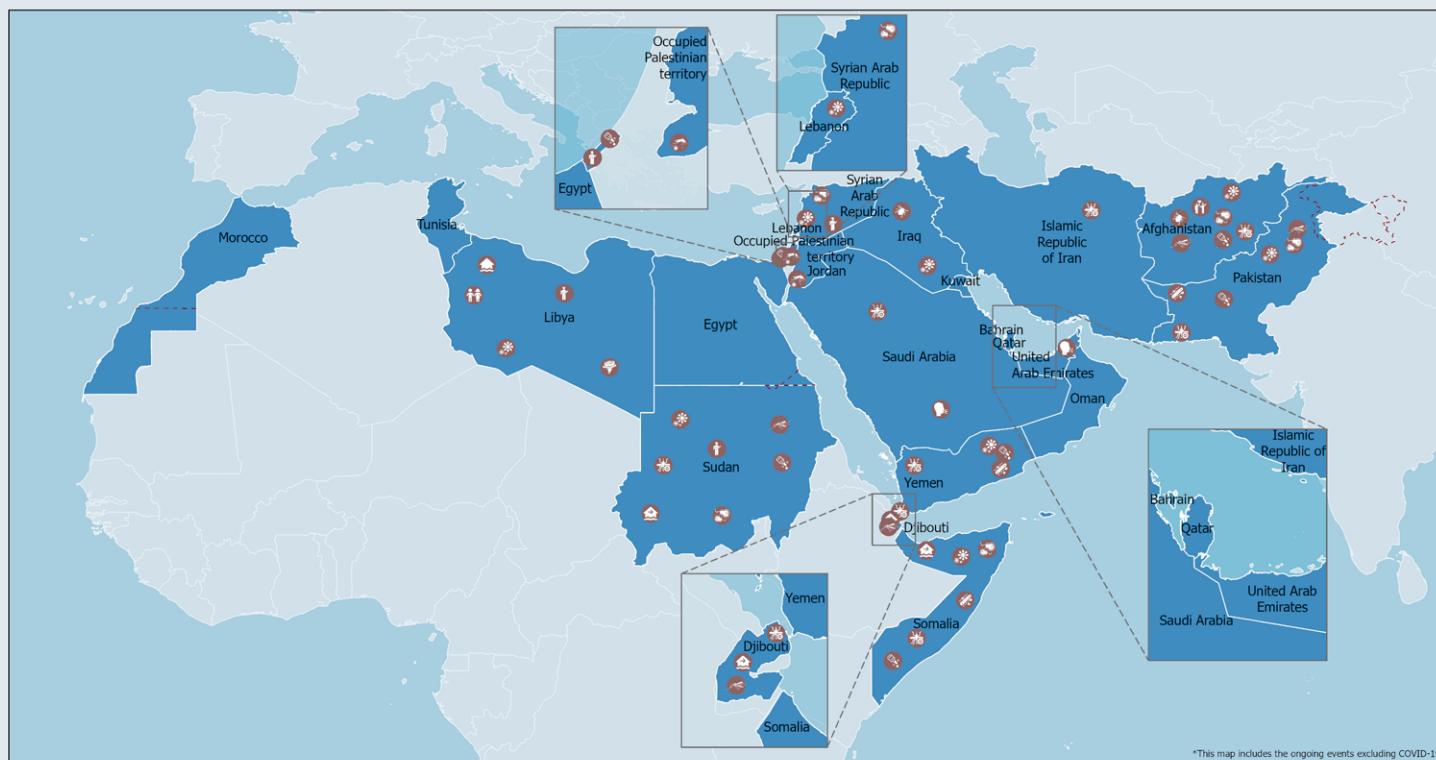
[More information on WHO grading, according to the Emergency Response Framework](#)

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 21 August 2024



*This map includes the ongoing events excluding COVID-19.

Armed conflict	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	Dengue	Malaria	Storm	Disputed boundaries
Acute watery diarrhoea/cholera	Diphtheria	Middle East respiratory syndrome	Measles	Refugee influx from Sudan	WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region
Civil unrest	Floods	West Nile fever	Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus/wild poliovirus	Other countries and territories	

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.

