

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

Data as received by WHO from national authorities, as of 11 October 2020, 10 am CEST

For the latest data and information on COVID-19, please see:

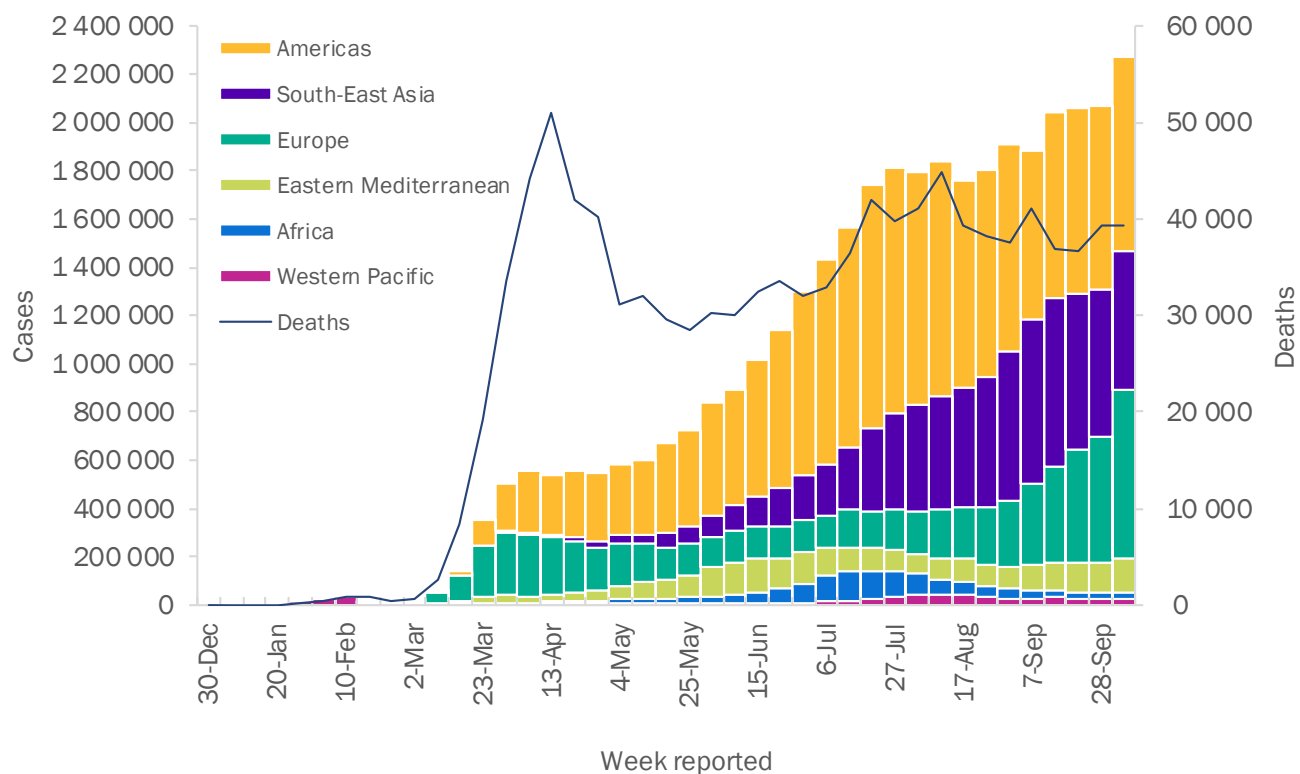
- [WHO COVID-19 Dashboard](#)
- [WHO COVID-19 Weekly Operational Update](#)
- This will be the final Weekly Epidemiology Update published on a Monday, beginning next week 20 October, these updates will be published on a Tuesday.

Global epidemiological situation

Since the last [Weekly Epidemiological Update](#) issued on 5 October, over 2.2 million new cases and 39,000 deaths of COVID-19 have been reported across all six WHO regions. This is the highest number of reported cases so far in a single week.

From 30 December through 11 October, over 37 million COVID-19 cases and 1 million deaths have been reported globally. Nearly half of these cases (48%) and deaths (55%) continue to be reported in the Region of the Americas with the United States of America, Brazil and Argentina accounting for the greatest numbers of new cases and deaths in the region.

Figure 1: Number of COVID-19 cases reported weekly by WHO Region, and global deaths, 30 December 2019 through 11 October 2020**



**See [data table and figure notes](#).

By WHO region, the European Region reported the greatest increase (34%) in cases in the past week while the African Region reported a substantial rise in deaths, with a 27% increase compared to the previous week. Within the African Region, South Africa continues to register more than half (56%, 690 896) of all reported confirmed cases.

For the third week in a row, the South-East Asia Region reported a decline in new cases and deaths, 6% and 8% respectively, compared to the previous week. The decline is mainly due to decreases in reported cases in India and Bangladesh.

For the second week in a row, the Regions of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Western Pacific reported increases in cases and deaths.

Overall, during the reporting period, all the Regions showed an increase in cases except the South-East Asia Region.

Countries reporting the highest number of cases in the past seven days include; India, the United States of America, Brazil, the United Kingdom and France.

Additional Region-specific information can be found below: [African Region](#), [Region of the Americas](#), [Eastern Mediterranean Region](#), [European Region](#), [South-East Asia Region](#), and [Western-Pacific Region](#).

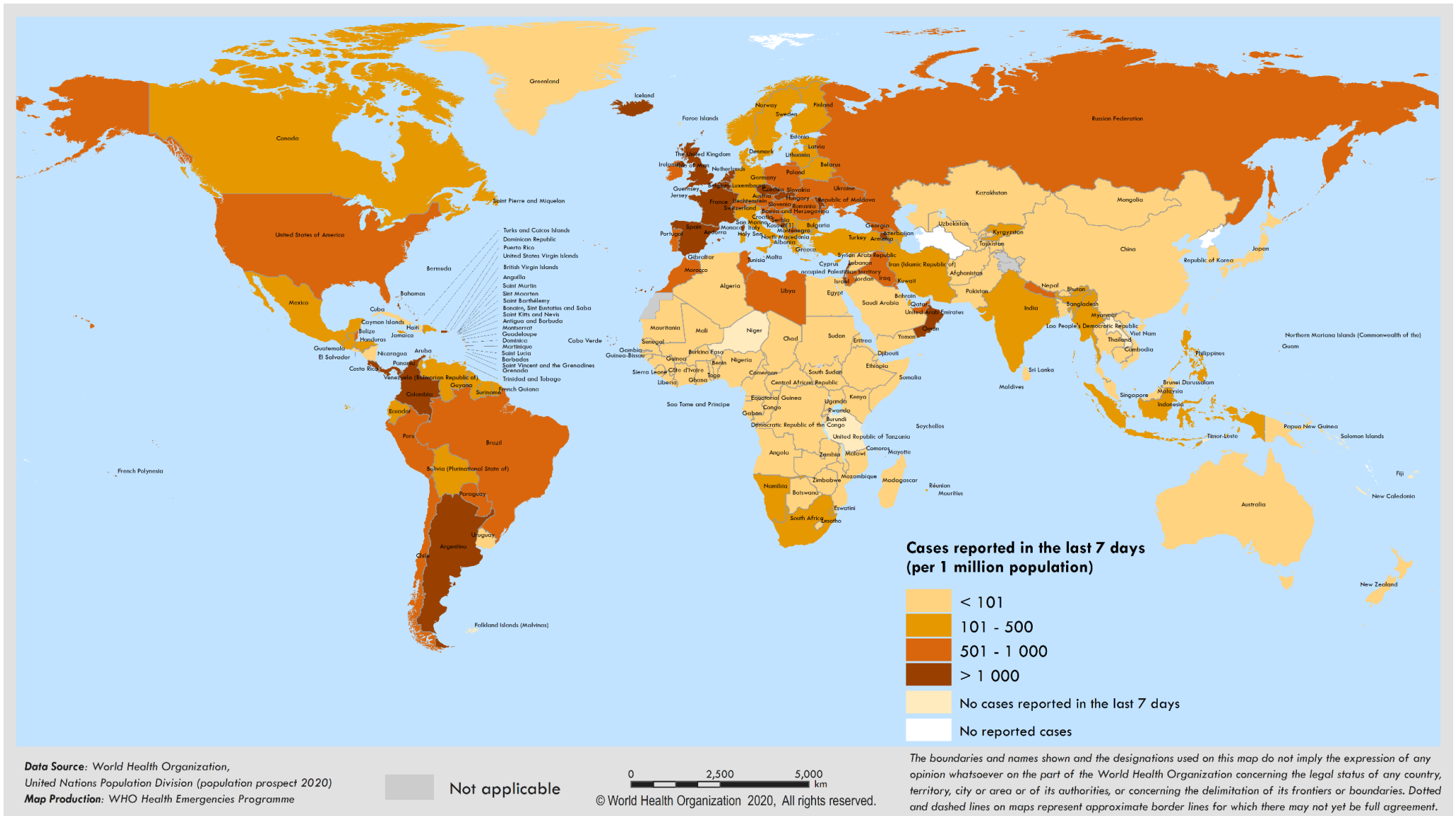
Table 1. Newly reported and cumulative COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths, by WHO Region, as of 11 October 2020**

WHO Region	New cases in last 7 days (%)	Change in new cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases (%)	New deaths in last 7 days (%)	Change in new deaths in last 7 days*	Cumulative deaths (%)
Americas	804 735 (35%)	6%	17 794 771 (48%)	20 509 (52%)	-5%	588 867 (55%)
South-East Asia	575 763 (25%)	-6%	7 911 036 (21%)	7 750 (20%)	-8%	126 917 (12%)
Europe	694 275 (31%)	34%	6 918 265 (19%)	6 172 (16%)	16%	246 709 (23%)
Eastern Mediterranean	138 751 (6%)	10%	2 605 478 (7%)	3 173 (8%)	13%	66 329 (6%)
Africa	29 169 (1%)	11%	1 227 719 (3%)	991 (3%)	27%	27 255 (3%)
Western Pacific	26 199 (1%)	6%	651 841 (2%)	633 (2%)	26%	14 265 (1%)
† Other	-	-	741 (<1%)	-	-	13 (<1%)
Global	2 268 892 (100%)	10%	37 109 851 (100%)	39 228 (100%)	<1%	1 070 355 (100%)

*Percent change in the number of newly confirmed cases/deaths in past seven days, compared to seven days prior. Regional percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, global totals may not equal 100%.

