

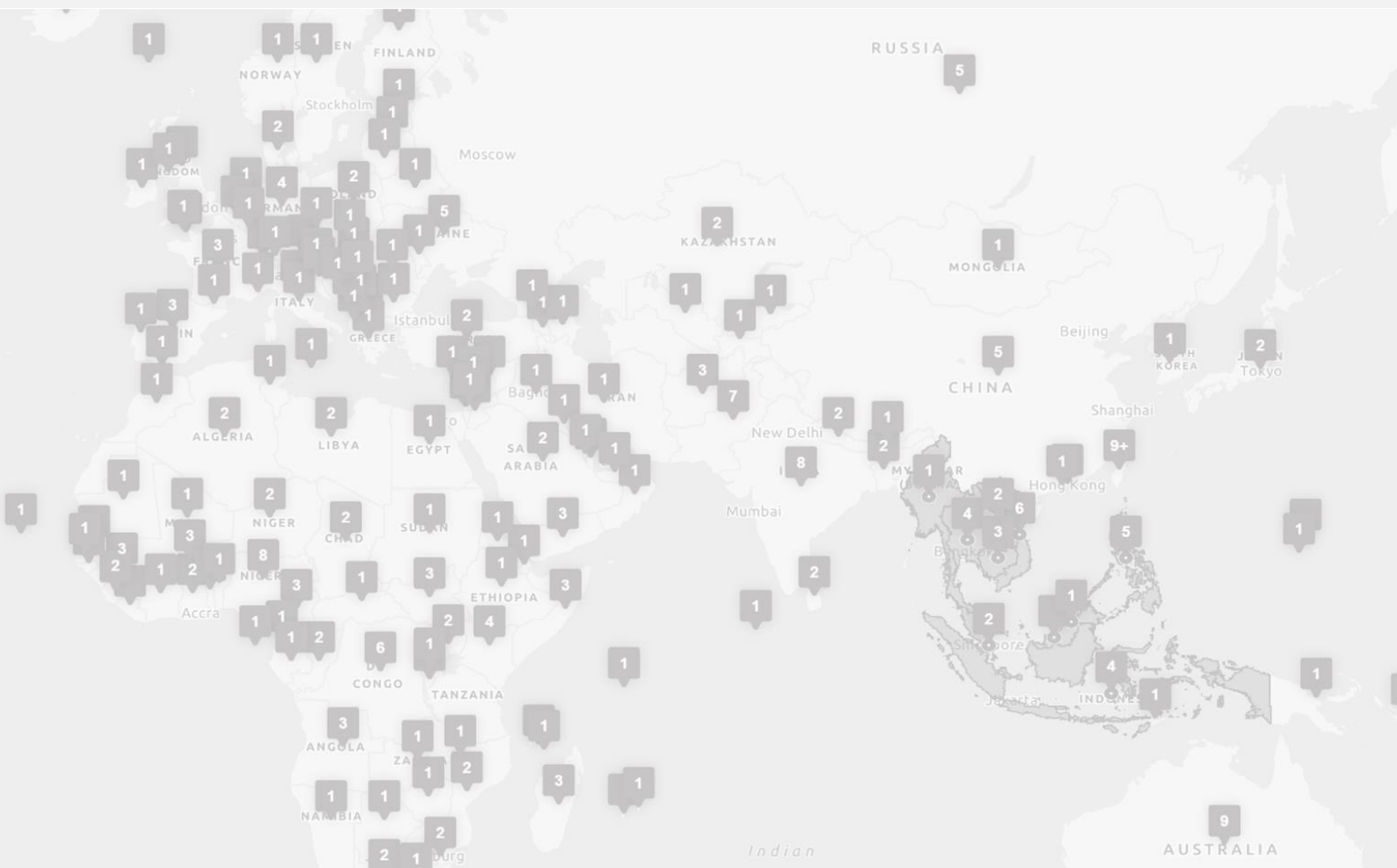
COVID-19 and Other Infectious Diseases Situational Report in the ASEAN+3 Region

ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (ABVC)

as of July 13, 2022



Canada



COVID-19: Highlights and Situation Overview

Global Update

- **Worldwide**, there have been over 563 million cases and over 6 million deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- **The World Health Organization:** The report of the 11th meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR) Emergency Committee addressing the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, held on Friday, July 8, 2022, from 12:00 to 15:30 CEST, has been sent by the WHO Director-General with pleasure. The COVID-19 pandemic is still underway, and the WHO Director-General agrees with the Committee's recommendation that it is a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC). The suggested Temporary Recommendations were subject to consideration by the WHO Director-General after receiving advice from the Committee. The WHO Director-General set temporary recommendations offered. The WHO Director-General has issued temporary recommendations to all States Parties.
 1. MODIFIED: Update national readiness and response plans in accordance with the goals and potential scenarios mentioned in the 2022 WHO Strategic Preparedness, Readiness, and Response Plan to strengthen national response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
 2. MODIFIED: Address risk communications and community engagement challenges and the need to address divergent perceptions in risk between scientific communities, political leaders and the general public.
 3. MODIFIED: Achieve national COVID-19 vaccination targets in accordance with global WHO vaccination targets and the updated WHO SAGE Roadmap for prioritizing uses of COVID-19 vaccines.
 4. MODIFIED: Continue to promote the use of effective, individual-level protective measures to reduce transmission (e.g. wearing of well-fitted masks, distancing, staying home when sick, frequent hand washing, avoiding closed spaces with poor ventilation, crowded places, improving and investing in ventilation of indoor spaces) in order to reduce transmission and slow down viral evolution.
 5. MODIFIED: Take a risk-based approach to mass gathering events by evaluating, mitigating, and communicating risks.
 6. MODIFIED: Adjust COVID-19 surveillance to focus on the burden of COVID-19, its impact on health and public health services; and prepare for sustainable integration with other surveillance systems.
 7. MODIFIED: Make available essential health, social, and education services.
 8. MODIFIED: Continue to adjust international travel-related measures, based on risk assessments.
 9. EXTENDED: Do NOT require proof of vaccination against COVID-19 for international travel as the only pathway or condition permitting international travel.
 10. MODIFIED: Support timely uptake of accurate and timely SARS-CoV-2 testing, linked to WHO recommended therapeutics.
 11. EXTENDED: Conduct epidemiological investigations of SARS-CoV-2 transmission at the human-animal interface and targeted surveillance on potential animal hosts and reservoirs.

Regional Update

- **Cambodia:** Despite being COVID-free for over two months, according to official data provided today, Cambodia has seen an increase in new COVID cases for the sixteenth day in a row. A PCR test identified 16 additional official COVID cases today, raising the total number of COVID cases to 136,390. Cambodia reported 0 more deaths, bringing

the total number of direct COVID-19-related deaths in Cambodia to 3,056. The Ministry is warning everyone to take additional measures or face serious repercussions. After a pause of two months without instances, 84 cases were recorded in the two weeks starting June 28. Laboratory examinations on these cases revealed the variations, according to Ministry of Health spokesman Or Vandine. According to her, the dominant subvariants BA.5 and BA.4 are more easily transmitted than previous iterations of Omicron and other variations, which allows them to proliferate widely. After the news was announced, there was a rush to acquire booster doses, according to vaccination clinics. According to Phorn Thavy at the Tuol Svay Prey health center, many people have been turning up for vaccinations as a result of worries about the spread of the virus this week's increase in COVID-19 cases. However, it appears that COVID instances have returned after a 52-day hiatus when examining the overall COVID picture through data, albeit at considerably lower levels than before (please note results may be up to 2 days behind). It is significant to highlight that according to the Ministry of Health, the daily COVID data do not accurately reflect the number of COVID cases currently present in Cambodia.