Somalia: the battle against cholera

BACKGROUND

Cholera, an acute diarrhoeal disease caused by the ingestion of contaminated water or food, remains a major public health issue in Somalia. Since 2017, the country has been facing a cholera outbreak, with transmission continuing uninterrupted in several regions.

Prolonged conflict and political instability have weakened health care systems and disrupted access to clean water and sanitation, which was often limited in the first place. There is widespread malnutrition and inadequate sanitation infrastructure, particularly in drought and flood-affected areas. All these factors contribute to the outbreak.

Extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods, can contaminate water sources, as can poor hygiene conditions, especially in overcrowded displacement camps.

Vulnerable populations, including children aged under 5 years and women, are disproportionately impacted, while limited health care capacity, weak disease surveillance and inadequate vaccine coverage hinder effective outbreak control.

Addressing cholera in Somalia requires a coordinated approach that enhances health care, improves water and sanitation infrastructure and ensures long-term stability.



Drought is one of the extreme weather events that contribute to cholera outbreaks.

Photo credit: WHO/G. Ritlewski

SITUATION UPDATE

From 8 to 21 August 2024, a total of 641 new suspected cholera cases were reported across districts in Somalia. From 8 to 11 August, 313 new suspected cases were reported from 21 districts, with no deaths. Among these cases, 71% were severe, 56% involved children aged under 5 years, and 56% were females. From 12 to 18 August, 328 new suspected cases were reported from 26 districts, of which 61% were classified as severe. The majority of affected individuals were again children aged under 5 years (52%) and women (57%). No deaths were reported during this period.

Since the start of 2024, there have been 18 218 suspected cholera cases reported, including 138 deaths (a case fatality ratio of 0.7%). The Banaadir and Kismayo regions are the most affected, with 2178 and 3004 cases respectively. Severe cases constitute 64% of the total caseload, underscoring the gravity of the outbreak. During the same period, 1721 stool cultures from suspected cases were tested, of which 675 were positive for *Vibrio cholerae* 01 Ogawa.

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Key response activities to contain the outbreak, implemented by WHO in collaboration with Somalia's Ministry of Health, include:

- **Coordination meetings**
Meetings at the state and regional levels with key stakeholders have been held to coordinate response efforts and share information.
- **Case management guidelines**
Standardized guidelines were distributed to manage cholera cases to ensure proper diagnosis and treatment across health care facilities.
- **Surveillance and case reporting**
Active case identification and reporting mechanisms have been strengthened, along with regular updates to inform timely decision-making.
- **Stool sample testing**
Stool samples from suspected cases were collected and tested using both rapid diagnostic tests (RDT) and

culture methods. In week 33 of 2024, 33 out of 119 RDT samples tested positive for cholera.

- **Oral cholera vaccination**
A vaccination campaign targeting high-risk areas achieved an impressive 97% coverage, with 895 680 individuals across several districts vaccinated. High vaccination rates were reported in Bossaso (100%), Balad (99%) and Garowe (96%) districts.

There is also a growing emphasis on integrating the Global Task Force on Cholera Control (GTFCC) strategy which promotes a multisectoral approach focused on improving water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure, strengthening disease surveillance and expanding oral cholera vaccine campaigns. These efforts, combined with enhanced local capacity-building and more effective outbreak response coordination, are critical to controlling cholera and reducing mortality rates in Somalia.

Eastern Mediterranean Region: empowering public health with Power BI

BACKGROUND

Microsoft Power BI is a business analytics platform with robust capabilities for data aggregation, analysis and visualization. It allows users to transform health related raw data — unprocessed or primary data collected directly from sources — into meaningful insights through interactive dashboards and reports.

Microsoft Power BI can handle diverse and complex data sources, making it an ideal tool for public health sectors where making timely, informed, data-driven decisions is critical. Its ability to provide real-time monitoring and predictive analytics helps health officials effectively manage and anticipate public health issues. Interactive dashboards and reports enhance transparency and public engagement, building trust and fostering a deeper understanding of health data among communities.



Participants engage in discussions during a training session on Power BI at the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office.