**See [data, table and figure notes](#)

Figure 2. COVID-19 cases per million population reported in the last seven days by countries, territories and areas, 5 October through 11 October 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

Situation by WHO Region

African Region

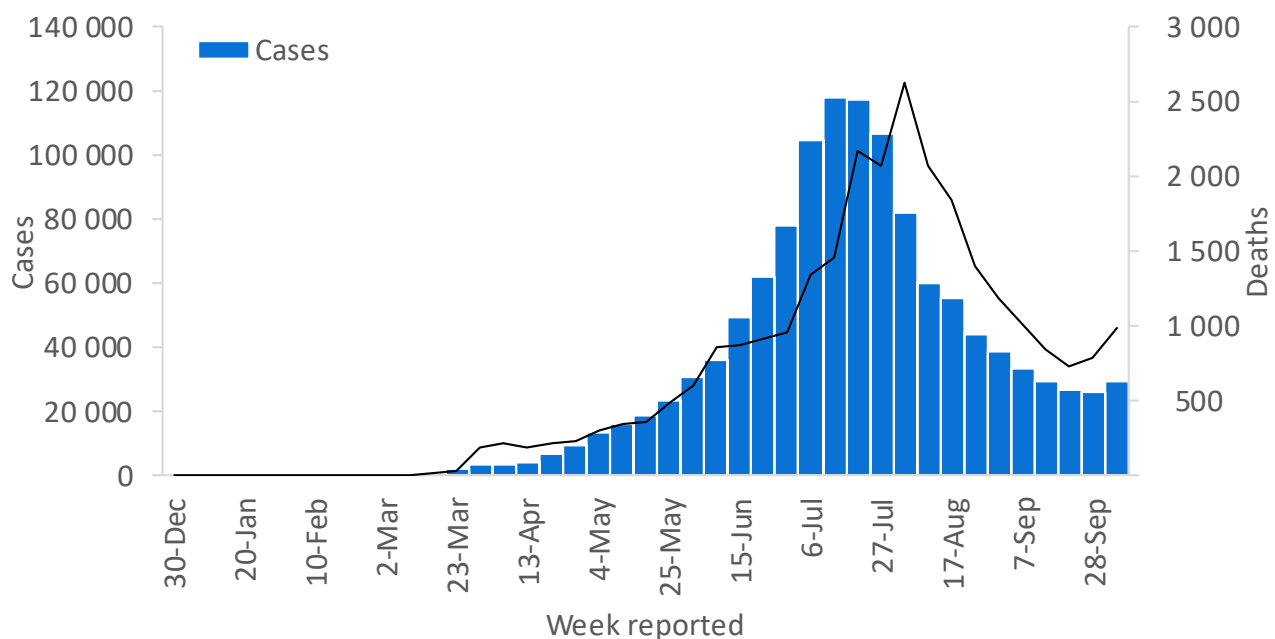
Although the Region had seen a slow but continuous decline in newly-reported cases since mid-July, there were 11% more cases reported in the last 7 days compared to the prior week, reaching a total of over 1 200 000 cases (Figure 1, Figure 3). The current figures in the region represent 1% of confirmed COVID-19 cases and 3% of deaths reported worldwide in the past week. The increase in the number of newly-confirmed cases is partially attributed to the higher number of countries reporting an increase in cases (21 countries), compared to the previous week (14 countries). Although there are a greater number of countries reporting increases, the pattern of increasing cases is driven by South Africa and Ethiopia, which continue to report the highest numbers of new cases in the last 7 days, followed by Kenya, Uganda, and Algeria. Continuing the trend from last week, the number of reported deaths increased this week with South Africa accounting for the majority of the new deaths in the Region (74%).

The current transmission pattern in the majority of the 47 Member States in the African Region is reported as community transmission (n=39, 83%), with five reporting clusters of cases, and only Seychelles, Mauritius and Eritrea currently reporting sporadic cases.

South Sudan has reported a decrease in the number of newly-reported cases with an epidemiological link, with 29% in the past week, compared to 67% the week prior. This is attributed to a decrease in the proportion of cases that have been detected at a border crossing, where a history of travel can inform an epidemiological link.

This past week, Mozambique registered 795 new cases (25 per million population) bringing the total figure to almost 10 000 cases. Nevertheless, the country has registered a gradual decline over the last three weeks including a 39 and 40% decrease in new cases and deaths respectively in the past week, suggesting the epidemic may be slowing down in the country. While the number of tests per 1000 inhabitants has remained quite stable at 0.3 over the last 10 weeks, the test positivity rate has dropped this week to 9%. Schools have reopened with special measures to prevent further spread of the virus.

Figure 3: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO African Region, as of 11 October 2020**



Region of the Americas

The Region of the Americas reported over 800 000 new cases in the last seven days, a 6% increase in the number of new cases in the past week which is a bigger increase than the increase reported in the previous week. greater change than the week prior. The United States of America, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and Colombia registered the highest number of newly- reported cases.

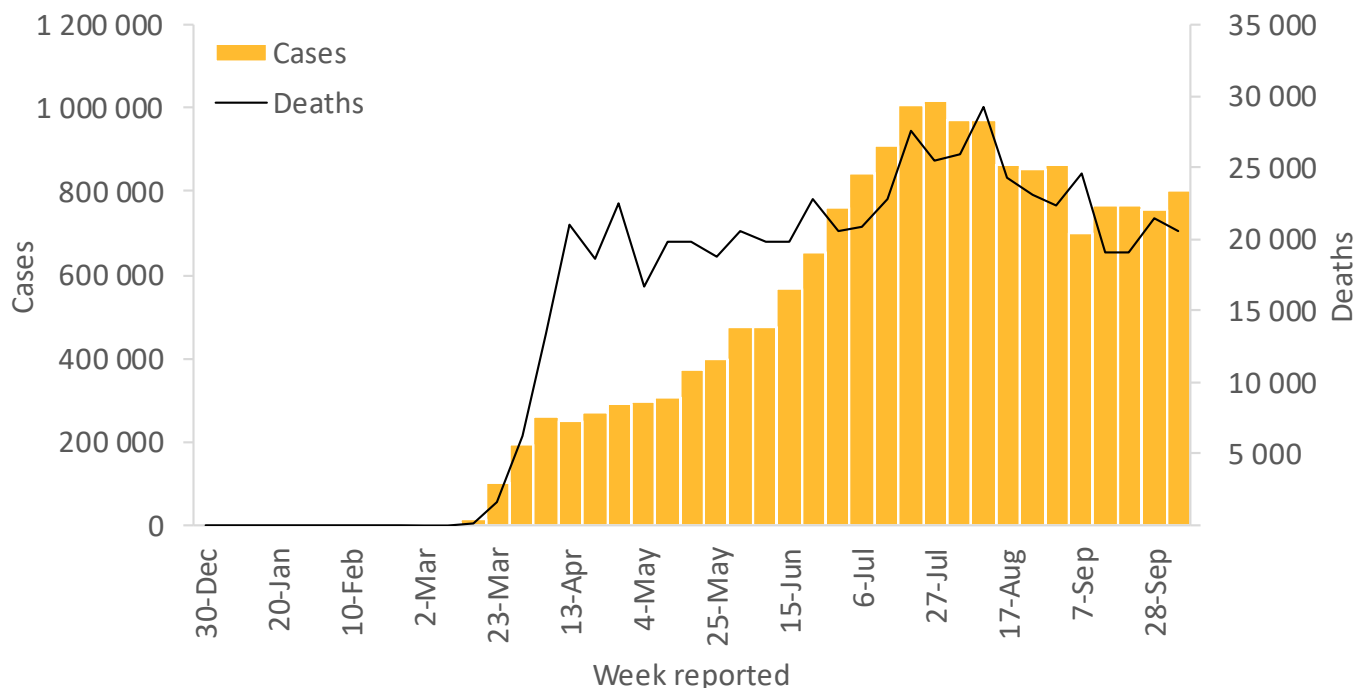
The Region also continues to account for a majority of all deaths reported globally in the past week (n=20 500, 52%). Mexico, the United States of America, Brazil, Argentina and Colombia registered the highest number of new deaths.