- **Indonesia:** 32 individuals were proven to be infected with the Omicron variant by the Athlete's Village COVID-19 Emergency Hospital, 19 of whom also carried the BA.4 and BA.5 subvariants. According to Sumego, the medical staff at the hospital reported that 32 patients had recovered and were free to go. He clarified that there were 32 persons, including 17 men and 15 women. Twenty of them were domestic passengers, while 12 were foreigners. He said that since the government initially reported the occurrence of the BA.4 and BA.5 subvariants in Indonesia, information on 32 Omicron patients and their subvariants had been gathered. The samples evaluated by the Health Ministry's Research and Development team also supported the conclusions about the 19 patients with the Omicron subvariant. On June 6, 2022, the first reports of BA.4 and BA.5 subvariants in Indonesia were received. One Indonesian national who was infected with the BA.4 strain, had asymptomatic clinical symptoms, and had received two vaccinations made up the first four instances. The presence of BA was confirmed in the remaining four.
- **Myanmar:** The first six instances of the COVID-19 pandemic's Omicron BA.4 and BA.5 subvariants have been confirmed by Myanmar's health ministry. After a total of 16 laboratory samples of returnees who have been infected with COVID-19 were performed at the Department of Medical Research on June 30, it was reported in the Ministry's release on Monday that SARS-CoV-2 variant Omicron BA.4 and BA.5 were discovered in one sample and five samples, respectively, of returnees from foreign countries. According to the report, they are all nationals of Myanmar and are in good health.
- The **Philippines** has detected 79 additional cases of three Omicron subvariants -- BA.5 (60), BA.2.12.1 (17), and BA.4 (2), all recorded from July 7 to 11. Of the total BA.5 cases, 58 cases were from Western Visayas and one each from Davao Region and Soccsargen. The Department of Health (DOH) is still verifying the exposure and travel history of each of the infected persons. One case has presented with mild symptoms and the symptoms of the remaining 59 are being verified. Currently, 43 of the cases are tagged as recovered, 14 are still undergoing isolation while the outcomes of the remaining three are still being verified. For the additional BA.2.12.1 cases, six were from Western Visayas, 10 were from Davao Region and one was a returning overseas Filipino. The DOH is still verifying their vaccination status, exposures, and travel histories. Two presented mild symptoms, one had severe symptoms, and one was asymptomatic. The signs and symptoms of the remaining 13 are still being verified. 15 of the 17 cases are tagged as recovered and two are still undergoing isolation. For the additional BA.4 cases, one was from Western Visayas and one was from Soccsargen. Their exposure and travel histories are still unknown. One case is fully vaccinated while the other one is

unvaccinated. Moreover, both cases presented mild symptoms and are now reported as recovered.

- **South Korea's** daily COVID-19 infections have jumped above 40,000 for the first time in two months, with the government warning of a potential five-fold surge in the coming months. According to the Prime Minister, daily infections could soar to as many as 200,000 between mid-August and late September, citing the view of the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA) and experts. South Korea in May removed most of its pandemic-related restrictions, including an outdoor mask mandate, as cases slowed after peaking at more than 600,000 per day in mid-March. The Prime Minister added that the government has no immediate plans to bring back restrictions but does not rule them out if there is a "critical change" in the COVID-19 situation, and a seven-day quarantine requirement for those with COVID-19 remains in place.
- **Japan:** Indicating the country is experiencing a seventh wave of infections, Japan reported more than 76,000 new coronavirus cases on Tuesday, more than doubling from a week earlier and above the 70,000 threshold for the first time since March 3. Twelve prefectures, including Okinawa in the southwest, had record one-day illnesses, with 3,436 infections and four more fatalities. The government had planned to begin a statewide travel subsidy scheme for citizens of Japan in the first half of July, but it has decided to delay it in light of the rising instances. The National Governors' Association's coronavirus response center put up a list of suggestions for the government on Tuesday, including increasing the number of free lab tests and providing financial assistance to the travel and tourist sector. The metropolitan government of Tokyo reported 11,511 new coronavirus infections on Tuesday, more than double the number from a week earlier. These results were consistent with the overall picture in the country. The statistics marked the first time since March 16 that the city's population exceeded 10,000. 8,941 new cases were reported daily on average during the past seven days, an increase of 136.6 percent from the week before. A single fatality was also reported. The latest statistics follow Shigeru Omi's declaration on Monday that Japan "has without a doubt entered" a seventh wave of coronavirus infections. Omi is the chair of a government group of COVID-19 specialists. The BA.5 subvariant of the Omicron variant, which is reported to be extremely transmissible, is most likely what's causing the rise.
- **China:** China is the only developed country to be firmly committed to a zero-Covid policy, crushing new outbreaks with immediate lockdowns, compelled quarantines, and onerous travel restrictions despite growing public apathy and economic harm. As they work to contain recent flare-ups caused by the rapidly spreading Omicron type, authorities in numerous locations have put in place a variety of limitations. In response to "the necessities of disease prevention," the Henan province steelmaking center of Wugang said July 11 that it will adopt three days of "closed control" following the detection of a new domestic illness. The 320,000 residents of the city are not permitted to leave their houses until Thursday at noon, according to the letter, which also said that local officials will provide basic supplies.

Vaccine Update

- **South Korea:** As COVID-19 cases reappear around the nation, health officials in South Korea are extending booster vaccinations to those 50 and older. The number of new cases recorded on Wednesday (40,226) was the greatest daily increase in the nation in more than two months, while hospitalizations and fatalities have remained steady. Leading infectious disease expert in South Korea, Baek Gyeongran, attributed the rising case counts to people's declining immunity as a result of vaccinations and prior infections as well as a significant easing of social segregation measures since April as the country wriggled out of an omicron surge. Health professionals are also seeing the rapid spread of BA.5, which is thought to be the most contagious omicron strain to date, Baek

added. In order to reduce hospitalizations and fatalities, according to Baek, the commissioner of the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, the government would concentrate on increasing booster doses and procuring more antiviral medications. She appealed with people to postpone pointless meetings and trips, saying that a return to strict social seclusion will only be considered as a last option given the fragile state of the economy. More than ever, there is a need to lessen the harm that social distance does to society and the economy, and according to Baek, we are also taking into account the current state of the economy, including inflation and high interest rates. We also know that after prolonged high-level separation, people experience compounded tiredness.

