

As of 31 May 2023, globally, a total of 24 countries reported AWD/cholera outbreaks. In the Eastern Mediterranean Region of WHO, 8 countries namely, Afghanistan, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen have reported Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/ suspected cholera cases during 2022. In 2023, 6 out of these 8 countries continued to report AWD/ suspected cholera cases in 2023.

During the reporting period (15-31 May 2023), a total of 31,651 new AWD/suspected cholera cases - including 3 associated deaths- were reported from 6 Member States: Afghanistan (8,352 cases; 1 deaths), Lebanon (222 cases; 0 death), Pakistan (5 confirmed cholera cases; 0 death), Somalia (1,054 cases; 1 deaths), Syria (21,664 cases; 0 death), and Yemen (394 cases; 1 death).

During the period of 1 January to 31 May 2023, cumulatively, a total of 136,717 AWD/suspected cholera cases-including 61 associated deaths- were reported from 6 Member States: Afghanistan (59,526 AWD cases; 28 deaths), Lebanon (2,157 cases; 0 death), Pakistan (37 lab. confirmed cases; 0 deaths), Somalia (8,987 cases; 27 deaths), Syria, (62,526 cases; 2 deaths), and Yemen (3,484 cases; 4 deaths).¹

While males and females are almost equally affected by AWD/ suspected cholera in the Region, most of the AWD/ suspected cholera cases in Afghanistan (50%), Somalia (60%), and Syria (45%) are children under five years of age. In Lebanon and Yemen, children under-five years represent 26% and 24% of the total suspected cases respectively. This indicates the need for further investigations to understand other possible pathogens that may cause diarrhoea among children under-five years of age and to strengthen the surveillance and laboratories systems in the Region.

There are many drivers contributing to the resurgence of cholera in the Region, including climate change, conflict and political instability, weak health systems, increased population movement, poor water and sanitation infrastructure and low awareness among the public. With the support of WHO and other partners, all cholera-affected countries implemented multisectoral cholera response interventions, including coordination, water and sanitation, early warning surveillance, laboratory diagnosis, clinical management, risk communication and community engagement, and oral cholera vaccination.

Considering that many countries in the Region are facing natural disasters, political and economic instability, and armed conflicts, it's critical to enhance the preparedness and response capacities for AWD/cholera for the next season.

Therefore, the high-risk countries-with WHO support- need to work on strengthening coordination, building the HCWs capacities for detection, diagnosis, and management and prevention of AWD/cholera outbreaks, in addition to prepositioning of the required health supplies. Furthermore, enhancing and continuing the response activities for the ongoing AWD/cholera outbreaks in the Region is essential. ²

¹ [to the monthly infectious hazard preparedness newsletter of WHO's Health Emergencies Programme for latest data and analysis on epidemic- and pandemic-prone](#) [Subscribe](#)

diseases, as well as news on outbreak preparedness and response within WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Region.

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