This past week, the United States of America reported the largest increase in newly -reported cases since early August, with over 327 000 cases reported. Ten of the 50 states reported the highest one-day increases in cases since their first reported case, including many in the Midwest and the Southwest, and three states reported their largest-ever one-day increase in new deaths.

The number of newly- reported cases has been increasing in Canada since mid-September, with an increase of 26.7% cases and 14.3% deaths in the past week. Most of the cases and deaths were reported in Québec and Ontario. Outbreaks in long-term care and retirement residences continue to account for most outbreaks in Canada to date. Since mid-July, incidence rates in those 20 to 39 years of age have remained consistently higher than all other age groups. Since mid-September, an increasing trend in the daily number of cases 20 to 39 years of age hospitalized has been observed.

Costa Rica, with the second-highest incidence of cases per million population in the Region, has now reached over 86 000 cases and over 1 000 deaths. During the last 5 weeks, the country had reached a plateau with comparable figures of reported cases and deaths. The country has reported over 107 COVID-19 hospitalizations per million inhabitants of which over a third of them are in intensive care units.

Figure 4: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO Region of the Americas, as of 11 October 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

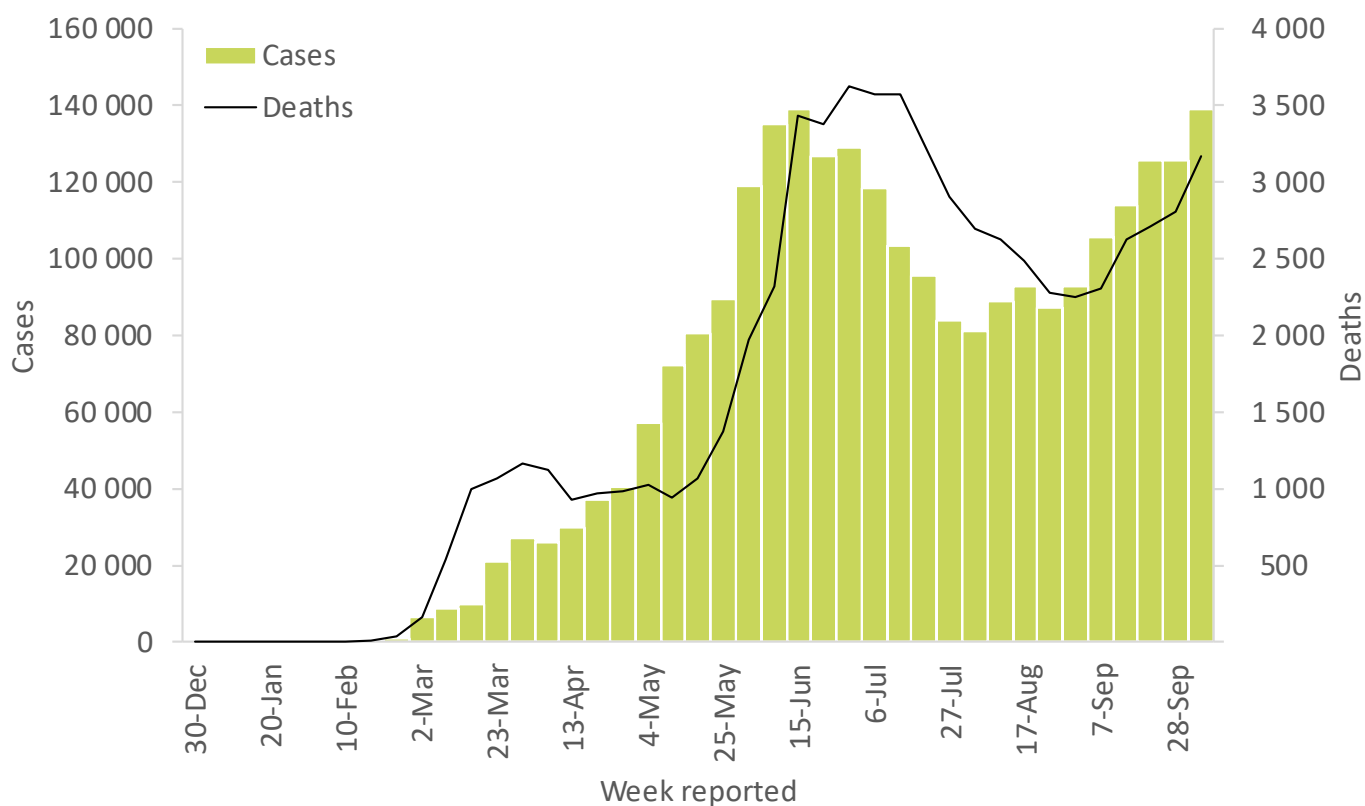
Eastern Mediterranean Region

In the Eastern Mediterranean region the weekly number of new cases and deaths have increased by 10% and 13% respectively in comparison to the previous week. The Islamic Republic of Iran is the worst affected country in the region, accounting for 20% of all new cases reported this week.

The number of new cases in Oman has more than doubled in the last week (from approximately 2 600 to over 5 500) amounting to an increase of more than 60%. This past week a 100 bed field hospital for COVID-19 patients along with an isolation center in the city of Sohar, the capital and largest city of the Al Batinah North Governorate and another isolation ward in Sur Hospital in the South Sharqiya region were opened to help mitigate the rising number of COVID-19 cases in the country.

In Tunisia, there have been peak new cases (over 2 500) and deaths (over 40) also reported this week and the country plans to impose increased public health and safety measures including bans on gatherings, cutting public sector work hours and imposing curfews in an effort to interrupt transmission.

Figure 5: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, as of 11 October 2020**



**See [data](#), [table](#) and [figure notes](#)

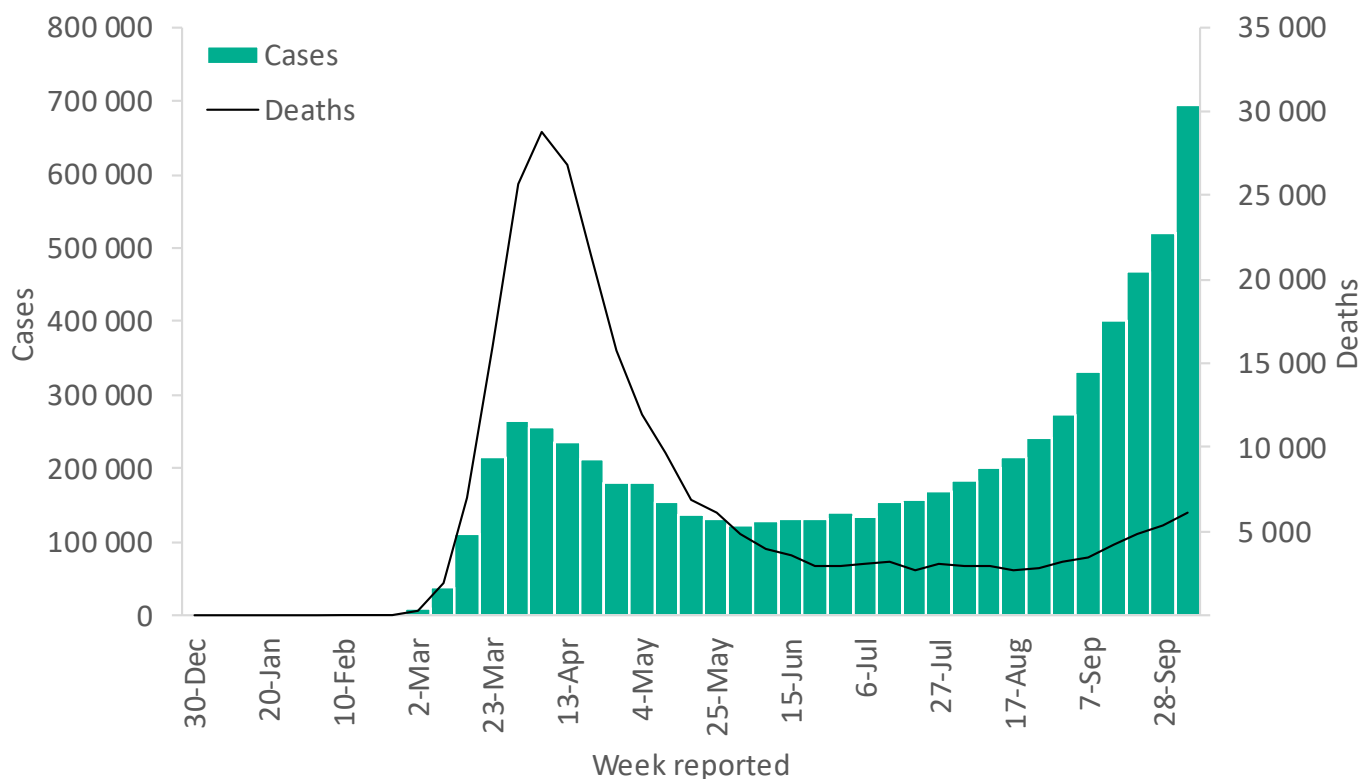
European Region

The Region registered the highest weekly incidence of COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic with almost 700 000 new cases reported. The weekly incidence in cases and deaths increased by 34% and 16% respectively in comparison to the previous week (Figure 6). The Region is the second most active, contributing almost a third (n=694 275, 31%) of new weekly cases reported globally. The United Kingdom, France, the Russian Federation and Spain account for over half of all new cases reported in the region (n= 355 455, 51%).

