

COVID-19 Weekly Epidemiological Update

Data as received by WHO from national authorities, as of 1 November 2020, 10 am CEST

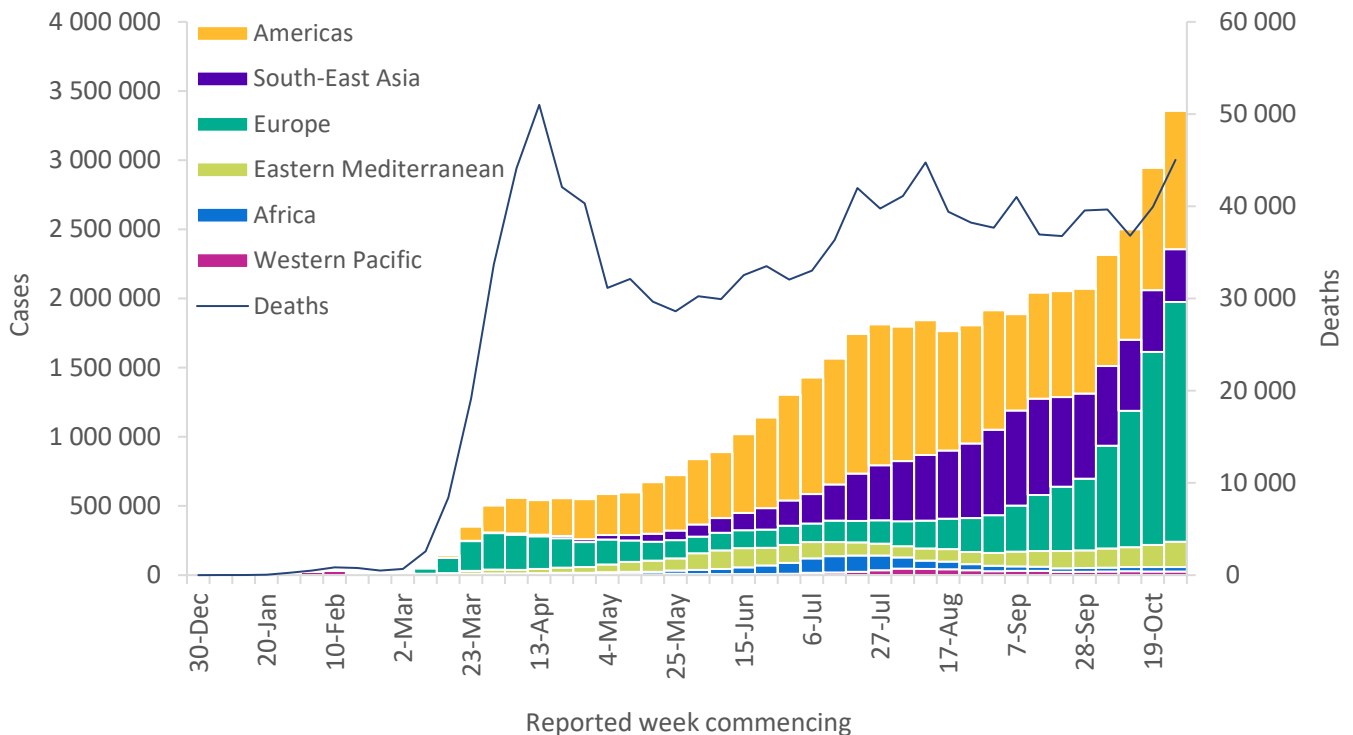
For the latest data and information on COVID-19, please see:

- [WHO COVID-19 Dashboard](#)
- [WHO COVID-19 Weekly Operational Update](#)

Global epidemiological situation

In the past week, over 3.3 million new cases have been reported globally (Figure 1). As of 1 November, nearly 46 million cases and 1.2 million deaths have been reported globally. The further acceleration in the incidence of new cases was most notable in European Region, which reported half of global new cases (over 1.7 million cases - a 22% increase from the previous week. Moreover, the region also reported a substantial rise in the number of new deaths (a 46% increase compared with the previous week), with Europe and the Americas now each reporting over 17 000 new deaths in the last 7 days.) The Americas and the Eastern-Mediterranean Regions have also seen relatively smaller rises in the number of reported cases. The South-East Asia Region has continued to report a decline in new cases and deaths, while case incidence continues to fluctuate around similar rates compared to recent weeks in the African and Western Pacific Regions (Table 1).