Travel Advisories (new update/s)

ASEAN+3 Country	Published	Travelers allowed	COVID-19 vaccination requirement	Required COVID-19 testing for fully vaccinated	Required COVID-19 testing for NOT fully vaccinated	Quarantine upon arrival	Health insurance requirement	Arrival health declaration/ registration/ documents
Brunei	June 21, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate.	No	Yes – Subjected to a rapid antigen test upon arrival and an RT-PCR test on the day 3 at their own expense.	Self-quarantine at a private residence or hotel for NOT fully vaccinated until a negative result of RT-PCR is released. No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated	Minimum coverage: BN\$20,000	Completed E-health Arrival Declaration Form on BruHealth app . For not fully vaccinated: Proof of medical exemption for COVID-19 vaccines.
Cambodia	July 12, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate.	No	Yes – Passengers are subject to a COVID-19 rapid antigen test upon arrival at their own expense.	No	No	No
Indonesia	June 16, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 18 years old and above.	Maybe subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	Maybe subjected to RT-PCR test upon arrival	5-day quarantine for NOT fully vaccinated. No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated	No	Traveler is required to download and register at PeduliLindungi app before departure.
Laos	May 9, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative rapid antigen test within 48 hours before departure for 12 years old and above.	No	No	No
Malaysia	July 11, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate for 18 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR or rapid antigen test within 48 hours before departure for 18	Maybe subject to 5-day quarantine for NOT fully vaccinated or not boosted travelers and will be issued a digital Home Surveillance Order (HSO)	No	Traveler is required to download and register at MySejahtera app within a week before departure.

				years old and above. Passengers are subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival at their own expense for 18 years old and above.	on their MySejahtera app. No quarantine requirement for fully vaccinated and boosted travelers.		
Myanmar	June 15, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – printed negative RT-PCR result for 6 years old and above taken within 48 hours before arrival.	-	No	Coverage: US\$10,000 No
Philippines	June 20, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* with booster dose certificate for 12 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure.	No	No Traveler is required to download and register at One Health Pass app before departure for those without visa.
Singapore	July 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 13 years old and above and vaccination status on the HealthHub app or TraceTogether app or acceptance letter issued by the Safe Travel Office (STO) or SGAC	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 13 years old and above.	No	No Traveler is required to download and register at SG Arrival Card app before departure.

		acknowledgment email.						
Thailand	July 1, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate or certificate with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine for 18 years old and above.	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR/rapid antigen test within 72 hours before departure for 18 years old above. Does not apply to travelers below 8 years old accompanied by fully vaccinated parents or guardian; passengers younger than 18 years with COVID-19 vaccination certificate with at least one dose.	No	No	No
Vietnam	May 16, 2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
China	July 5, 2022	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	June 13, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 3 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure for 3 years old and above.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 14 days.	No	No
Macao	June 15, 2022	Yes	Yes – fully vaccinated* certificate for 12 years old and above.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure.	Travelers are subject to medical screening upon arrival and quarantine for up to 17 days.	No	No
Japan	June 9, 2022	Limited	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 72 hours	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 72 hours	Travelers could be subject to quarantine for 3 days.	No	Traveler is required to download and register at

			before departure for 6 years old and above. Travelers could be subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival.	before departure for 6 years old and above. Travelers could be subject to COVID-19 test upon arrival.			MySOS app before departure.	
South Korea	July 1, 2022	Yes	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure for 6 years old and above and certified in English or Korean translation.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure or negative rapid antigen test within 24 hours before departure for 6 years old and above and certified in English or Korean translation.	No	No	Passengers with an A-1 visa, an A-2 visa, or a Self-Isolation Exemption Certificate must install the 'self-check mobile app' found at http://ncov.mohw.go.kr/selcheck before departure or upon arrival.
Taiwan	July 12, 2022	Yes	No	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure. Travelers are subject to RT-PCR test upon arrival at their own expense.	Yes – Negative RT-PCR test within 48 hours before departure. Travelers are subject to RT-PCR test upon arrival at their own expense.	Travelers are subject to quarantine for 3 days. Travelers must have confirmed booking of quarantine facility or hotel.	No	Traveler is required to download and register at Quarantine System for Entry Form before departure.

- Reference: IATA Travel Centre
- *Fully vaccinated – at least 14 days from 2nd dose for two-dose vaccine or 14 days from a single dose vaccine upon arrival.

Cases and Deaths as of 13 July 2022

- As of 13 July 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **563,854,205** confirmed cases, including **6,385,444** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **1.1**.
- 66,406,175 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **32,411,901 cases** in the ASEAN region and **33,994,274 cases** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0.6**.