Photo credit: WHO

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

To address the growing demand for enhanced data management and analytical capabilities in public health, the Regional Office of the Eastern Mediterranean conducted an introductory training on Microsoft Power BI software. The training, conducted between May and July 2024, aimed to enhance the capabilities of staff members by equipping them with advanced data analysis and visualization tools.

The training enhanced the data management and analytical skills of 27 participants from different public health teams, including data analysts, epidemiologists and [One Health](#) professionals. The diversity of participants' backgrounds reflects the relevance and demand for Microsoft Power BI proficiency across different roles.

The training began with the basics — installing and setting up Microsoft Power BI Desktop, loading data and creating basic visualizations — before moving on to advanced topics, including using Data Analysis Expressions — formula language used for analysis and calculation — and visualizing health data on maps and bookmarks which capture the state of a report page. Participants also practiced publishing reports and designing dashboards for multiple platforms, including mobile devices, and importing data from online sources.

In the concluding session, participants developed and published dashboards and presented their work. Feedback was positive, with participants expressing appreciation for the clear purpose, structure and content of the sessions.

A regional community of practice for data analysts will be established as part of an initiative to empower the public health workforce in the Eastern Mediterranean Region with advanced data analytics tools. This community will serve as a forum for ongoing discussions and sharing best practices, and support members on different aspects of data management and analysis. The aim is to foster a collaborative environment in which data professionals can continuously learn from one another and enhance their skills.

A series of follow-up sessions has been initiated to ensure that training participants are updated with the latest features and advances in software and programmes like Microsoft Power BI. These sessions aim to keep the public health workforce abreast of technological innovations and enhance their capability to make informed decisions and develop effective public health strategies.

The training provided participants with the essential skills to effectively use Microsoft Power BI for data management and analysis and contribute to informed decision-making and strategic development in public health. Establishing the community of practice and the series of follow-up sessions will sustain and expand the impact of the training, empowering professionals to harness the full potential of data analytics in their work.

New public health events and emergencies

8–21 August 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade ^a	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start ^b
Afghanistan	Biological	Malaria	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	2450	–	15-Aug-24
From 11 April to 10 August 2024, 19 confirmed malaria outbreaks were reported across 6 provinces. These outbreaks resulted in 2450 suspected malaria cases from 17 districts. Of these cases, 2351 samples were collected, with 2244 testing positive (positivity rate 95.4%). Among the total cases, 1145 (46.7%) were females, and 335 (13.7%) were children aged under 5 years.						
Jordan	Biological	West Nile fever	Ungraded	1	0	14-Aug-24
On 29 July 2024, a case of West Nile fever was reported in a 6-year-old child. The Ministry of Health has initiated spraying campaigns targeting the breeding sites of Culex mosquitoes at wastewater treatment plants in Karak city.						
Libya	Disaster	Floods	Ungraded	–	–	19-Aug-24
On 11 August 2024, Kufra district in southeastern Libya experienced heavy rains that caused severe flooding and substantial property damage. No casualties were reported. The main hospital was subsequently put out of service. On 16 August, Ghat, Tahala and surrounding districts in southwest Libya also experienced severe flooding, significantly disrupting health services and infrastructure. Between 400–500 families were displaced from Ghat city, and about 8000 people from Tahala. In response, WHO deployed 6 mobile clinics to provide medical services and distributed 24 emergency and pediatric medical kits in Ghat.						
Syrian Arab Republic	Biological	Cholera	Multi-Region Cholera, Grade 3	6	0	13-Aug-24
From 13 to 17 August 2024, 6 suspected cholera cases were reported from Al Kasrah subdistrict, Deir-ez-Zor. Cases emerged from 4 communities: Al Kasrah, Hammar Alali, Al Kobar and Sawa camp. The first case, a 12-year-old child, tested positive for cholera <i>serotype O1</i> , with 2 other cases confirmed via stool cultures. In response, the Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Working Group is conducting water tests. Public health responses include treatment, infection control and active case finding. Coordination with local authorities continues, and the outbreak is being effectively managed.						

