



WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean
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22 August–4 September 2024

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Public health events and emergencies dashboard

22 August–4 September 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.

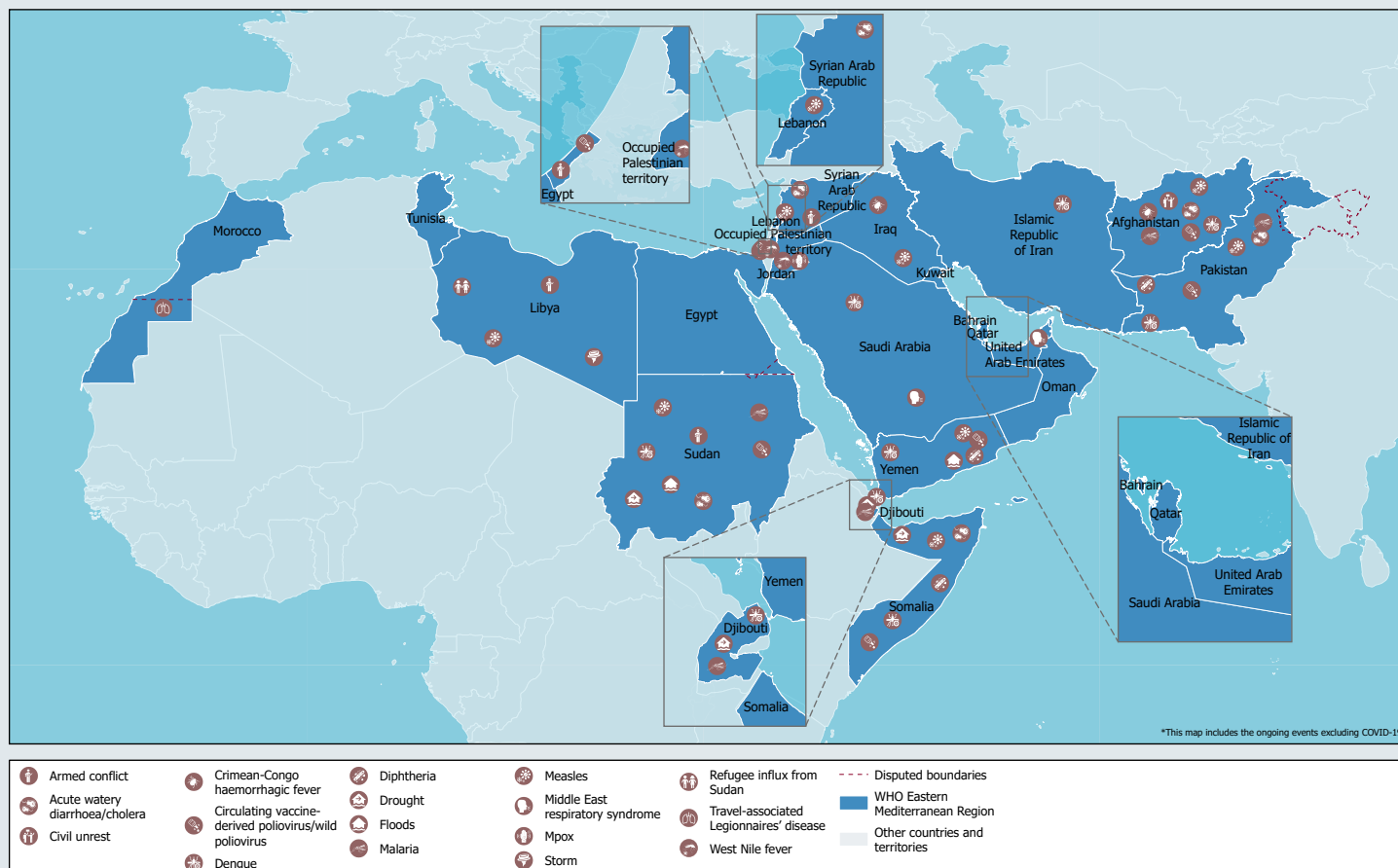
[More information on WHO grading, according to the Emergency Response Framework](#)

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 4 September 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.

Jordan: efforts to manage West Nile fever

BACKGROUND

West Nile fever (WNF) is a mosquito-borne viral disease caused by the West Nile virus (WNV). It was first identified in Uganda, on the western side of the River Nile, in 1937. The virus is primarily transmitted by *Culex* mosquitoes which act as vectors after feeding on infected wild birds (the virus reservoirs). Birds are key carriers of WNV, especially during migration. Travelling along migratory routes, they can bring the virus to new areas. Mosquitoes that bite infected birds become carriers of the virus, spreading it to other birds, animals and humans (Fig. 1).