Latvia, Faroe Islands and Iceland have reported the greatest percentage increase in new cases in the past week while a marked decrease was reported in Isle of Man, Malta and Spain. The majority of the countries in the region self-characterize their current transmission pattern as community transmission (n=30, 56%) or clusters of cases (n=20, 37%) with only Liechtenstein, Monaco and the Holy See reporting sporadic transmission.

Spain, with over 50 000 cases reported in the past week, is showing a noticeable decline in the weekly incidence of cases and deaths of 24% and 19% respectively. In the past week, over 740 000 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) diagnostic tests were carried out (16 tests per 1000 inhabitants per week). As of 08 of October, the bed occupancy in intensive care units ranged between 7% and 39% across all regions. The incidence of cases and deaths in Poland increased this week by 93% and 104% respectively compared to the previous week, with almost 23 500 new cases and 370 deaths reported. Poland is tightening public health and social measures in response to these marked increases in an effort to avoid another lockdown. A coordination hospital will be created in each provide to manage the surge in COVID-19 patients.

Figure 6: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO European Region, as of 11 October 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

South-East Asia Region

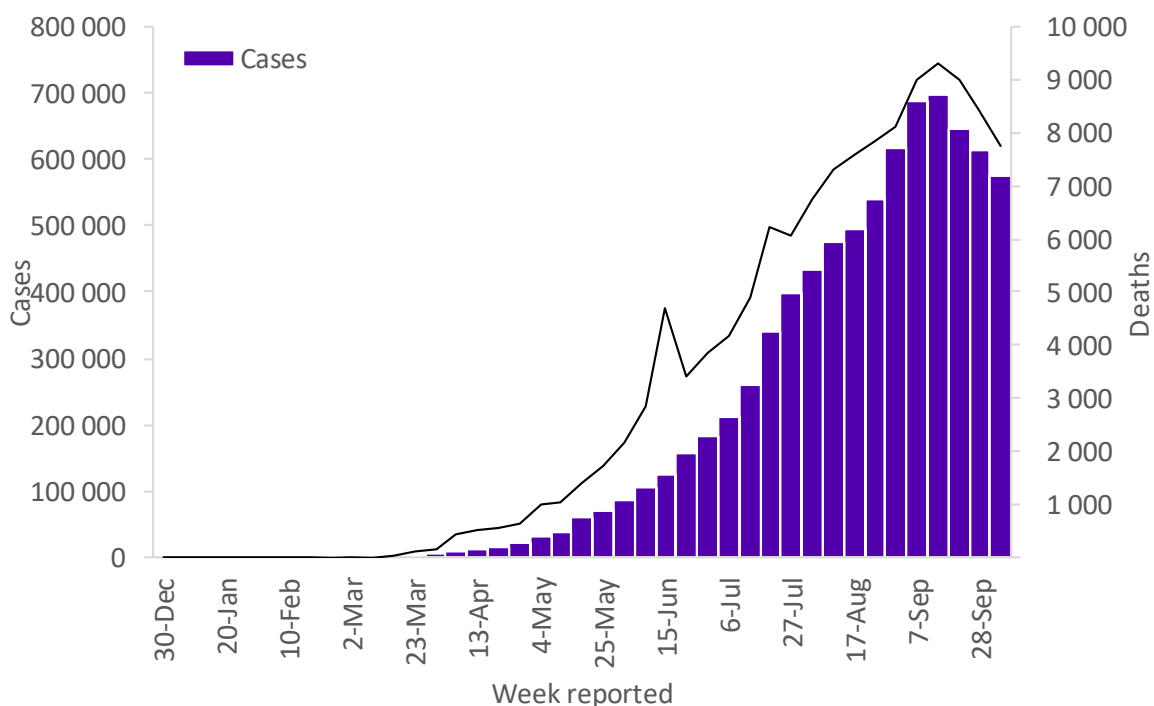
The gradual decline in incidence of cases and deaths in the South East Asia Region continued during the past week. The Region, nevertheless, remains among the most active, accounting for 25% of cases and 20% of deaths newly reported globally in the past seven days (Figure 7).

The countries reporting the highest number of new cases in the South-East Asia Region continue to be India, Indonesia and Nepal, while Sri Lanka and Bhutan are showing the highest increase in the proportion of new cases in the past week compared to the previous week. Across the ten countries in the region, only Myanmar and Nepal reported an increase in the number of new deaths in the past week compared to the previous week. The countries reporting the highest number of new deaths per million population are India and Myanmar, with 5 and 4 new deaths per million population respectively. In contrast to the other regions with currently high case incidence, most of the 10 Member States in the South-East Asian Region self-report their current transmission pattern as either clusters of cases (n=6) or sporadic cases (n=2), with only Bangladesh and Indonesia currently reporting community transmission.

Sri Lanka reported over 1200 new confirmed cases in the past epidemiological week, a substantial increase compared to the 46 cases confirmed the previous reporting week. In a recent development, a large cluster of cases (831 cases as on 7 October 2020) was reported in an apparel manufacturing factory in Gamphana district about 50 km from Colombo. The exact epidemiological link is currently under investigation

The reported number of cases increased rapidly in Nepal in the past week, with over 21 000 new cases and 86 new deaths reported. Although the test positivity rate has raised from 5 to 15% in just 8 weeks, there has also been an expansion in testing activity, which is currently around 3 samples tested / 1000 persons per week.

Figure 7: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO South-East Asia Region, as of 11 October 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

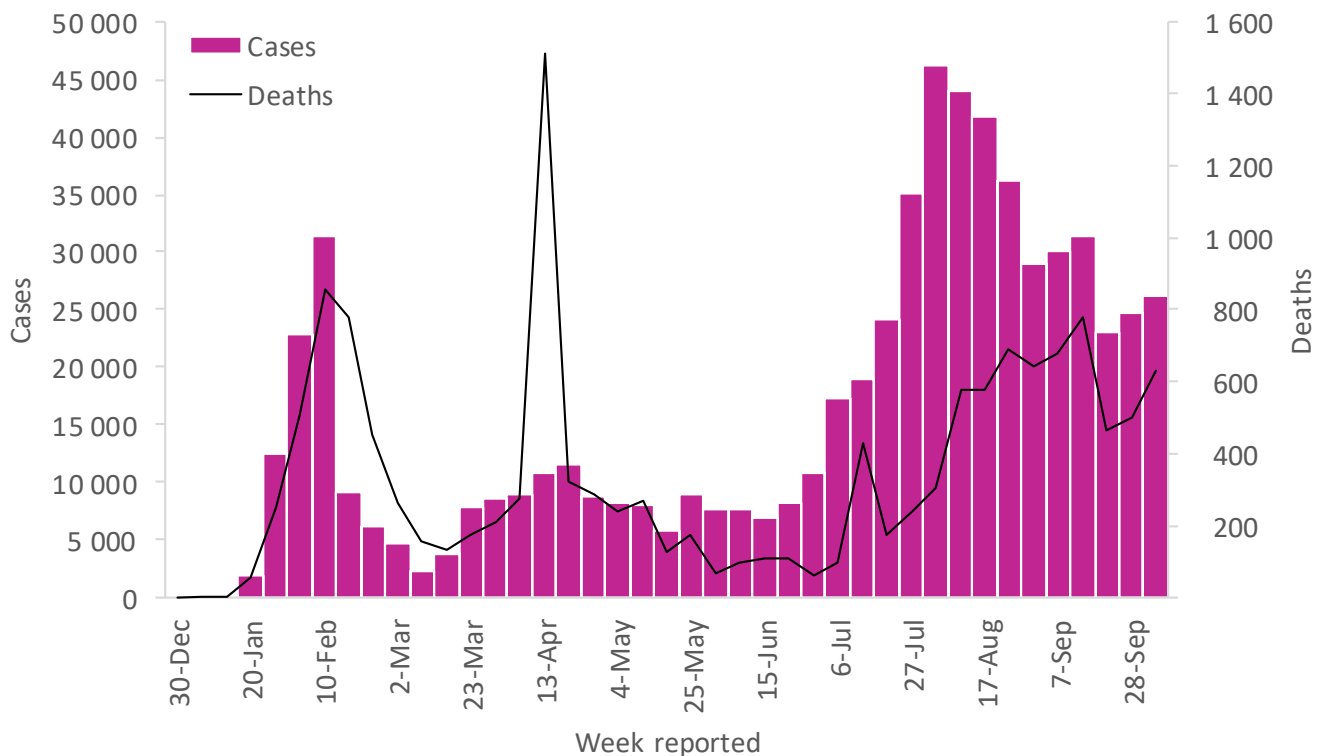
Western Pacific Region

The Western Pacific region accounts for the least number of reported cases globally this week, however, the region has experienced an increase of 6% in newly-reported cases and a 26% increase in reported deaths in the past seven days.