^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 21 August 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
Afghanistan	Biological	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	114 230	56	22-Sep-21
During week 33 of 2024, 6081 cases of AWD with dehydration were reported, with 3 associated deaths from 230 districts, a 6.1% decrease in case numbers compared with the previous week. From 1 January to 17 August 2024, 114 230 cases of AWD with dehydration and 56 associated deaths had been reported from 339 districts (case fatality ratio 0.05%). Of these cases, 63 591 (55.7%) were children aged under 5 years, and 56 487 (49.5%) were female. During the same period, 5972 rapid diagnostic tests were conducted for AWD with dehydration cases, of which 835 tested positive (positivity rate of 14.0%).						
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	867	73	5-Mar-23
During week 33 of 2024, 53 suspected cases of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, with 4 associated deaths, were reported, a 23.3% increase in suspected cases compared with the previous week. From 1 January to 17 August 2024, a total of 867 suspected cases of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, with 73 associated deaths, had been reported (case fatality ratio 8.4%). Out of the total cases, 866 (99.9%) were aged over 5 years, and 260 (30%) were female. Among the 73 deaths, 72 (98.6%) were aged over 5 years, and 17 (23.3%) were female.						
Afghanistan	Biological	Dengue	Multi-Region Dengue, Grade 3	1721	0	14-Aug-22
During week 33 of 2024, Nangarhar province reported 77 suspected dengue cases, with no associated deaths, a 39.8% decrease in suspected case numbers compared with the previous week. From 1 January to 17 August 2024, 1721 suspected cases of dengue were reported, with no associated deaths. Of these, 932 cases (54.2%) were female, and 29 cases (1.7%) were children aged under 5 years. During the same period, 693 samples were tested, of which 230 were positive (positivity rate 33.2%).						
Afghanistan	Biological	Measles	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	45 716	206	19-Apr-21
During week 33 of 2024, 1370 suspected measles cases and 8 associated deaths were reported. This represents an 11.4% decrease in the number of suspected measles cases compared with the previous week. Of the total deaths, 7 were children aged under 5 years, and 6 were females. From 1 January to 17 August 2024, 45 716 suspected measles cases and 206 deaths (case fatality ratio: 0.5%) were reported. Among suspected measles cases, 36 652 (80.2%) were children aged under 5 years; 20 749 (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, 2 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 21 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 21 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	1285	–	15-Jul-24
During week 33 of 2024, 8 dengue cases were reported. For 2024 a total of 1285 dengue cases were reported.						
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	32 166	1	13-Feb-19
During week 33 of 2024, 184 malaria cases were reported. A total of 32 166 malaria cases and 1 death were reported in 2024.						

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 21 August 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
Egypt	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	516 023	24 830	16-Feb-20
As at 21 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 21 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	193	3	18-Jun-24
From 27 May to 21 August 2024, 193 dengue cases and 3 deaths were reported.						
Iraq	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	2 465 545	25 375	24-Feb-20
As at 21 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	601	38	21-Apr-22
From week 1 to week 33 of 2024, 601 suspected Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever cases were reported, with 38 deaths, giving a case fatality ratio of 6.3%. Among the suspected cases, 150 were confirmed, with 22 deaths, giving a case fatality ratio of 14.6% 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 21 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 21 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 21 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 10 August 2024, 178 suspected measles cases have been reported, with no deaths. Of the suspected 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 21 August 2024, 507 269 confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported, with 6437 deaths (case fatality ratio: 1.3%).						
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.						