Figure 1: Number of COVID-19 cases reported weekly by WHO Region, and global deaths, as of 1 November 2020**



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

Despite regional variations, the countries reporting the highest number of cases in the past week remain the same as in the previous four weeks: The United States of America, India and France. Since the start of the pandemic, nine countries have reported more than 1 million confirmed cases: the United States, India, Brazil,

Russian Federation, France, Spain, Argentina, Colombia, and the United Kingdom. Five have reported over 40 000 cumulative deaths: the United States, Brazil, India, Mexico, and the United Kingdom.

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](#).

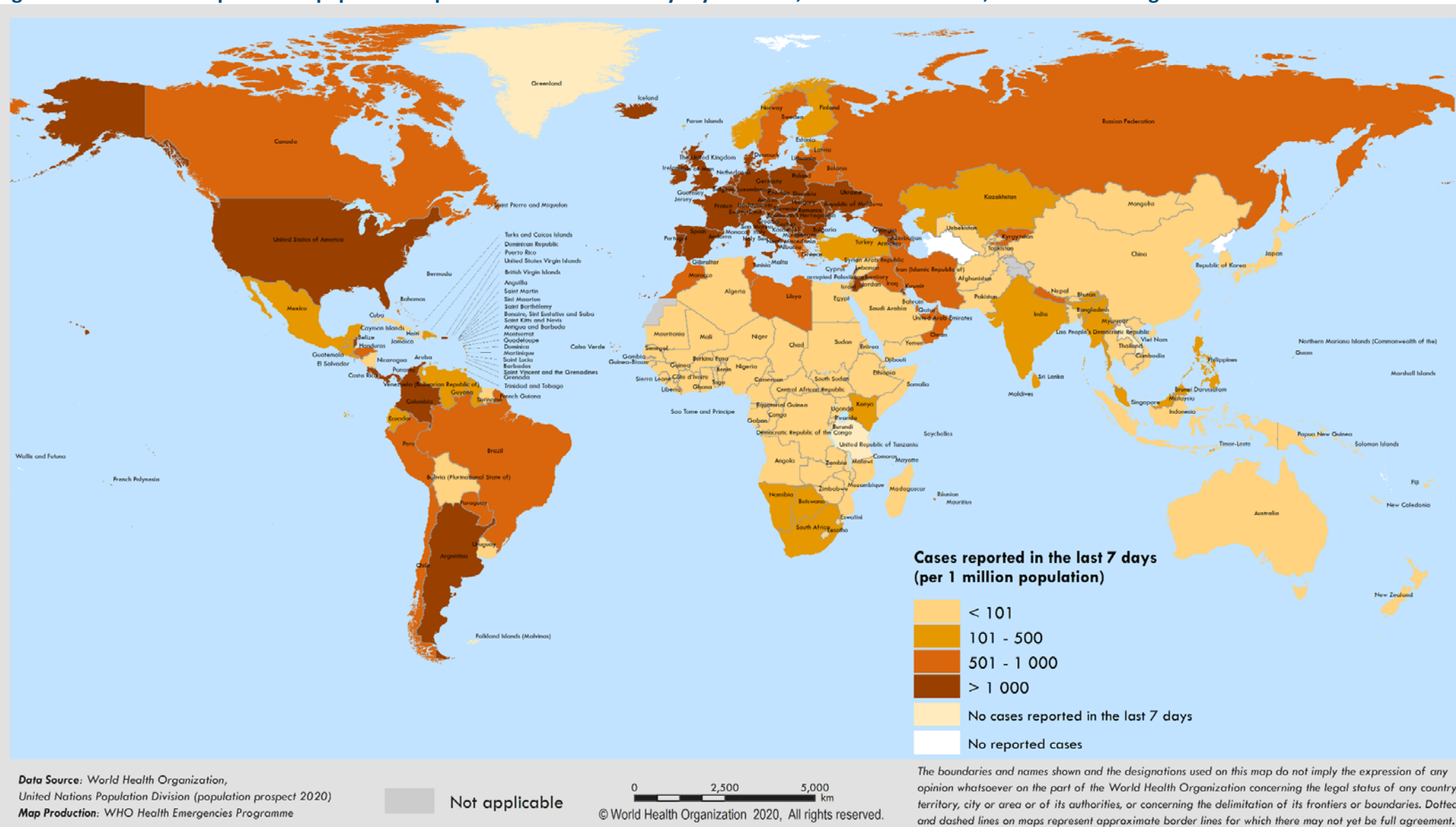
Table 1. Newly reported and cumulative COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths, by WHO Region, as of 1 November 2020**