Humans are considered dead-end hosts, meaning they do not contribute to further transmission of the virus though 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.

Most cases of WNF are asymptomatic. Symptomatic cases include fever, joint pain, swollen lymph nodes and rashes. Severe cases can result in meningitis.

In the Eastern Mediterranean Region, including Jordan, environmental conditions favour the spread of WNF. Warm temperatures and the prevalence of *Culex* mosquitoes, especially near water sources, elevate the risk of outbreaks. Aided by bird migration, WNV can easily spread across borders making regional surveillance crucial. Most human cases are asymptomatic, making it difficult to detect infections without robust monitoring systems. Since there is no approved vaccine for humans, preventing outbreaks depends on the timely identification of cases and the implementation of proactive mosquito control measures.

SITUATION UPDATE

Jordan began to monitor WNF in 1998 with a seroprevalence study conducted in Hashimiah town.

In 2024, the risk of WNF increased in Jordan when neighbouring countries reported an upsurge of cases. On 4 September 2024, Jordan's Ministry of Health reported a confirmed case of WNF, a 6-year-old female from Karak city who was admitted to hospital on 23 July with a fever that was followed by skin rash. The rash was blanchable and macular, appeared below the knees on both sides and persisted for four days. The symptoms led to an initial

suspicion of hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis. The case was placed under medical supervision, recovered and was discharged from hospital on 18 August 2024 after completing two incubation periods.

Laboratory confirmation of the case was through a PCR test at the central laboratory of the Ministry of Health.

The case highlights the ongoing risk of WNF transmission in Jordan and reinforces the importance of surveillance and rapid response to prevent further spread.



Culex mosquitoes are the main source of transmission of West Nile virus.

Photo credit: ECDC/Francis Schaffner

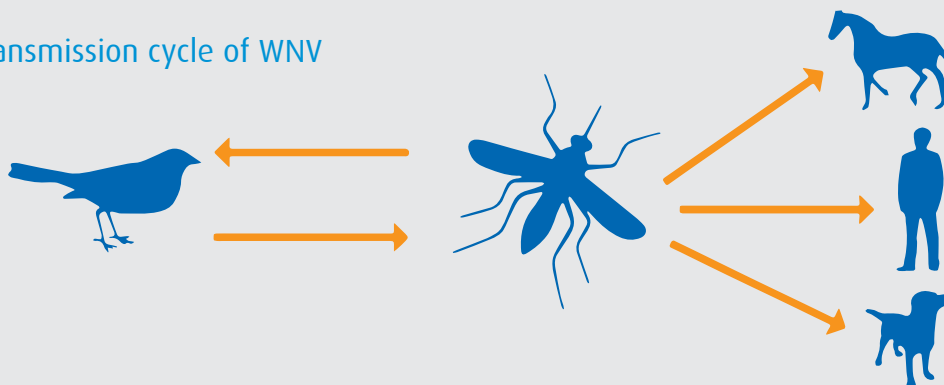
Jordan: efforts to manage West Nile fever

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Prevention efforts are critical, especially given there is no human vaccine for WNF. In response, the Ministry of Health implemented the following measures:

- Following the confirmed case of WNF, the Ministry of Health launched targeted mosquito control efforts focusing on areas identified as *Culex* mosquito breeding sites. These spraying campaigns aim to reduce mosquito populations and limit the risk of further virus transmission.
- A committee has been established to implement a preparedness and response plan for WNF.
- Four sentinel sites were assigned to report and monitor acute fever cases.
- The case definition of WNF was redistributed to all reporting sites and public health officers were alerted to detect cases with clinical manifestations suggestive of WNF.
- Mosquito control programmes, initially aimed at malaria control and including entomological research, were strengthened, with enhanced mosquito surveillance based on larval collection.
- Entomology and laboratory capacities for vector surveillance were strengthened with governmental and non-governmental support.
- Community awareness campaigns about the importance of eliminating mosquito breeding sites were conducted.

Fig. 1. The transmission cycle of WNV



Recommendations:

In the absence of a vaccine the only way to reduce infection is by raising awareness of the risk factors and educating people about the measures they can take to reduce exposure to the virus, with a focus on public health educational messages such as the following:

- **Reduce the risk of mosquito transmission**
Efforts to prevent transmission should first focus on personal and community protection against mosquito bites through using mosquito nets, insect repellents, the wearing of light-coloured clothing (long-sleeved shirts and trousers) and avoiding outdoor activity at peak biting times. Community programmes should also encourage communities to destroy mosquito breeding sites in residential areas.
- **Reduce the risk of animal-to-human transmission**
Gloves and other protective clothing should be worn while handling sick animals or their tissues and during slaughtering and culling.
- **Reduce the risk of transmission through blood transfusion and organ transplants**
Blood and organ donation restrictions and laboratory testing should be considered in affected areas at the time of the outbreak and after assessing the local/regional epidemiological situation.