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 21 August 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
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 6 districts, with Sabha district most affected. As at week 49 of 2023, 1962 suspected measles and rubella cases had been reported, of which 251 measles cases and 196 rubella cases were confirmed, with 1 associated death. Between then and 18 August 2024, reporting of data has been intermittent. Shahat municipality has exceeded the alert threshold for rubella.						
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. As at 12 August 2024, the number of displaced persons from Sudan reached around 100 000.						
Morocco	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 277 956	16 298	3-Mar-20
As at 21 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	98 651	40 858	7-Oct-23
Ongoing war in the occupied Palestinian territory since 7 October 2023, have compounded an existing health crisis. As at 20 August 2024, the Palestinian Ministry of Health reported that over 40 858 people had been killed and more than 98 651 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 21 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	1	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 6 environmental samples from Deir Al-Balah 3 and Khan Yunis 3 in the Gaza Strip. Subsequently, on 16 August 2024, the Ministry of Health reported the first case of cVDPV2 in a 10-month-old child in Deir Al-Balah. The child had not received any doses of the polio vaccine. The infection was confirmed to be caused by a strain of poliovirus derived from the vaccine.						
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 21 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 21 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	49 885	0	17-Apr-22
During week 33 of 2024, 2388 cholera cases were reported. This marks a 7% decrease in the number of reported cases compared with the previous week. A total of 49 885 cases had been reported in 2024, with most of the cases (69%) reported from Punjab province, followed by Balochistan province (15%).						
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 21 August 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
Pakistan	Biological	Diphtheria	Ungraded	1	0	11-Feb-23
From 12 to 18 August 2024, only 1 diphtheria case was reported in Punjab province.						
Pakistan	Biological	Malaria	Ungraded	80 834	–	23-Sep-22
From 12 to 18 August 2024, 80 834 malaria cases were reported. Most of the cases were reported from Sindh province (67 953 cases, 84%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (6120 cases, 7.5%).						
Pakistan	Biological	Measles	Ungraded	509	–	26-Jan-21
From 12 to 18 August 2024, 509 suspected measles cases were reported. Most of the cases were reported from Punjab province (263 cases, 52%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (174 cases, 34%).						
Pakistan	Biological	Wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1)	Ungraded	14	0	16-Mar-23
During week 32 of 2024, 2 wild poliovirus type 1 cases were reported from Balochistan province. For 2024, Pakistan reported 14 wild poliovirus type 1 cases.						
Qatar	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	514 524	690	3-Jan-20
As at 21 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 21 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 21 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	17 890	138	2-Aug-18
As at 11 August 2024, 17 890 cholera cases had been reported in 2024. Of these, 64% were severe cases and 59% were children aged under 5 years. By the same date, there had been 138 associated deaths, resulting in a case fatality ratio of 0.7%. 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, 3 new cVDPV2 cases were reported from Bardera district of Gedo province (2 cases) and Baidoa district of Bay province (1 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	667	81	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. From July 2023 to 11 August 2024, 667 suspected cases and 81 deaths were reported.						

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 21 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>At the start of 2023, Somalia faced its fifth consecutive failed rainy season, resulting in a worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes and affecting more than 7.8 million people. In October 2023, Somalia experienced El Niño floods which, rather than offset the impact of drought, caused serious damage. In 2024, 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. Flash floods killed 7 people, bringing the total number of confirmed deaths to 134 since October 2023. As at 12 August 2024, the Somalia Humanitarian Fund had allocated US\$ 28.6 million to support 54 partners with lifesaving interventions.</p>						
Somalia	Biological	Measles	Somalia Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	9302	32	3-Sep-22
<p>A measles outbreak has been spreading in Somalia since 2023. As at 11 August 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 9302 suspected measles cases and at least 32 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 16 August 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 19 724 fatalities, including 45 humanitarian workers. Establishing the exact numbers of civilian casualties and injuries has been challenging. As at 18 August 2024, there have been 95 verified attacks on health care facilities, resulting in 153 deaths and 118 injuries.</p>						
Sudan	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	64 317	5047	15-Mar-20
<p>As at 21 August 2024, 64 317 COVID-19 cases and 5047 deaths had been reported.</p>						
Sudan	Biological	Cholera	Multi-region Cholera, Grade 3	464	24	5-Oct-23
<p>From 22 July to 17 August 2024, 464 cholera cases, including 24 deaths (case fatality ratio: 5.7%) were reported from five 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	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	9484	75	20-Oct-21
<p>From 1 January to 20 August 2024, 9484 dengue cases, including 75 deaths, with a case fatality ratio of 0.8% were reported from 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	5469	119	8-Jan-21
<p>From 1 January to 20 August 2024, 5469 measles cases, including 119 deaths (case fatality ratio: 2.17%) were reported from 11 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 21 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 21 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 21 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 21 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 21 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 2 (cVDPV2)	Polio (cVDPV), Grade 2	33	0	30-Nov-21
No new vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 isolates were reported during week 32 of 2024. For 2024, Yemen has reported a total of 33 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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