New cases in the Philippines have stabilized over the past 3 weeks with around 18 000 cases reported weekly, lower than the peak of around 30 000 weekly new cases in early to mid- August however it does continue to account for the greatest number of new cases in the region. Reports suggest clustering of cases has occurred in several workplaces in Davao Region following the easing of lockdown restrictions under the modified general community quarantine and reopening of the economic measures, with most of the clusters reported in 12 establishments. As of October 12, the total number of cases in Davao Region is 3,743 with 686 cases reported in the past two weeks and Davao City (the capital) contributing 65% of the total cases in the region. There are also reports of near capacity utilization of ICU and Ward beds, in the major hospital in the region last week.

In French Polynesia, there were peak new cases this week, a 62% increase from last week, with reports suggesting most cases were detected from the main island of Tahiti, with cases spreading to adjacent islands of Moorea and even reaching several outer islands, including Raivavae, Arutua, and Nuku Hiva. Deaths in French Polynesia remain low and have not increased in the past week. The positivity rate of COVID-19 tests is currently high, at 26.3%, however only symptomatic persons are being tested.

Figure 8: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO Western Pacific Region, data as of 11 October 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

Surveillance update of the impact of COVID-19 on health workers

Delivering the diagnostic, treatment, and vaccine interventions for COVID-19, while maintaining essential health services, requires a healthy, trained, competent, equipped, protected, well-managed, and appropriately staffed multi-disciplinary healthcare workforce. Health and social care workers both salaried and volunteer, face multiple challenges due to COVID-19, leading to either an increased workload or absences from work. Challenges include pre-existing workforce shortages; repurposing of staff to the COVID-19 response; infections and deaths; quarantine and self-isolation requirements; stress and burn-out; shortages of critical equipment and supplies, such as personal protective equipment (PPE); inadequate training; labor disputes; and having to care for infected friends and family. A comprehensive assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on health and social care workers should utilize standardized measurements and reporting to adequately qualify the impact. Internationally agreed indicators exist, and they form part of WHO's ongoing surveillance and communications activities. Health and social workers, in contact with COVID-19 patients and/or who care for COVID-19 patients, are at a higher risk of infection than the general population. Mitigating and reducing this risk, and following WHO guidance (see below), is essential.

WHO collects case-based surveillance data from Member States using [Case Report Forms \(CRFs\)](#) via the WHO global surveillance for COVID-19. As of 14 September 2020, the CRF database contained 8 233 444 forms, representing 28.4% of the cases recorded globally by that date. The CRFs facilitate a descriptive analysis of infections, hospitalizations, clinical outcomes, and sub-population analysis (such as occupation notified as health worker).

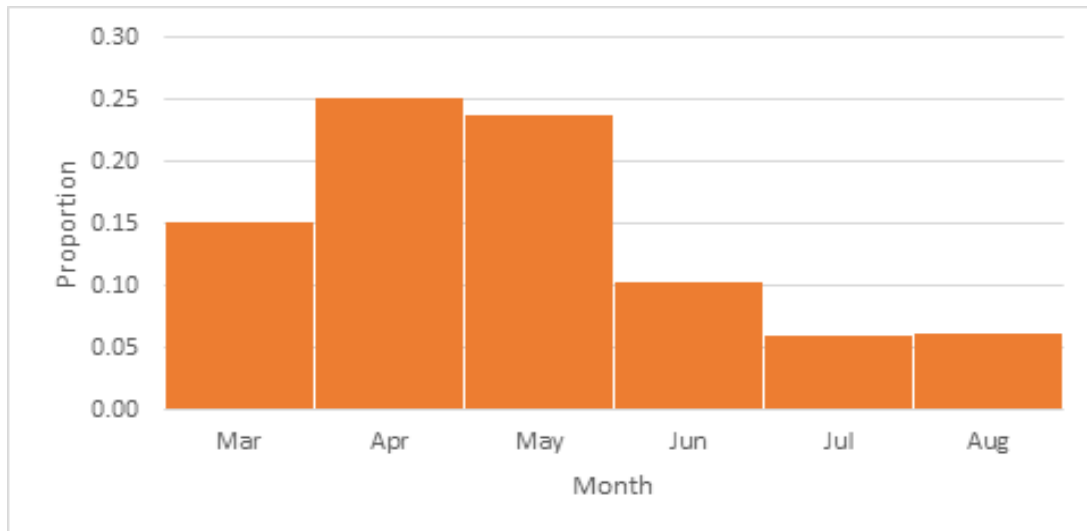
An analysis of health worker (HW) information was conducted on 281 083 HWs from amongst 1 932 941 CRFs that indicated HW¹ status (23.5% of all CRFs) from 83 countries. These data, covering primarily European and American countries, estimate that around 14% of COVID-19 cases reported to WHO are identified as occurring in health workers. There are wide differences in the reported proportion of HW affected between countries. The overall mean estimate of infections amongst HWs illustrates a clear over representation of cases, given that they represent less than 3% of the population, globally, and less than 8% on average in high-income countries.

Encouragingly, the data indicate that there has been a substantial decline in HW infection since the beginning of the epidemic, independent of the overall change in incidence of cases. In many countries, this is likely due to the increased availability of PPE and better adherence to infection prevention and control (IPC) guidance. Figure 9 shows monthly trends in HW infection, using data from selected European countries². The trends show that in the last 3 months prior to the analysis the proportion of cases amongst HWs was closer to their share of the general population.

¹ For the purposes of the case-based surveillance, 'health workers' were defined as those working "any job in a health care setting".

² Data covering only countries reporting at least 70% of cases in CRF, with at least 70% of CRFs having a known HW status, with at least 500 HW infections reported.

Figure 9. Share of health workers amongst total reported infections in selected countries, by month of reporting, March-August 2020



The mean age of COVID-19 cases of HWs was 40 years (IQR 31-49), lower than the mean age of non-HWs, 46 years (IQR 31-60). The distribution of HW infections in women (67%) and men (29%) (4% unknown sex) is proportionate to the global share of women and men in the health workforce. This is notably different from the ratio of infections in females versus males for the general population, where males account for 53% of cases.

WHO compared the proportions of COVID-19 case-patients with comorbidities, hospitalization and death as an outcome by age categories and sex in HWs and non-HWs, using information from five countries in the Americas and Europe with complete data. A total of 13% (n = 37 446) of HW case-patients reported underlying comorbidities (Figure 10), including diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, such as hypertension. Of HW case-patients, 5% (n = 15 141) required hospitalization (Figure 11), and of these, 5.3% (n = 799) required oxygen therapy. Overall, 0.5% (n = 1417) of the HW cases were fatal (Figure 12). As per the data analyzed, HWs showed a lower proportion of comorbidities, hospitalizations and deaths than non-HWs, even when accounting for age and sex differences between the two populations (see figures below). These differences were especially pronounced for those aged 50 years and above.

Further analyses are warranted to explain differences seen between infections in health-workers and the general public.

WHO guidance and resources:

To support health and social care workers and health-facilities in managing the COVID-19 pandemic, WHO has produced guidance on [Risk assessment and management of exposure of health care workers](#), [Infection prevention and control during health care when coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) is suspected or confirmed](#), [Advice on the use of masks in the context of COVID-19](#), [Rational use of PPE for COVID-19 and considerations during severe shortages](#), [IPC in long-term care facilities](#), [Rights, roles and responsibilities of health workers, including key considerations for occupational safety and health](#); the guidance is being continuously revised as new scientific information emerges. WHO has also produced a [surveillance protocol targeting health workers who are found positive to COVID-19](#); as well as a [WHO Academy online learning app for COVID-19](#).

Figure 10. Proportion of COVID-19 cases with comorbidities by age group and sex, amongst health workers and non-health workers (n=1 159 169)

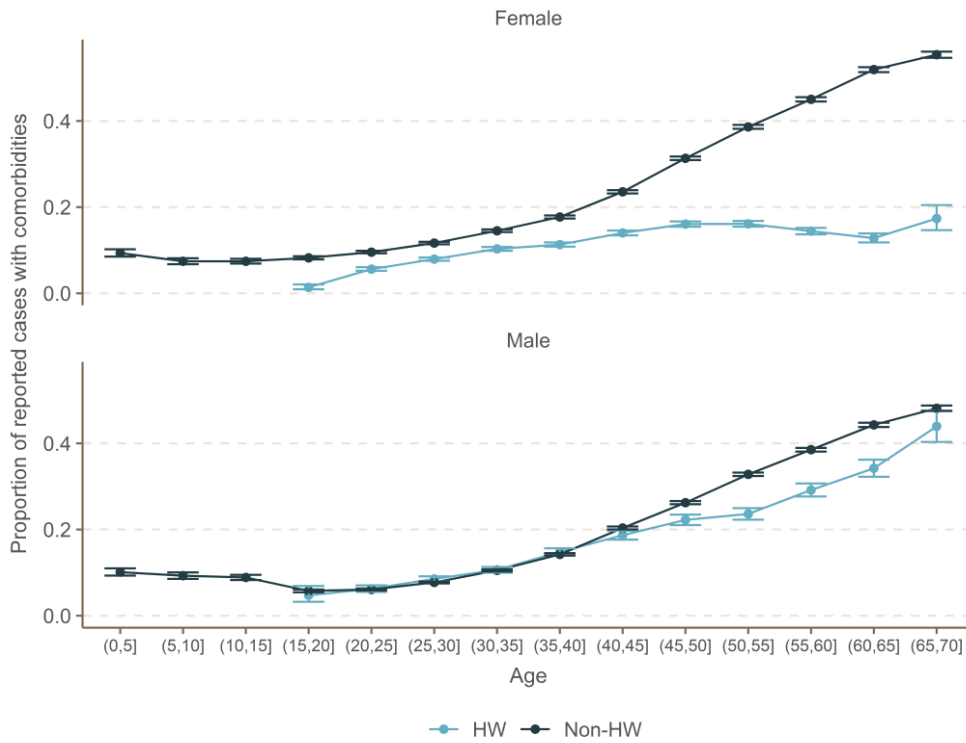


Figure 11. Proportion of hospitalized COVID-19 cases by age group and sex, amongst health workers and non-health workers (n=1 159 169)