The ongoing response efforts reflect Jordan's commitment to preventing further spread of WNF and ensuring the safety of the population through proactive vector control and public health interventions. By highlighting the importance of maintaining effective surveillance systems to guide public health responses and limit transmission, actively monitoring transmission of the virus, detecting new cases early and enforcing vector control strategies WHO and the Jordanian Ministry of Health can minimize the impact of the disease and protect public health.

New public health events and emergencies

22 August–4 September 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade ^a	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start ^b
Jordan	Biological	Mpox ^c	Mpox, Grade 3	2	–	3-Sep-24
<p>On 2 September 2024, 1 confirmed mpox case was reported in Jordan (a 33-year-old male). The first mpox case recorded in Jordan was on 8 September 2022. The WHO Country Office in Jordan will support the Jordanian Ministry of Health and provide technical support for genomic sequencing and clade identification of the current case. Since the start of the outbreak, 2 cases have been reported.</p>						
Morocco	Biological	Travel-associated Legionnaires' disease	Ungraded	2	–	28-Aug-24
<p>On 24 August 2024, the European Legionnaires' Disease Surveillance Network notified WHO of a new cluster of 2 cases of Travel-associated Legionnaires' disease, potentially associated with a visit to a hotel in Al Hoceima province, Morocco. The first case was detected in Belgium with symptom onset in September 2023 and the second case was detected in Portugal with symptom onset in July 2024.</p>						
Sudan	Hydrological	Floods	Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Grade 3	–	30	2-Sep-24
<p>On 25 August 2024, the Arba'at Dam in Red Sea State, Sudan, collapsed following heavy rains. Over 30 deaths have been confirmed, and 64 people reported missing. Around 70 villages near the dam were affected, with 20 completely destroyed. Around 13 000 families (65 000 people) living west of the dam have been impacted. Of these, about 10 000 families (50 000 people) have had their homes destroyed or damaged.</p>						
Yemen	Hydrological	Floods	Yemen Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	–	48	27-Aug-24
<p>On 6 August 2024, severe flooding affected over 18 740 families across the Hajjah, Hodeida, Sa'dah, and Taiz governorates of Yemen, resulting in 48 reported deaths. Health infrastructure was heavily impacted, with 11 facilities flooded in Hodeida. Some critical health facilities sustained significant damage. WHO is monitoring for diarrhoeal and vector-borne diseases in the aftermath and providing emergency health kits, mobile clinics and medical supplies to address urgent health needs.</p>						

^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 and mpox

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).

^c Mpox was closed in the EMS when countries in the Region reported no new cases to WHO. It was reopened following the resumption of case reports from these countries when a public health emergency of international concern was declared.

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 4 September 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	120 278	57	22-Sep-21
During week 34 of 2024, 6048 cases and 1 death of AWD with dehydration were reported from 228 districts, almost the same number of cases compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, 120 278 cases of AWD with dehydration and 57 associated deaths have been reported from 340 districts (case fatality ratio: 0.05%). Of these cases, 66 854 (55.6%) were children aged under 5 years, and 59 429 (49.9%) 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	41	3	5-Mar-23
During week 34 of 2024, 41 suspected cases of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, with 3 associated deaths, were reported, a 22.6% decrease in suspected cases compared with the previous week.						
Afghanistan	Biological	Dengue	Multi-Region Dengue, Grade 3	1844	0	14-Aug-22
During week 34 of 2024, Nangarhar province reported 123 suspected dengue cases, with no associated deaths, a 59.7% increase in suspected case numbers compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, 1844 suspected cases of dengue have been reported, with no associated deaths. Of these, 994 cases (53.9%) were females, and 35 cases (1.9%) were children aged under 5 years.						
Afghanistan	Biological	Malaria	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	2850	0	15-Aug-24
Malaria is endemic in some areas of Afghanistan. During week 34 of 2024, 2850 confirmed malaria cases were reported across 24 provinces, with no associated deaths, a 16.6% increase in case numbers compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, 43 886 confirmed malaria cases, with 2 associated deaths have been reported across 32 provinces. Of the cases, 9138 (20.8%) were children aged under 5 years; 20 532 (46.8%) were females.						
Afghanistan	Biological	Measles	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	47 119	213	19-Apr-21
During week 34 of 2024, 1403 suspected measles cases and 7 associated deaths were reported. This shows a slight increase in the number of suspected cases compared with the previous week. Since the start of 2024, a total of 47 119 suspected measles cases and 213 deaths (case fatality ratio: 0.5%) have been reported. Among suspected measles cases, 37 804 (80.2%) were children aged under 5 years; 21 411 (45.4%) were females.						
Afghanistan	Biological	Wild poliovirus type 1	Afghanistan Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	18	0	16-Mar-23
During week 35 of 2024, only 1 wild poliovirus type 1 case was reported. For 2024, Afghanistan has reported a total of 18 wild poliovirus type 1 cases, with no deaths.						
Bahrain	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	696 614	1536	24-Feb-20
As at 4 September 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 4 September 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	1353	4	15-Jul-24
During week 34 of 2024, 7 suspected dengue cases were reported, with no associated deaths. Since the start of 2024, a total of 1353 suspected dengue cases were reported, with 4 associated deaths.						
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.						