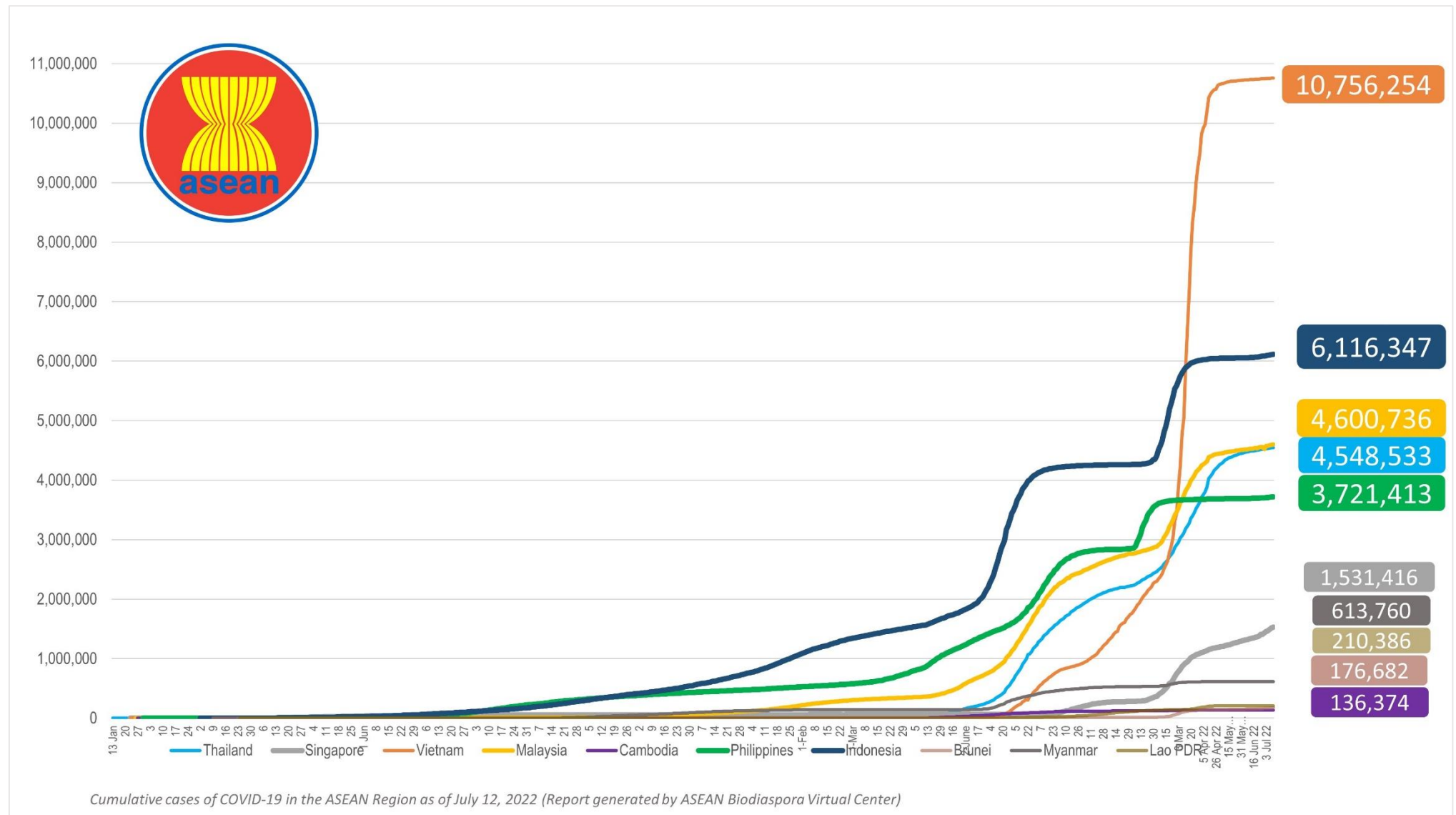
REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED	FULLY VACCINATED / 100
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	10 Mar 20	12-Jul-22	176,682	1,451	225	-	0.1%	40,777	-	444,293	426,764	301,719	96.7
	Cambodia	27 Jan 20	12-Jul-22	136,374	12	3,056	-	2.2%	827	-	15,078,410	14,377,340	9,435,373	84.8
	Indonesia	02 Mar 20	12-Jul-22	6,116,347	3,361	156,806	8	2.6%	2,260	-	201,223,231	168,544,951	49,209,513	61.0
	Lao PDR	24 Mar 20	12-Jul-22	210,386	11	757	-	0.4%	2,934	-	5,817,695	5,076,787		68.8
	Malaysia	25 Jan 20	12-Jul-22	4,600,736	2,345	35,819	3	0.8%	14,400	-	28,051,234	27,343,401	16,322,653	83.4
	Myanmar	23 Mar 20	12-Jul-22	613,760	24	19,434	-	3.2%	1,136	-	33,004,742	27,027,467	2,227,351	49.3
	Philippines	30 Jan 20	12-Jul-22	3,721,413	1,359	60,640	-	1.6%	3,442	-	75,654,809	70,845,546	14,880,868	63.8
	Singapore	23 Jan 20	12-Jul-22	1,531,416	4,495	1,432	-	0.1%	26,850	-	5,020,113	4,998,069	4,224,108	91.7
	Thailand	13 Jan 20	12-Jul-22	4,548,533	1,679	30,885	23	0.7%	6,533	-	56,757,897	53,003,411	29,869,968	75.8
	Vietnam	23 Jan 20	12-Jul-22	10,756,254	873	43,090	1	0.4%	11,151	-	86,510,260	81,361,930	64,733,958	82.9
ASEAN COUNTRIES				32,411,901	15,610	352,144	35	1.1%			507,562,684	453,005,666	191,205,511	
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	20-Jan-20	12-Jul-22	18,561,861	37,323	24,668	7	0.1%	35,897	-	45,072,986	44,636,702	37,935,520	87.0
	Japan	16-Jan-20	12-Jul-22	9,795,824	64,500	31,197	21	0.3%	7,758	-	103,786,339	102,419,622	81,475,568	81.3
	China	31-Dec-19	12-Jul-22	5,636,589	34,170	22,429	62	0.4%	35,175	-	1,324,191,809	1,288,738,811	815,845,451	86.3
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				33,994,274	135,993	78,294	90	0.2%			1,473,051,134	1,435,795,135	935,256,539
ASEAN +3				66,406,175	151,603	430,438	125	0.6%			1,980,613,818	1,888,800,801	1,126,462,050	

- 497,448,030 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE	CUMULATIVE CASES/ 100,000	NUMBER OF TESTS LAST 14 DAYS/ 100,000	CUMULATIVE VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE FULLY VACCINATED	CUMULATIVE BOOSTERED
AFRICA	12,630,502	1,640	257,222	22	1.0	238,832	-	345,803,351	272,030,087	31,047,003
AMERICAS	168,532,696	37,876	2,805,756	139	0.7	1,090,769	-	807,023,191	714,121,593	433,892,896
ASIA PACIFIC	80,560,242	69,633	738,280	108	0.2	396,270	-	1,423,271,247	1,293,903,115	179,355,783
EUROPE	214,211,406	677,838	1,919,519	867	0.6	1,860,986	-	559,454,597	531,508,536	329,224,567
MIDDLE EAST	21,513,184	22,538	234,229	47	0.3	200,385	-	142,341,915	127,685,658	55,453,490
TOTAL	497,448,030	809,525	5,955,006	1,183	1.2%			3,277,894,301	2,939,248,989	1,028,973,739

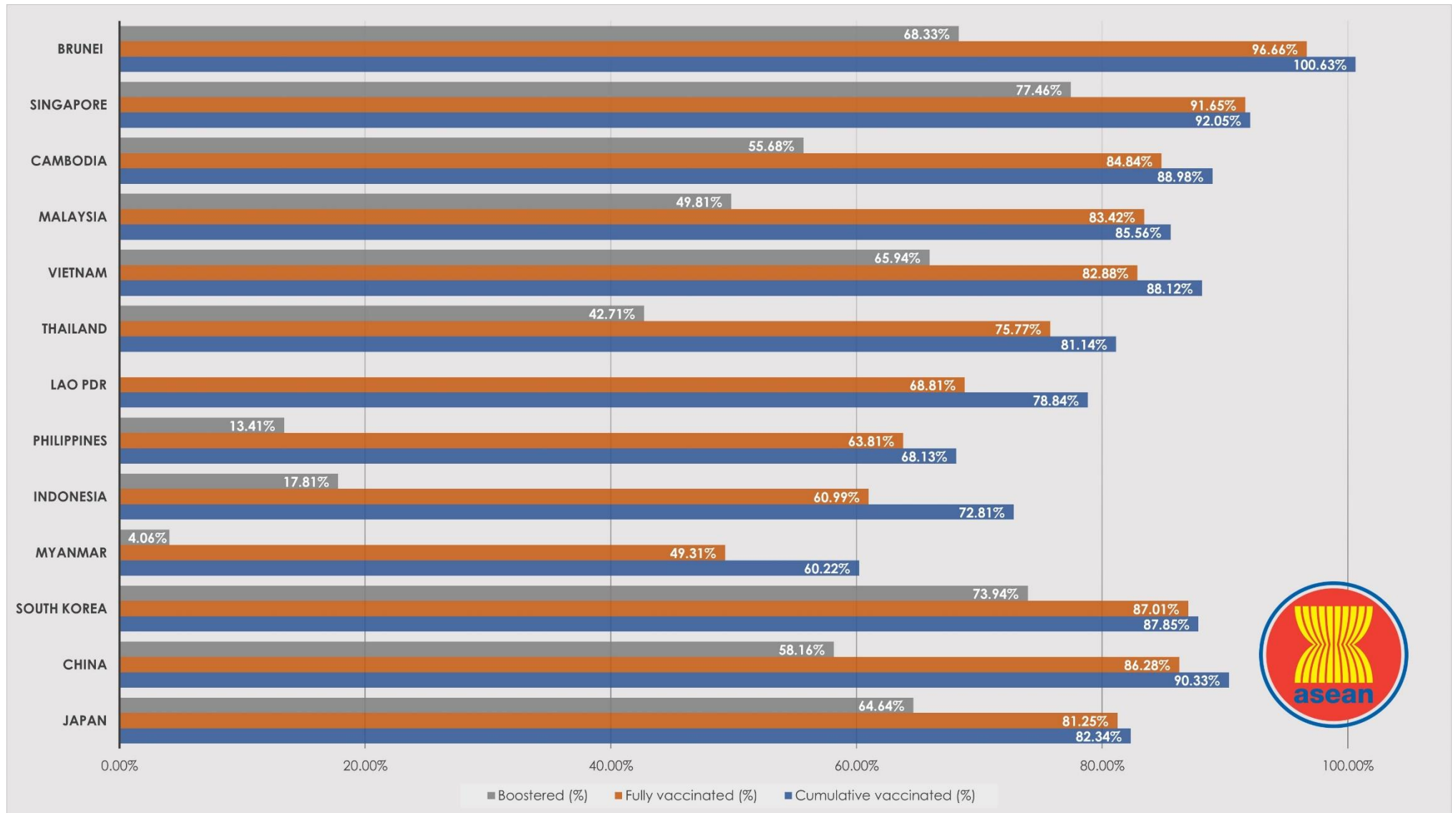
COVID-19 Epi curve among ASEAN Countries:

From January 1, 2021 to July 12, 2022




COVID-19 Vaccination Status

as of 12 July 2022



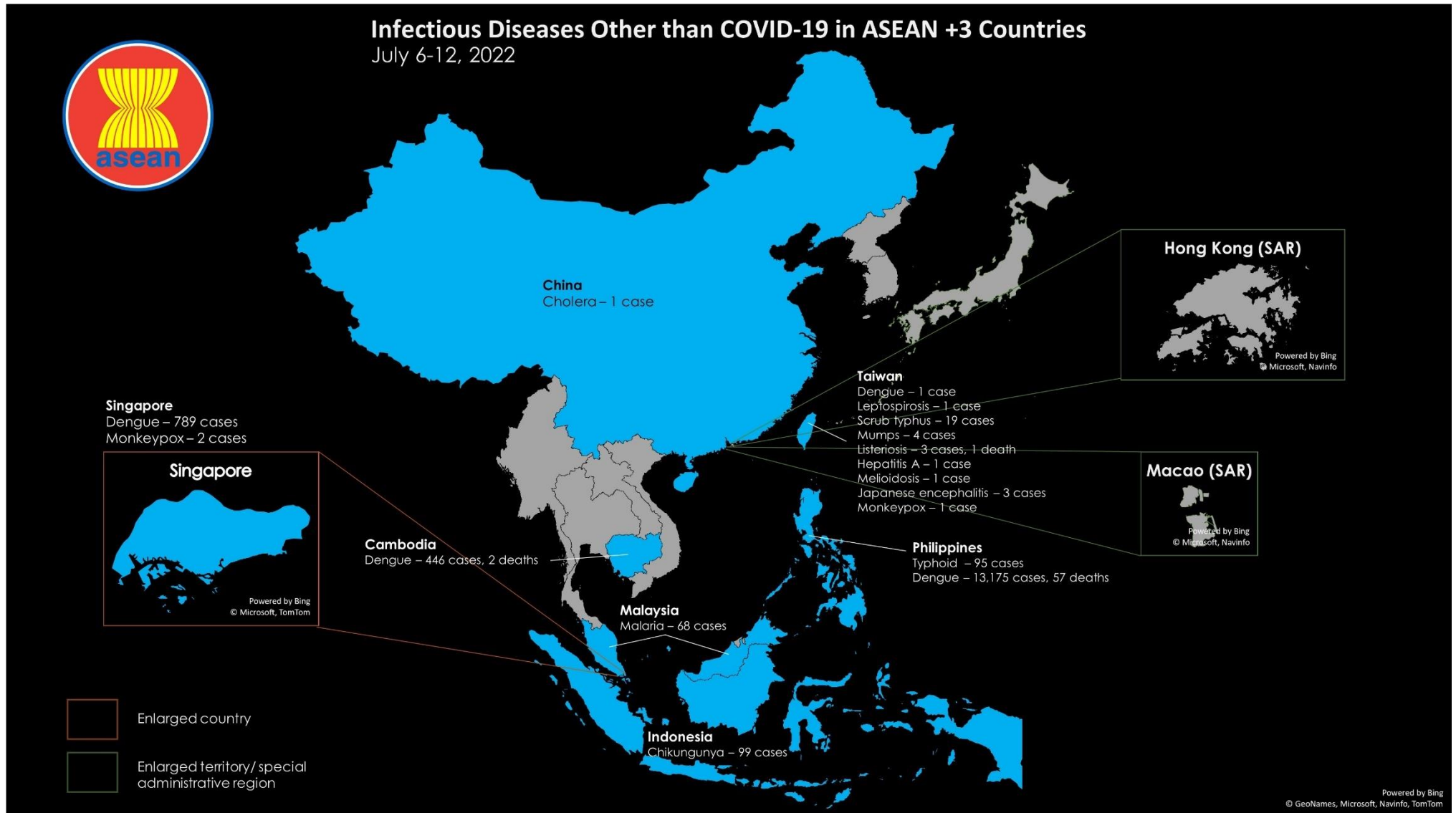
COVID-19 Outlook Assessment

as of 10 July 2022

 ASEAN MEMBER STATE	REQUIREMENT						
	At least 80% of the high-risk population has been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.	At least 65% of the total population has a level of immunity to COVID-19; either recovered from COVID-19 or have been vaccinated with at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.		Case levels are generally low (a 7-day rolling average number of daily new cases that is <10 cases per 100,000, with each day's past-14-day test positivity is consistently <5%).		Government Policy on containment and health (strictness and comprehensiveness in COVID-19 related government policies)	
		Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average)	% of Total population fully vaccinated / boosted	Population vaccinated/ day (7-day average)	Daily cases/ 100,000	Test positivity last 14 days	Containment and health index score - Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)
Brunei	0%/day	≥90.0/68.3	Unknown	185.10	Unknown	38.1/100	-3.6
Cambodia	0%/day	≥90.0/55.7	Unknown	0.06	Unknown	33.3/100	+9.5
Indonesia	0%/day	64.5/17.8	Unknown	0.93	Unknown	50.6/100	-0.6
Lao PDR	0%/day	75.1/ND	Unknown	0.12	Unknown	58.0/100	0.0
Malaysia	0%/day	83.9/49.3	0.02%/day	10.09	Unknown	55.4/100	+1.8
Myanmar	0%/day	51.1/4.1	Unknown	0.02	0.1	61.9/100	0.0
Philippines	0%/day	68.6/13.4	Unknown	1.41	Unknown	55.4/100	0.0
Singapore	0%/day	88.6/77.5	0.01%/day	157.97	Unknown	58.9/100	0.0
Thailand	0%/day	77.0/42.6	0.01%/day	3.02	Unknown	44.0/100	0.0
Vietnam	0.03%/day	87.8/65.9	0.03%/day	0.89	Unknown	43.5/100	0.0
Japan	0%/day	80.9/63.7	0%/day	36.53	9.1	42.9/100	0.0
South Korea	0%/day	86.4/73.9	0%/day	35.54	Unknown	38.1/100	-2.4
China	Unknown	≥90.0/54.9	Unknown	0.008	Unknown	84.5/100	0.0

Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 in ASEAN+3 Countries

From July 6 to 12, 2022



Infectious Diseases Other than COVID-19 in ASEAN+3 Countries

July 6-12, 2022

Infectious Disease Updates

Dengue

- **Cambodia:** There have been approximately 3,000 instances of dengue fever in a little more than six months, and some individuals have died as a result. According to the National Dengue Control Programme, there was a threefold rise from the same time period the previous year (NDCP). From January 1 to July 10, according to NDCP director Leang Rithea, 2,869 cases and seven deaths—mostly of children—were reported. As a result of climate change, he claimed, there was an increase in standing water, which serves as a breeding ground for mosquitoes that spread the disease. "We are aware that this year has seen greater rain. Climate change, heat, humidity, and rainfall are a few of the causes of the rise in instances. In the end, he said, "there are more mosquitoes the more rain there is. Despite the increases, Rithea claimed that the NDCP had managed to bring it under control by collaborating with several partners, particularly local authorities. The most instances have been reported in the provinces of Kampong Speu, Kandal, Tbong Khmum, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, and Siem Reap, although fewer cases are being reported overall, he added. He continued by saying that the NDCP will keep planning initiatives to inform people, distribute the anti-dengue larvicide Abate, and conduct spraying operations, with an emphasis on afflicted areas. According to Srey Sin, head of the Kampong Thom provincial health department, the province has 77 dengue cases as of the 28th week of the year, which is around par with past years. He said that the number of instances had gone up during the previous two months, and he anticipated more growth. "There usually is an epidemic every three years, and one is coming up soon. In May and June, we saw an increase in the number of cases. In July and August, I anticipate them to rise," he remarked. Despite the rise in infections, he said, there had been no reported fatalities in the province. On July 8, the provincial health offices of Monduliri and Ratanakiri sanitized a number of locations that may have served as mosquito breeding grounds and issued warnings to locals. "NDCP has 9,000 liters of mosquito spray on hand and has produced 70,000 serums. In addition to the 200 tons of stockpile left over from the rainy season of last year, we have received 200 tons of the anti-dengue larvicide Abate. Rithea stated, "We have everything we need to manage the dengue crisis this year.
- **Philippines:** According to a study released on Monday by the Department of Health (DOH), dengue cases increased by 90% from January to June to 64,797 across the country. According to the DOH, there were 37,074 dengue cases from January to June 25, 2021. The health organization stated in a statement that "total cases this year are 90% higher compared to the reported cases during the same period in 2021." According to data given by the DOH, Central Luzon had the greatest percentage of dengue cases throughout the time, at 9,426, or 15% of all cases. It is followed by Central Visayas with 7,741 (12%) and the Zamboanga Peninsula with 5,684 (9%). In addition, the DOH reported that 274 dengue patients passed away between January and June 25, representing a mortality rate of 0.4%. May had 63 patient deaths, June saw 58, April saw 46, March saw 39, January saw 36, and February saw 32. Medical professionals have once again urged authorities to take the anti-dengue vaccine, Dengvaxia, into consideration in light of the rise in instances of the mosquito-borne tropical illness.
- **Singapore:** 1,191 dengue cases were reported between June 26 and July 2, a modest increase of 18 cases over the week before to June 25. With this, there have already been 18,218 instances reported in 2022. There are presently 341 active dengue clusters, and as of July 4th, 120 of those clusters were on red alert, meaning they had 10 or more cases. In addition, 116 of the 120 dengue clusters with red alert have been found to have the hitherto unusual dengue virus serotype 3 (DENV-3). With 528 cases, Cheng Soon Crescent

continues to have the highest dengue cluster, followed by Moonbeam Drive (353 cases) and Woodlands Avenue 9 (388 cases). The National Environment Agency predicted that the number of dengue cases in Singapore will likely stay high in the upcoming months due to rising *Aedes aegypti* mosquito populations and the spread of DENV-3 (NEA).

Malaria

- **Malaysia:** 06 July 2022. Since January, Kelantan has seen 11 cases of imported malaria involving citizens of Myanmar. The instances were recorded in two districts in Kelantan, according to State Health Director Datuk Dr. Zaini Hussin, and the number was accurate as of July 2. Ten of the eleven instances, according to him, were recorded in Gua Musang, while the eleventh case was reported in Kuala Krai. In his speech at the state-level World Malaria Day launch in Manik Urai today, he noted that "Ten malaria cases involved estate workers, with nine cases from the Sanjung Kuasa smallholding and another one from the Golden Palm smallholding (both in Gua Musang)." "Another case was detected in a foreign residence in Kuala Krai," he added. According to the state health director, the agency documented 57 instances of zoonotic malaria within the same time period. He said that the 57 zoonotic malaria cases included encounters between people and macaques. Of the total, 14 were foreigners and 43 were Malaysians. "The majority of the cases were those working in the estate sector, forestry, and rubber smallholding. "The rest were those who had visited the jungles for leisure purposes or to conduct some part-time work as well as locals who live in the distant jungles like the Orang Asli," he added. The overall number of malaria cases documented this year—57 zoonotic and 11 humans—was up somewhat from the same time last year, according to Dr. Zaini. "We documented 66 malaria cases between January and July 2 of last year, an increase of two instances compared to this year's figure of 68 cases," he stated. But according to him, Kelantan has not had an indigenous human case of malaria since 2018. Since last year, there have been no fatal instances of malaria reported in Kelantan, he said.

Typhoid

- **Philippines:** 313 individuals with typhoid fever in Barili town, southwest Cebu, have received a total of P1,580,000 in financial help from the Department of Social Welfare and Development in Central Visayas (DSWD-7) through its Assistance to Individuals or Families in Crisis Situation (AICS) program. The DSWD-7 stated in a statement that each patient received a total of P5,000 in monetary help, while the relatives of the three patients who passed away from typhoid fever each received P10,000 in financial support. According to a previous report on the typhoid outbreak in Barili, local health officials thought some individuals had the disease after drinking polluted water. They also increased the possibility that open defecation helped *Salmonella Typhi*, the organism that causes typhoid illness, spread. The municipal health's house-to-house inquiry revealed several regions where the infected patients came from have poor hygiene practices, such open defecation, according to Mary Jane Paares, Barili's public information officer. She continued by saying that numerous locals turned to open defecation and other bad sanitation practices as a result of the harm caused by Typhoon Odette, which struck southern Cebu in December.