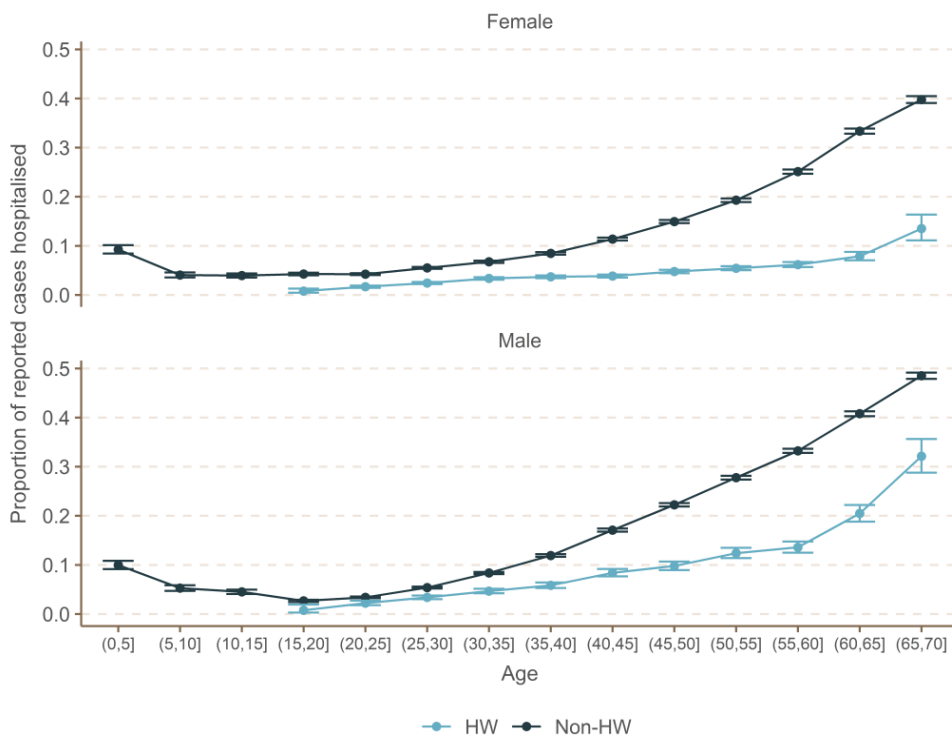
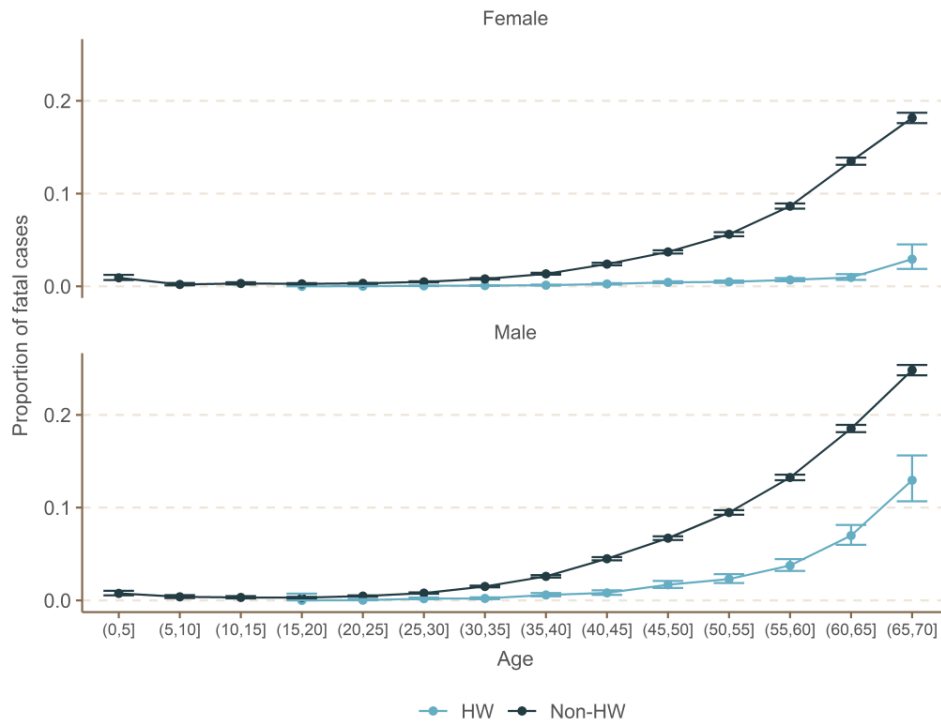


Figure 12. Proportion of fatal COVID-19 cases by age group and sex, amongst health workers and non-health workers (n=1 159 169)



Key weekly updates

- At [WHO's Executive Board meeting](#), WHO Director-General Dr Tedros highlighted some of WHO's key actions over the course of the pandemic:
 - Declaring a Public Health Emergency of International (PHEIC) Concern on 30 January;
 - Publishing the first Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan 4 days later;
 - Developing and publishing the first protocol for developing a PCR test and assisting in the development of the first diagnostic test;
 - Producing and shipping the diagnostic tests within a month of declaring the outbreak, with millions of tests distributed to more than 150 countries since then;
 - Publishing more than 400 guidance documents for individuals, communities, schools, businesses, industries, health workers, health facilities and governments;
 - Building country capacity by providing free training in 133 COVID-19 courses on [OpenWHO.org](#);
 - Working closely with governments to write national plans and identify needs, and to match those needs with more than 600 partners and 74 donors through the [COVID-19 Partners Platform](#);
 - Sending expert missions to more than 130 countries to provide operational and technical support;
 - Sourcing, validating, purchasing and delivering masks, gloves, respirators, gowns, goggles, swabs, tests, reagents, thermometers, oxygen concentrators, ventilators and more, to 177 countries and territories;
 - Enrolling more than 12,000 patients in the [WHO Solidarity Therapeutics Trial](#), in nearly 500 hospitals in 29 countries; and
 - Launching the [Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator](#), which is working on diagnostics, treatment, vaccines and health system strengthening. It includes [COVAX](#) which is supporting the development of 9 vaccines, with more in the pipeline and aims to fairly distribute 2 billion vaccine doses by the end of 2021.
- “The pandemic must be a turning point for all of us; a catalyst for making universal health coverage a reality, and not just an aspiration”, urged Dr Tedros at a [side event of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly](#). According to the [WHO global pulse survey](#), 90% of countries report disruptions to essential health services since COVID-19, with low- and middle-income countries reporting the greatest difficulties.
- Close to a billion people are living with a mental disorder and 1 person dies every 40 seconds by suicide. A recent [WHO survey](#) found that the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted or halted critical mental health services in 93% of countries worldwide while the demand for mental health is increasing. To celebrate [World Mental Health Day](#) (Saturday 10 October), WHO, in collaboration with [United for Global Mental Health](#) and the [World Federation for Mental Health](#), encouraged people from all countries to support a global movement calling for greater investment in mental health.
- More than 200,000 additional stillbirths could occur over the next 12 months in 117 low- and middle-income countries due to severe COVID-related disruptions in health care services according to [the first ever joint report on stillbirth estimates](#). Around 2 million babies are stillborn every year, with the majority of these deaths avoided with high-quality care antenatally and during birth.

- The [International Day of the Girl](#), celebrated on Sunday 11 October, focuses on the importance, power, and potential of girls around the world. COVID-19 represents a [huge challenge for adolescents and young people](#), and especially for girls and young women. Young people need to be a key part of the solution to this global crisis, working jointly with their communities and health authorities to help break the chain of infection.