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 4 September 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
Djibouti	Biological	Malaria	Ungraded	32 308	1	13-Feb-19
During week 34 of 2024, 143 malaria cases were reported. From 1 January to 7 August 2024, a total of 32 308 malaria cases were reported, with 1 death.						
Egypt	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	516 023	24 830	16-Feb-20
As at 4 September 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 4 September 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 4 September 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	639	39	21-Apr-22
From week 1 to week 35 of 2024, 639 suspected Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever cases were reported, with 39 deaths, giving a case fatality ratio of 6.1%. Among the suspected cases, 161 were confirmed, with 23 deaths, giving a case fatality ratio of 14.2% 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 4 September 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.						
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.						
Kuwait	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	667 177	2570	24-Feb-20
As at 4 September 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 4 September 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. From August 2023 to 1 September 2024, 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 4 September 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 4 September 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 Derna city in Libya, causing 5898 deaths and displacing more than 44 800 people. Later, on 11 August 2024, flooding hit Kufra district, displacing 3000 people and disrupting power and hospital services. In response, WHO provided urgent medical aid to 60 000 people. No further updates regarding the situation in Libya are available as at 2 September 2024.						
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 1 September 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. Additionally, flooding in Libya, on 11 August 2024, displaced another 3000 people within Kufra. In response, WHO has been providing urgent medical aid to 60 000 people. No further updates have been available since 1 September 2024.						
Morocco	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 277 956	16 298	3-Mar-20
As at 4 September 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	100 068	41 479	7-Oct-23
Ongoing war in the occupied Palestinian territory since 7 October 2023, have compounded an existing health crisis. As at 4 September 2024, the Palestinian Ministry of Health reported that 41 479 people had been killed and 100 068 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 4 September 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	10	1	7-Jul-24
From 4 July to 4 September 2024, 10 cases of West Nile fever were reported, including 7 males and 3 females. On 22 August, the International Health Regulations National Focal Point in the occupied Palestinian territory reported the death of a 66-year-old female due to West Nile fever in the West Bank.						
Oman	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	399 449	4628	24-Feb-20
As at 4 September 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 4 September 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	52 793	0	17-Apr-22
During week 34 of 2024, 2908 cholera cases were reported. This marks a 22% increase in the number of reported cases compared with the previous week. Most of the cases in week 34 were reported from Punjab province (71%). From week 1 to week 34 of 2024, 52 793 cases were reported.						
Pakistan	Biological	Dengue	Multi-region Dengue, Grade 3	20 783	–	9-Apr-23
In week 34 of 2024, 1626 dengue cases were reported. This represents a 47% increase in the number of reported cases compared with the previous week. The highest number of cases reported in week 34 were from Punjab province, accounting for 83% of the total new cases. From week 1 of 2024 to week 34 of 2024, a total of 20 783 dengue cases were reported.						