Monkeypox

- **Singapore:** 06 July 2022. The health ministry said late on Wednesday that Singapore had officially verified its first local case of monkeypox. The patient is a male Malaysian citizen, age 45, who lives in Singapore. On Wednesday, his test result was positive. As of Wednesday, three of the man's close associates had been identified; all three would be quarantined for 21 days following their last interaction with him, the statement noted. He had symptoms including skin sores on his lower belly, exhaustion, enlarged lymph nodes, fever, and sore throat. The National Centre for Infectious Diseases (NCID) in Singapore is where he is presently receiving treatment for his stable condition, according to the ministry, which also noted that the danger of public transmission is still minimal. The patient has no

connection to the imported case that was previously revealed. 07 July 2022. Singapore imported one more case. The patient is a 36-year-old Indian male who currently resides in Singapore and just got back from the US. At the moment, he is receiving care at the National Center for Infectious Diseases and his status is unstable. He is unrelated to any situations that have already been publicized. The Ministry of Health noted that the patient continued to experience classic monkeypox symptoms such skin rash after he first complained of anal pain on June 28. He went to the doctor on July 6.

- **Taiwan:** On July 12, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that Taiwan had discovered a second case of imported monkeypox. A man in his 30s is doing it. He has fever, enlarged groin lymph nodes, and swollen left testicles. Despite taking antibiotics, he has not recovered. He said that he was taken to a doctor and suspected of having monkeypox when he returned to the nation on the 10th. He was informed of a test after being examined by a doctor. Today it was determined that he was positive, and he is now receiving care in isolation. Monkeypox, which includes symptoms including fever, rash, and groin lymphadenopathy, was verified to have occurred in Taiwan on June 24, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A negative pressure isolation ward has accepted the patient. The second confirmed case of monkeypox was imported from abroad, according to today's announcement from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The patient was a male in his 30s from the north who visited the country for business from May to July this year and started showing symptoms on July 3. fever, groin lymph node swelling, and testicular swelling On July 5, he visited a physician to receive antibiotics. Symptoms like a skin rash and diarrhea started to manifest as the follow-up did not get any better. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the patient reported that he was believed to have monkeypox when he returned to China on July 10. He was taken away by airport quarantine staff so he might receive medical attention. after undergoing a test and a doctor's evaluation.

Japanese Encephalitis

- **Taiwan:** Three more cases of Japanese encephalitis have been reported in China, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. These cases involve a man in his 50s from Huatan Township in Changhua County, a man in his 40s from Dongshi Township in Yunlin County, and a man in his 40s from Guanshan Township in Taitung County. The three patients' homes or places of employment were near high-risk environments like pig barns, paddy fields, or pigeon lofts. From June 15 to June 29, the 5-year-old son started experiencing symptoms. He suffered from cramps, confusion, a headache, weakness in his limbs, and a fever. He sought medical help, was diagnosed, and is now being treated at a hospital. He is the year's youngest case. The patient was previously unconscious and is currently receiving treatment, according to Zhuang Renxiang, deputy head of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 7 cases of Japanese encephalitis have been reported in China thus far this year, with 1 case each in Hsinchu County, Changhua County, Yunlin County, Chiayi County, Tainan City, Pingtung County, and Taitung County, according to the CDC's monitoring statistics. There are several high-risk locations close by; from 2018 to 2021, there were 32, 14, 17, and 15 confirmed cases countrywide within the same time period, with most of the persons being over 40.

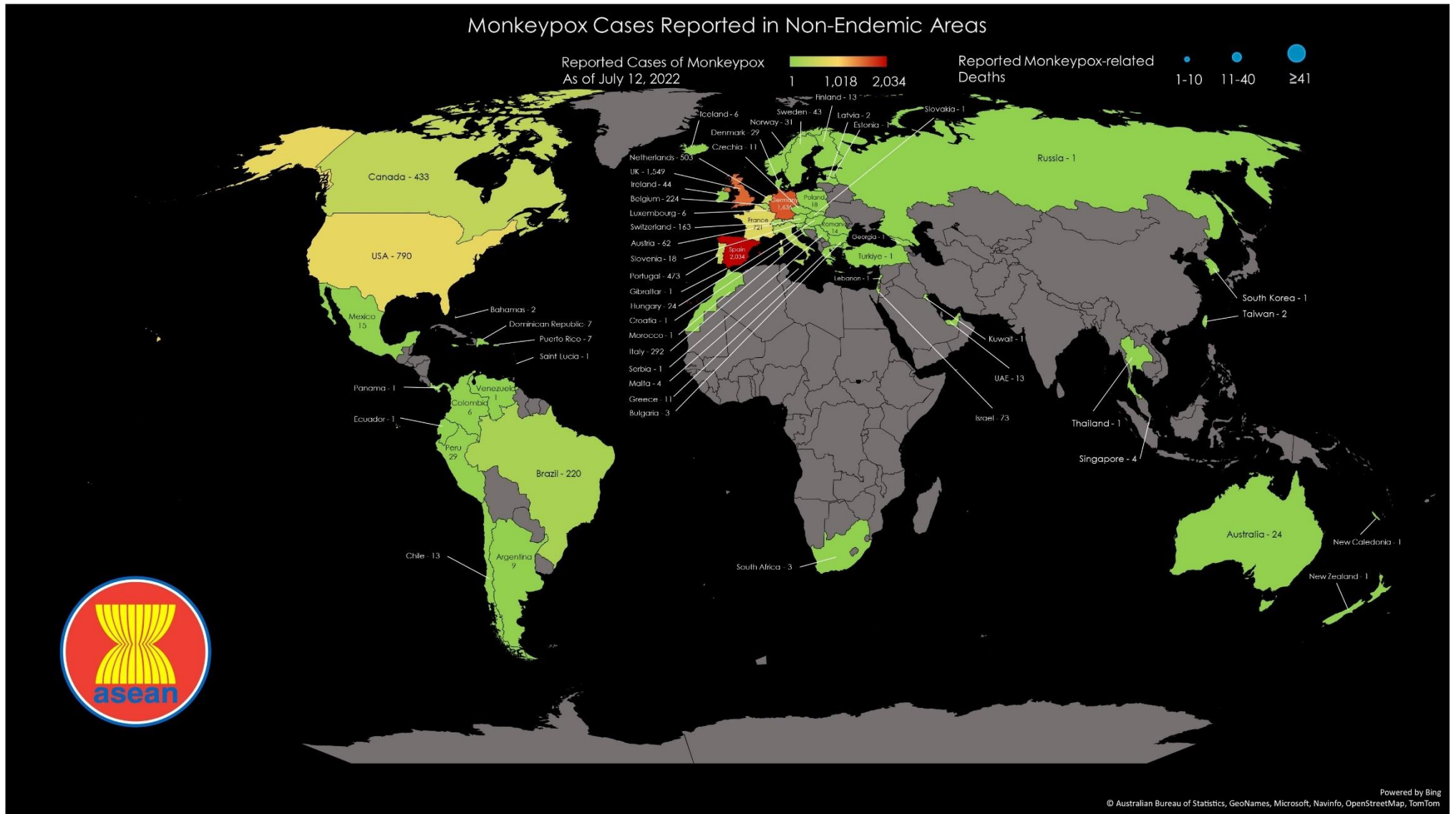
Cholera

- **China:** 10 July 2022. In 2022, cholera has been identified in a dormitory at Wuhan University in China's Hubei province. The afflicted person reported experiencing mild fever, vomiting, and diarrhea, and was treated at the university hospital. Further examination led to the identification of *Vibrio cholerae* (serotype O139). Despite being secluded, the patient is doing well and no new symptoms have shown since getting therapy. A number of students and staff members working in the dorms have also been tested, and three close connections have been separated. Since the first occurrence on July 9, no other instances

have been found, even though the source of the virus is still unknown. The institution has put in place hygienic measures, such as temporary closure of the troubled sections, disinfecting, and environmental testing across the buildings. Local health officials advise the university to launch instructional initiatives as they step up disease control efforts in the impacted areas.

