- Eastern Mediterranean Flu network (EMFLU)
  - EMFLU is a regional platform for sharing of epidemiological and virological data on influenza in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region. This data collection and sharing tool has been developed in line with activities of Partnership Contribution Plan 2013-2016 under the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Framework. The platform provides quantitative and qualitative data on trend, spread, intensity and impact of influenza in the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

  » Access EMFLU

- Outbreak and Public Health Event Portal (OPHEP)
  - The Outbreak and public health event portal is a centralized online repository for outbreaks and other public health events caused by high-threat pathogens in the Region. The portal currently stores information on confirmed outbreaks and other events that are officially notified to WHO by countries in accordance with the reporting requirements of IHR (2005).

  » Access OPHEP

- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
  - This mobile application on Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) provides access to WHO’s standardized technical guidance documents and resources on MERS. These information resources will provide health workers and other frontline workers with essential information and guidance for the prevention and control of MERS.

- Travellers and Infection Prevention
This app by WHO provides users with critical information on infectious diseases, and infection control/management measures such as patient isolation, hand hygiene and disease-specific guidance, using animation and illustrations for easy understanding. It also includes important contact details for region-specific healthcare centres. Diseases currently covered are EBOLA, MERS, TB and fever.

- Zika
  - The official World Health Organization (WHO) Zika App. Get the latest information for health care workers from WHO on the Zika virus disease by downloading this app.

- electronic-Infection Prevention and Control core components Assessment Tools (e-IPCAT)
  - The WHO infection prevention and control (IPC) core components assessment tools (IPCAT) are based on the WHO document Core components for infection prevention and control programmes. They correspond to the 8 core components of IPC programmes which are essential to the strengthening of capacity for prevention of healthcare-associated infections (HAI) and preparing an efficient response to emergencies involving communicable diseases.
Emerging Infectious Disease Information Portal (EIDIP)

EIDIP, which will provide visual representations of information, data, or knowledge intended to present information quickly and clearly for the HCWs (healthcare workers) in dealing with field investigation for emerging infectious diseases and outbreaks.

Emergency Preparedness Index for Health (EPIH)

EPIH is an electronic tool developed by the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean to support countries of the Region to measure progress in the development of national policies and plans to manage the risks of emergencies and minimize their health consequences. Its purpose is to guide countries in assessing, planning, implementing, and monitoring their progress in a more comprehensive and systematic manner. Development of the EPIH was based on “WHO’s Six-Year Strategic Plan to Minimize the Health Impact of Emergencies and Disasters, 2014–2019.” The Strategic Plan outlines how WHO contributes to the reduction of death, illness, and disability from emergencies while promoting the well-being and dignity of those affected.