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 4 September 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Cases/injuries	Deaths	Date of start
Pakistan	Biological	Diphtheria	Ungraded	9	0	11-Feb-23
From 18 to 24 August 2024, 9 probable diphtheria cases were reported.						
Pakistan	Biological	Malaria	Ungraded	88 049	–	23-Sep-22
From 18 to 24 August 2024, 88 049 malaria cases were reported. Most of the cases were reported from Sindh province (72 604 cases, 82%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (7362 cases, 8.3%).						
Pakistan	Biological	Measles	Ungraded	662	–	26-Jan-21
From 18 to 24 August 2024, 662 suspected measles cases were reported. Most of the cases were reported from Punjab province (293 cases, 44%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (211 cases, 32%).						
Pakistan	Biological	Wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1)	Ungraded	16	0	16-Mar-23
From week 1 to week 35 of 2024, 16 wild poliovirus type 1 cases were reported.						
Qatar	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	514 524	690	3-Jan-20
As at 4 September 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 4 September 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	8193	0	5-Feb-23
From January to August 2024, 8193 suspected dengue cases were reported, including 4793 confirmed cases.						
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 4 September 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	18 636	138	2-Aug-18
As at 1 September 2024, 18 636 cholera cases had been reported in 2024, with 138 associated deaths, resulting in a case fatality ratio of 0.7%. This marks a decrease in deaths, as no new deaths have been reported since 4 August 2024. Of the total cases, 64% were severe and 58% were children aged under 5 years. 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 1 September 2024, 3 new cVDPV2 cases were reported. from Bardera district of Gedo province (2 cases) and Baidoa district of Bay province (1 case). Since the start of the outbreak in August 2020 to 1 September 2024, 28 cases of cVDPV2 were reported.						
Somalia	Biological	Dengue	Multi-region Dengue, Grade 3	5019	0	5-Oct-23
From the onset of the dengue outbreak on 3 October 2023 to 18 August 2024, 5019 suspected dengue cases were reported. Of these, 1680 cases were confirmed. No deaths have been reported in 2024. The outbreak has spread across 30 districts in five states.						
Somalia	Biological	Diphtheria	Somalia Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	710	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. As at 25 August 2024, 710 suspected cases and 81 deaths have been reported.						

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 4 September 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
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 people, bringing the total number of confirmed deaths to 134 since October 2023. Additionally, in August 2024, riverine flooding displaced 3650 people from the Beledweyne and Afgooye districts. However, the water levels in the Shabelle River soon dropped, reducing the risk of further flooding.						
Somalia	Biological	Measles	Somalia Complex Emergencies, Protracted 3	9651	32	3-Sep-22
A measles outbreak has been spreading in Somalia since 2023. As at 1 September 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 9651 suspected measles cases and at least 32 deaths since the start of 2024.						
Sudan	Societal	Armed conflict	Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Grade 3	–	–	22-Jan-21
From April 2023 to 30 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 more than 20 171 fatalities, including 45 humanitarian workers. Establishing the exact numbers of civilian casualties and injuries has been challenging. As at 3 September 2024, there have been 105 verified attacks on health care facilities, resulting in 183 deaths and 125 injuries.						
Sudan	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	64 317	5047	15-Mar-20
As at 4 September 2024, 64 317 COVID-19 cases and 5047 deaths had been reported.						
Sudan	Biological	Cholera	Multi-region Cholera, Grade 3	2895	112	5-Oct-23
From 22 July to 1 September 2024, 2895 cholera cases, including 112 deaths (case fatality ratio: 3.9%) were reported from 5 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.						
Sudan	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.						
Sudan	Biological	Dengue	Multi-region Dengue, Grade 3	9484	75	20-Oct-21
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.						
Sudan	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.						
Sudan	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 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.						
Sudan	Biological	Measles	Sudan Conflict and Complex Emergency, Grade 3	5469	119	8-Jan-21
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.						

Ongoing public health events and emergencies

As at 4 September 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 4 September 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.						
Syrian Arab Republic	Biological	Cholera	Multi-Region Cholera, Grade 3	454	0	13-Aug-24
In the Syrian Arab Republic, 454 suspected cholera cases were reported, including 15 confirmed cases, with no associated deaths. Among the reported cases, 56% were males, 49% were children aged under 5 years, and 21% were aged between 5 to 14 years. Additionally, 116 cases (16% of the total) have been reported from internally displaced persons camps. Laboratory testing through culture analysis has confirmed a 3% positivity rate, with 15 out of 454 tests returning positive results.						
Tunisia	Biological	COVID-19	COVID-19, Protracted 3	1 153 361	29 423	3-Feb-20
As at 4 September 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 4 September 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 4 September 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 were reported during week 35 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.						

Closed public health events and emergencies

22 August–4 September 2024

Member State/territory	Hazard	Event	WHO grade	Date of start
Libya	Disaster	Floods	Libya Complex Emergencies, Protracted 2	19-Aug-24
<p>On 11 August 2024, Kufra district in southeastern Libya experienced heavy rains that caused severe flooding and substantial property damage, though no casualties were reported. The main hospital was subsequently put out of service. Later, on 16 August, Ghat, Tahala and surrounding regions in southwest Libya also experienced severe flooding, significantly disrupting health services and infrastructure. Approximately 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. As at 2 September, the main hospital had returned to normal service and the situation has stabilized. While there is no need for further special response activities, continuous monitoring for upcoming floods in the area is necessary.</p>				



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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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