Monkeypox Cases Reported in Non-Endemic Areas

As of July 12, 2022



Special Report: Monkeypox reported cases

- As of 13 July 2022 (2PM, GMT+8), worldwide, there were **9,939** confirmed cases, including **7** deaths. Globally, Case Fatality Rate (CFR) was **0.07%**.
- 6 confirmed cases** of Monkeypox have been reported in the **ASEAN +3** countries including **5 cases** in the ASEAN region and **1 case** in the PLUS THREE countries, with CFR of **0%**.

REGION	COUNTRY	FIRST CONFIRMED CASE(S)	LATEST REPORT ON CONFIRMED CASE(S)	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE
ASEAN REGION	Brunei	-	12-Jul-22	-	-	-	-	-
	Cambodia	-	12-Jul-22	-	-	-	-	-
	Indonesia	-	12-Jul-22	-	-	-	-	-
	Lao PDR	-	12-Jul-22	-	-	-	-	-
	Malaysia	-	12-Jul-22	-	-	-	-	-
	Myanmar	-	12-Jul-22	-	-	-	-	-
	Philippines	-	12-Jul-22	-	-	-	-	-
	Singapore	20 Jun 22	12-Jul-22	4	3	-	-	0%
	Thailand	30 May 22	12-Jul-22	1	-	-	-	0%
	Vietnam	-	12-Jul-22	-	-	-	-	-
ASEAN COUNTRIES				5	3	-	-	0%
ASEAN PLUS THREE	South Korea	21 Jan 22	12-Jul-22	1	-	-	-	0%
	Japan	-	12-Jul-22	-	-	-	-	-
	China	-	12-Jul-22	-	-	-	-	-
	PLUS THREE COUNTRIES				1	0	-	-
ASEAN +3				6	3	-	-	0%

- 9,933 confirmed cases** of COVID-19 have been reported in **5 continents** (other than ASEAN +3 countries):

CONTINENT	TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES	NEW CASES	TOTAL DEATHS	NEW DEATHS	CASE FATALITY RATE
AFRICA	1,991	4	7	-	0.35%
AMERICAS	1,528	596	-	-	0.0%
ASIA PACIFIC	28	13	-	-	0.0%
EUROPE	7,942	2,044	-	-	0.0%
MIDDLE EAST	88	18	-	-	0.0%
TOTAL	9,933	2,675	7	-	0.07%

Global update

- The World Health Organization:** On July 12, the World Health Organization announced that it will hold a second emergency conference the following week to determine if monkeypox posed a hazard to world health given the increase in cases to 9,200. The U.N. government declined to issue a global emergency declaration in response to monkeypox last month. But when the emergency committee meets again the following week, the organization is anticipated to examine whether to issue its highest alert given the sharp increase in illnesses over the past several weeks. The day or days on which the committee will convene in emergency session have not been disclosed by the WHO. According to the organization, 63 nations have recorded almost 9,200 cases of monkeypox this year, up from just over 6,000 as of July 4. This year, the virus has been blamed for three recorded deaths.

Countries reporting confirmed case/s of Monkeypox

- Ecuador:** The Ministry of Public Health in Ecuador has confirmed the first case of monkeypox in the country. The affected individual is a man in his 30's who is currently in stable condition and remains in isolation in Guayas in the western region of the country. The affected individual presented to a private clinic in Guayaquil with symptoms related to the disease

including fever, weakness, malaise, and vesicles (similar to pimples). Laboratory testing carried out by the National Institute for Public Health Research (INSPI) confirmed the diagnosis. The affected individual has reportedly not travelled outside of Ecuador in recent months but has had contact with a group of foreigners. Details regarding these contacts including where they were traveling from were not reported. All known contacts of the affected individual have also been isolated.

- **Dominican Republic:** The Ministry of Health of the Dominican Republic has confirmed the first case of monkeypox in the country. Limited detail is available regarding the patient's demographic information and travel history. According to media reports, the individual experienced skin rashes followed by symptoms of fatigue, fever, and headache, but is currently in good condition. The individual is undergoing hospital isolation, while the four identified close contacts will be monitored for symptoms.
- **New Caledonia:** New Caledonia's Department of Health and Social Affairs (DASS) has reported the first confirmed case of monkeypox in the country detected at the Gaston-Bourret Territorial Hospital Center (CHT) on July 12, 2022. News media reports that the patient presented to their doctor with a rash and was subsequently redirected to the hospital for further testing. It is reported that health authorities have conducted contact tracing and determined the risk of disease spread to be very limited. No further details are provided in regard to if the patient had recent travel history or if there has been any contact with infected individuals.
- **New Zealand:** The New Zealand Ministry of Health reported the first confirmed case of monkeypox in the country on July 9, 2022. The sample was confirmed with a PCR test and health officials state that the affected individual is a person in their 30s who lives in Auckland, which is a major city in the north of New Zealand's North Island. The Ministry has not commented on the patient's current condition but has said that the patient is in isolation at home after recently returning from an overseas country where cases of monkeypox have been reported. The Ministry states that the patient had a small number of contacts, who are being monitored for symptoms, and at this time there is no evidence of community transmission.
- **Russia:** The Russian Health Ministry, Rospotrebnadzor, reported the first confirmed case of monkeypox in the country's western port city of St. Petersburg on July 12, 2022. According to news media the affected individual is described as a young man who had recently returned from a trip to Portugal, where cases of monkeypox have been previously reported. Health officials state that the patient presented to a medical facility with a rash and is currently in isolation. Additionally, the patient is described to have experienced a mild form of the disease and is currently in satisfactory condition. The Russian Industry and Trade Ministry reports that they have established production of a traditional vaccine against smallpox. This smallpox vaccination is reported to provide approximately 85% protection against monkeypox.
- **Slovakia:** The Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic (Slovakia) has confirmed the first case of monkeypox in the country. Limited details are available regarding the patient's demographic information and current health status. According to the report, the affected individual is in the 20–59-year age group and is currently in hospital isolation. Additionally, health officials mention that the case was likely acquired abroad; however, the individual's travel history is not specified.
- **Jamaica:** The first case of monkeypox has been confirmed in Jamaica as of July 06, 2022. The affected individual is a man of unspecified age with recent travel history to the United Kingdom. While limited information is available regarding the case severity, news media reports that the individual sought medical care five days after re-entering the country and was in isolation while waiting for confirmation of diagnosis. Additionally, identified close contacts are in quarantine following the country's emergency protocol.



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