Table 2. Number of COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths reported in the last seven days by countries, territories and areas, as of 11 October 2020**

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Africa	29169	1227719	1094	991	27255	24	
South Africa	11 180	690 896	11 649	735	17 673	298	Community transmission
Ethiopia	6 441	83 429	726	70	1 277	11	Community transmission
Kenya	2 235	41 158	765	35	760	14	Community transmission
Uganda	1 047	9 538	209	7	86	2	Community transmission
Algeria	945	52 940	1 207	39	1 795	41	Community transmission
Angola	876	6 246	190	29	218	7	Community transmission
Nigeria	816	60 103	292	2	1 115	5	Community transmission
Mozambique	795	9 844	315	6	70	2	Community transmission
Cabo Verde	617	6 913	12 434	12	74	133	Community transmission
Zambia	585	15 415	839	3	336	18	Community transmission
Cameroon	322	21 160	797	2	420	16	Community transmission
Namibia	319	11 891	4 680	5	128	50	Community transmission
Guinea	261	10 996	837	3	69	5	Community transmission
Côte D'Ivoire	243	20 036	760	0	120	5	Community transmission
Ghana	219	46 987	1 512	5	306	10	Community transmission
Madagascar	173	16 702	603	5	237	9	Community transmission
Senegal	162	15 213	909	1	313	19	Community transmission
Burkina Faso	153	2 241	107	2	60	3	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Zimbabwe	136	7 994	538	1	229	15	Community transmission
Eswatini	130	5 660	4 879	2	113	97	Community transmission
Lesotho	128	1 767	825	2	40	19	Clusters of cases
Mali	103	3 273	162	1	132	7	Community transmission
Togo	95	1 935	234	1	49	6	Community transmission
Democratic Republic of The Congo	89	10 840	121	2	276	3	Community transmission
Chad	80	1 291	79	7	92	6	Community transmission
Benin	54	2 411	199	0	41	3	Community transmission
South Sudan	51	2 777	248	5	55	5	Community transmission
Botswana	47	3 219	1 369	2	18	8	Community transmission
Sierra Leone	41	2 300	288	0	72	9	Community transmission
Rwanda	40	4 892	378	1	30	2	Clusters of cases
Gambia	38	3 628	1 501	2	117	48	Community transmission
Malawi	38	5 821	304	1	180	9	Community transmission
Congo	29	5 118	927	1	90	16	Community transmission
Guinea-Bissau	23	2 385	1 212	1	40	20	Community transmission
Equatorial Guinea	18	5 063	3 609	0	83	59	Community transmission
Gabon	18	8 815	3 960	0	54	24	Community transmission
Eritrea	16	414	117	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Liberia	16	1 363	269	0	82	16	Community transmission
Mauritius	14	395	311	0	10	8	Sporadic cases
Mauritania	12	7 523	1 618	0	161	35	Community transmission
Burundi	11	524	44	0	1	<1	Clusters of cases

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Central African Republic	9	4 854	1 005	0	62	13	Community transmission
Sao Tome and Principe	9	922	4 207	0	15	68	Clusters of cases
Comoros	7	491	565	0	7	8	Community transmission
Seychelles	5	147	1 495	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Niger	0	1 200	50	0	69	3	Clusters of cases
United Republic of Tanzania	0	509	9	0	21	<1	Community transmission
Territoriesⁱⁱ							
Réunion	313	4 491	5 016	0	16	18	Clusters of cases
Mayotte	210	3 989	14 622	1	43	158	Clusters of cases
Americas	804735	17794771	17399	20509	588867	576	
United States of America	327 514	7 583 748	22 911	4 863	212 229	641	Community transmission
Brazil	175 365	5 055 888	23 786	4 251	149 639	704	Community transmission
Argentina	91 779	871 468	19 282	2 626	23 225	514	Community transmission
Mexico	56 661	809 751	6 280	5 015	83 507	648	Community transmission
Colombia	52 769	894 300	17 576	1 098	27 495	540	Community transmission
Peru	21 791	843 355	25 578	549	33 158	1 006	Community transmission
Canada	15 458	178 117	4 719	176	9 585	254	Community transmission
Chile	11 124	479 595	25 088	353	13 272	694	Community transmission
Costa Rica	8 224	86 053	16 893	125	1 055	207	Community transmission
Ecuador	6 477	146 828	8 322	591	12 188	691	Community transmission
Paraguay	5 591	48 275	6 768	155	1 045	147	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Panama	4 879	118 841	27 543	68	2 474	573	Community transmission
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4 876	81 696	2 873	41	684	24	Community transmission
Honduras	4 283	82 552	8 335	106	2 492	252	Community transmission
Dominican Republic	4 088	118 014	10 879	39	2 167	200	Community transmission
Guatemala	3 796	97 544	5 445	80	3 365	188	Community transmission
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2 007	138 226	11 841	217	8 262	708	Community transmission
Jamaica	764	7 559	2 553	19	138	47	Community transmission
Bahamas	623	4 955	12 600	10	106	270	Clusters of cases
El Salvador	593	29 951	4 618	30	887	137	Community transmission
Guyana	390	3 358	4 269	15	100	127	Clusters of cases
Belize	347	2 427	6 104	7	35	88	Community transmission
Trinidad and Tobago	334	5 043	3 603	12	90	64	Community transmission
Cuba	168	5 948	525	1	123	11	Clusters of cases
Uruguay	154	2 251	648	1	49	14	Clusters of cases
Suriname	119	5 018	8 554	1	106	181	Community transmission
Nicaragua	79	4 225	638	2	153	23	Community transmission
Haiti	68	8 860	777	1	230	20	Community transmission
Barbados	9	205	713	0	7	24	Clusters of cases
Antigua and Barbuda	5	111	1 133	0	3	31	Sporadic cases
Saint Lucia	2	29	158	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Dominica	1	32	445	0	0	<1	Clusters of cases
Grenada	0	24	213	0	0	<1	No cases
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	19	357	0	0	<1	No cases

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	64	577	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Territoriesⁱⁱ							
Puerto Rico	2 989	53 364	18 653	47	728	254	Community transmission
Guadeloupe	580	6 483	16 202	2	77	192	Community transmission
Martinique	308	1 851	4 933	1	22	59	Community transmission
Aruba	152	4 150	38 870	4	31	290	Community transmission
Curaçao	133	532	3 242	0	1	6	Community transmission
French Guiana	115	10 144	33 963	2	69	231	Community transmission
Saint Martin	54	466	12 054	0	8	207	Community transmission
Sint Maarten	31	699	16 301	0	22	513	Community transmission
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	24	148	5 644	1	2	76	Sporadic cases
Cayman Islands	7	220	3 348	0	1	15	Sporadic cases
Bermuda	3	184	2 955	0	9	145	Sporadic cases
Saint Barthélemy	3	65	6 576	0	0	<1	
Anguilla	0	3	200	0	0	<1	No cases
British Virgin Islands	0	71	2 348	0	1	33	Clusters of cases
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	13	3 732	0	0	<1	No cases
Montserrat	0	13	2 601	0	1	200	No cases
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	16	2 761	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	695	17 950	0	6	155	Clusters of cases
United States Virgin Islands	- 2	1 324	12 679	0	20	192	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Eastern Mediterranean	138751	2605478	3565	3173	66329	91	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	28 134	496 253	5 908	1 547	28 293	337	Community transmission
Iraq	24 193	400 124	9 948	443	9 790	243	Community transmission
Morocco	18 613	149 841	4 060	279	2 572	70	Clusters of cases
Tunisia	10 315	31 259	2 645	180	456	39	Clusters of cases
Jordan	9 249	23 998	2 352	93	181	18	Community transmission
Lebanon	9 078	52 558	7 700	57	455	67	Community transmission
United Arab Emirates	7 373	105 133	10 630	17	443	45	Community transmission
Libya	5 599	41 686	6 067	45	623	91	Community transmission
Oman	5 544	104 129	20 391	74	1 009	198	Community transmission
Pakistan	4 316	318 932	1 444	57	6 570	30	Clusters of cases
Kuwait	4 110	110 568	25 891	35	655	153	Community transmission
Bahrain	2 977	75 287	44 245	15	273	160	Clusters of cases
Saudi Arabia	2 947	338 944	9 736	168	5 018	144	Sporadic cases
Qatar	1 439	127 778	44 351	3	219	76	Community transmission
Egypt	812	104 387	1 020	70	6 040	59	Clusters of cases
Afghanistan	458	39 799	1 022	15	1 477	38	Clusters of cases
Syrian Arab Republic	344	4 673	267	17	221	13	Community transmission
Somalia	102	3 847	242	0	99	6	Sporadic cases
Sudan	12	13 670	312	0	836	19	Community transmission
Yemen	10	2 055	69	6	596	20	Community transmission
Djibouti	5	5 423	5 489	0	61	62	Sporadic cases
Territoriesⁱⁱ							

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Occupied Palestinian territory	3 121	55 134	10 808	52	442	87	Community transmission
Europe	694275	6918265	7412	6172	246709	264	
The United Kingdom	110 827	590 848	8 704	443	42 760	630	Community transmission
France	110 665	691 368	10 592	480	32 449	497	Community transmission
Russian Federation	83 717	1 298 718	8 899	1 239	22 597	155	Clusters of cases
Spain	50 246	861 112	18 418	550	32 929	704	Community transmission
Netherlands	36 333	168 082	9 809	118	6 558	383	Community transmission
Ukraine	34 573	261 035	5 969	575	4 972	114	Community transmission
Czechia	28 769	109 374	10 213	194	905	85	Community transmission
Italy	26 743	349 494	5 780	172	36 140	598	Clusters of cases
Israel	23 808	286 109	33 055	201	1 877	217	Community transmission
Germany	23 627	322 864	3 854	86	9 615	115	Clusters of cases
Poland	23 498	121 638	3 214	368	2 972	79	Community transmission
Belgium	22 667	156 838	13 533	112	10 175	878	Community transmission
Romania	18 338	152 403	7 922	411	5 358	279	Community transmission
Turkey	11 017	334 031	3 961	394	8 778	104	Community transmission
Portugal	7 327	85 574	8 392	72	2 067	203	Clusters of cases
Austria	6 666	54 685	6 072	49	858	95	Community transmission
Slovakia	6 476	18 797	3 443	7	61	11	Clusters of cases
Hungary	6 021	36 596	3 788	111	933	97	Community transmission
Switzerland	5 967	60 230	6 959	10	1 793	207	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Republic of Moldova	5 874	61 762	15 311	105	1 458	361	Community transmission
Ireland	4 046	41 714	8 448	11	1 821	369	Community transmission
Armenia	3 955	56 451	19 050	43	1 020	344	Community transmission
Georgia	3 676	11 794	2 957	35	85	21	Community transmission
Belarus	3 171	83 023	8 786	40	891	94	Community transmission
Sweden	2 804	98 451	9 748	5	5 894	584	Community transmission
Denmark	2 780	32 082	5 539	13	667	115	Community transmission
Croatia	2 531	19 932	4 855	24	317	77	Community transmission
Uzbekistan	2 473	60 894	1 819	24	503	15	Clusters of cases
Greece	2 465	22 078	2 118	31	436	42	Clusters of cases
Bulgaria	2 353	23 871	3 435	46	887	128	Clusters of cases
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 109	30 343	9 249	50	920	280	Community transmission
North Macedonia	1 953	20 555	9 866	32	785	377	Clusters of cases
Slovenia	1 924	8 254	3 970	1	141	68	Clusters of cases
Kyrgyzstan	1 802	49 230	7 546	19	1 085	166	Clusters of cases
Kazakhstan	1 788	143 632	7 649	0	2 106	112	Clusters of cases
Finland	1 336	11 580	2 090	1	346	62	Community transmission
Azerbaijan	1 191	41 752	4 118	13	608	60	Clusters of cases
Albania	1 114	15 231	5 293	24	416	145	Clusters of cases
Norway	1 072	15 221	2 808	0	275	51	Clusters of cases
Lithuania	882	5 963	2 190	9	103	38	Community transmission
Serbia	843	34 685	4 981	9	762	109	Community transmission
Montenegro	669	12 917	20 566	11	190	303	Clusters of cases

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Luxembourg	651	9 360	14 953	5	130	208	Community transmission
Iceland	588	3 460	10 139	0	10	29	Community transmission
Andorra	586	2 696	34 893	2	55	712	Community transmission
Latvia	577	2 596	1 376	2	40	21	Clusters of cases
Malta	542	3 681	8 337	4	41	93	Clusters of cases
Tajikistan	285	10 180	1 067	2	79	8	Pending
Estonia	269	3 846	2 899	1	68	51	Clusters of cases
Cyprus	175	1 986	1 645	3	25	21	Clusters of cases
San Marino	16	766	22 571	0	42	1 238	Community transmission
Liechtenstein	15	138	3 619	0	1	26	Sporadic cases
Monaco	11	233	5 937	0	1	25	Sporadic cases
Holy See	0	12	14 833	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Territoriesⁱⁱ							
Kosovo[1]	372	16 087	8 647	15	635	341	Community transmission
Gibraltar	52	468	13 891	0	0	<1	Clusters of cases
Jersey	28	449	4 127	0	32	294	Community transmission
Faroe Islands	4	477	9 762	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Isle of Man	4	345	4 057	0	24	282	No cases
Greenland	2	16	282	0	0	<1	No cases
Guernsey	2	258	4 083	0	13	206	Community transmission
South-East Asia	575763	7911036	3914	7750	126917	63	

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
India	504 433	7 053 806	5 111	6 552	108 334	79	Clusters of cases
Indonesia	29 446	328 952	1 203	710	11 765	43	Community transmission
Nepal	21 114	105 684	3 627	86	614	21	Clusters of cases
Myanmar	9 561	26 064	479	227	598	11	Clusters of cases
Bangladesh	9 508	377 073	2 290	175	5 500	33	Community transmission
Sri Lanka	1 233	4 628	216	0	13	1	Clusters of cases
Maldives	394	10 859	20 089	0	34	63	Clusters of cases
Thailand	51	3 636	52	0	59	1	Clusters of cases
Bhutan	23	306	397	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Timor-Leste	0	28	21	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Western Pacific	26199	651841	332	633	14265	7	
Philippines	17 596	336 926	3 075	560	6 238	57	Community transmission
Japan	3 573	88 912	703	30	1 627	13	Clusters of cases
Malaysia	3 008	15 096	466	18	155	5	Clusters of cases
Republic of Korea	515	24 606	480	11	432	8	Clusters of cases
China	184	91 305	62	0	4 746	3	Clusters of cases
Australia	123	27 244	1 068	4	897	35	Clusters of cases
Singapore	66	57 866	9 891	0	27	5	Clusters of cases
New Zealand	17	1 515	314	0	25	5	Clusters of cases
Viet Nam	11	1 107	11	0	35	<1	Clusters of cases
Papua New Guinea	10	550	61	0	7	1	Community transmission
Cambodia	5	283	17	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Mongolia	2	315	96	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths:	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Brunei Darussalam	0	146	334	0	3	7	No cases
Fiji	0	32	36	0	2	2	Sporadic cases
Lao People'S Democratic Republic	0	23	3	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Solomon Islands	0	1	1	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Territoriesⁱⁱ							
French Polynesia	728	2 754	9 804	2	10	36	Sporadic cases
Guam	357	3 056	18 107	8	59	350	Clusters of cases
Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of The)	4	77	1 338	0	2	35	Pending
New Caledonia	0	27	95	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Subtotal for all regions	2 268 892	37 109 110		39 228	1 070 342		
Other [†]	0	741		0	13		
Grand total	2 268 892	37 109 851	4 761	39 228	1 070 355	137	

****See data, table and figure notes**

Technical guidance and other resources

- [Technical guidance](#)
- [WHO Coronavirus Disease \(COVID-19\) Dashboard](#)
- [Weekly COVID-19 Operational Updates](#)
- [WHO COVID-19 case definitions](#)
- [COVID-19 Supply Chain Inter-Agency Coordination Cell Weekly Situational Update](#)
- Updates from WHO regions
 - [African Region](#)
 - [Region of the Americas](#)
 - [Eastern Mediterranean Region](#)
 - [South-East Asia Region](#)
 - [European Region](#)
 - [Western Pacific Region](#)
- [Research and Development](#)
- [Online courses on COVID-19](#) in official UN languages and in [additional national languages](#)
- [The Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan](#) (SPRP) outlining the support the international community can provide to all countries to prepare and respond to the virus

Recommendations and advice for the public

- [Protect yourself](#)
- [Questions and answers](#)
- [Travel advice](#)
- [EPI-WIN](#): tailored information for individuals, organizations and communities

Data, table and figure notes

Data presented are based on official laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 case and deaths reported to WHO by country/territories/areas, largely based upon WHO [case definitions](#) and [surveillance guidance](#). While steps are taken to ensure accuracy and reliability, all data are subject to continuous verification and change, and caution must be taken when interpreting these data as several factors influence the counts presented, with variable underestimation of true case and death incidence, and variable delays to reflecting these data at global level. Case detection, inclusion criteria, testing strategies, reporting practices, and data cut-off and lag times differ between countries/territories/areas. A small number of countries/territories/areas report combined probable and laboratory-confirmed cases; efforts are underway to identify these for notation in the data table. Differences are to be expected between information products published by WHO, national public health authorities, and other sources.

The designations employed, and the presentation of these materials do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory 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. Countries, territories and areas are arranged under the administering WHO region.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

[¹] All references to Kosovo should be understood to be in the context of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). In the map, number of cases of Serbia and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244, 1999) have been aggregated for visualization purposes.

ⁱ Transmission classification is based on a process of country/territory/area self-reporting. Classifications are reviewed on a weekly basis and may be revised as new information becomes available. Differing degrees of transmission may be present within countries/territories/areas; classification is based on the highest category reported within a country/territory/area. Categories:

- No cases: with no confirmed cases;
- Sporadic cases: with one or more cases, imported or locally detected;
- Clusters of cases: experiencing cases, clustered in time, geographic location and/or by common exposures;
- Community transmission: experiencing larger outbreaks of local transmission defined through an assessment of factors including, but not limited to: large numbers of cases not linkable to transmission chains; large numbers of cases from sentinel laboratory surveillance; and/or multiple unrelated clusters in several areas of the country/territory/area;
- Pending: transmission classification has not been reported to WHO.

ⁱⁱ "Territories" include territories, areas, overseas dependencies and other jurisdictions of similar status.

[†] Other: includes cases reported from international conveyances.

Country, territory, or area-specific notes, updates and errata

Due to public health authorities conducting data reconciliation exercises which remove large numbers of cases or deaths from their total counts, negative numbers may be displayed in the new cases/deaths columns as appropriate. When additional details become available that allow the subtractions to be suitably apportioned to previous days, graphics will be updated accordingly. See the [log of major changes and errata](#) for details. Prior situation reports will not be edited; see covid19.who.int for the most up-to-date data.