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 (%)
Europe	1 732 918 (52%)	24%	11 088 612 (24%)	17 396 (39%)	46%	285 402 (24%)
Americas	999 652 (30%)	13%	20 477 535 (45%)	17 267 (38%)	2%	639 353 (54%)
South-East Asia	381 422 (11%)	-14%	9 251 788 (20%)	4 657 (10%)	-19%	144 194 (12%)
Eastern Mediterranean	181 857 (5%)	14%	3 092 037 (7%)	4 693 (10%)	16%	78 599 (7%)
Africa	32 943 (1%)	3%	1 324 258 (3%)	640 (1%)	-23%	29 785 (2%)
Western Pacific	26 473 (1%)	-3%	733 828 (2%)	398 (1%)	-9%	15 565 (1%)
Global	3 355 265 (100%)	14%	45 968 799 (100%)	45 051 (100%)	13%	1 192 911 (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, 26 October through 1 November 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

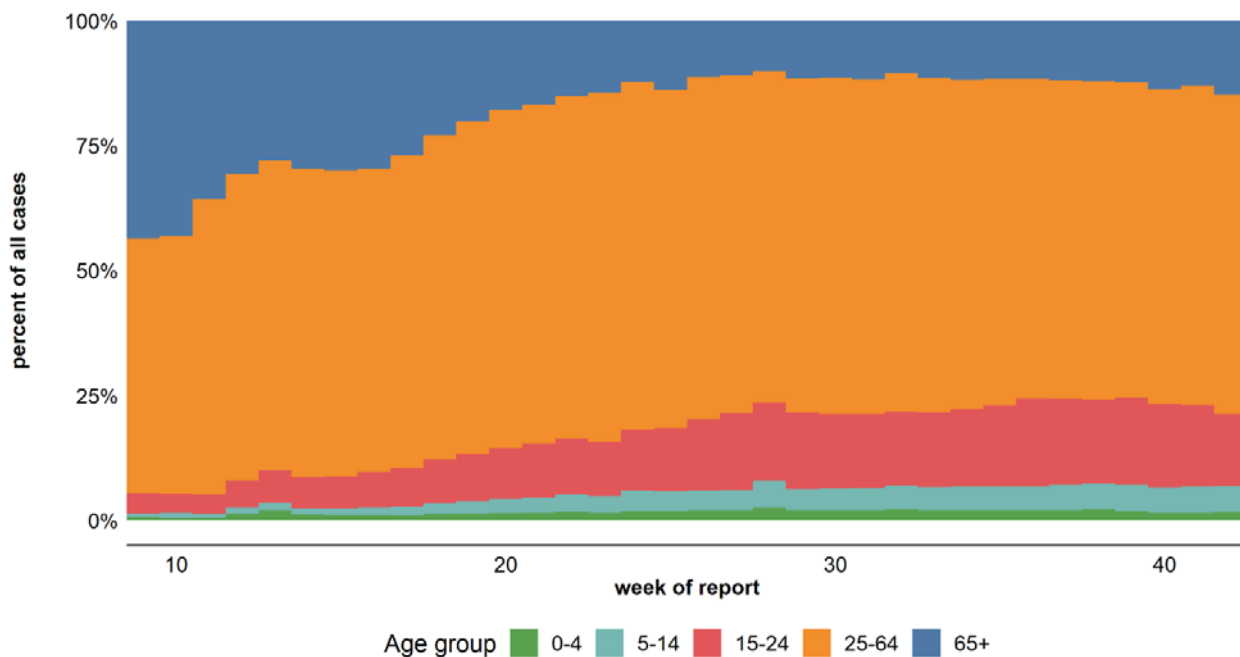
Special Focus: An age and gender analysis of COVID-19

Based on WHO's surveillance system, using both case report form data and weekly aggregated data shared by Member States, an analysis has been conducted and is presented here, covering 124 countries from five out of six WHO Regions which have provided sufficient data. The data covers the period 31 December 2019 to 18 October 2020, and includes data on 18 156 074 patients.

Age distribution over time

Since the start of the pandemic, an increase in the proportion of confirmed cases in younger population groups has been observed over time (Figure 3). Most notably, the proportion of cases among adolescents and young adults aged 15-24 years increased from 4% at the beginning of the epidemic (week 9-10) to 14% during week 42, and those aged 25-64 increased from 50% to 65% over the same period. Slight increases were also observed in the proportion of cases among children aged 0-4 years (from 0.5% to 2%), and 5-14 years (from 1% to 5%). Concurrently, we observed a decrease and then stabilization of the proportion of cases aged 65 years and older, from 40% in the early stages of the epidemic, down to 15% in recent weeks.

Figure 3: Distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases by age by epidemiological week reported, combined data from WHO Case Report Form and Weekly Aggregate Surveillance Systems as of 18 October 2020 (n = 18 156 074).



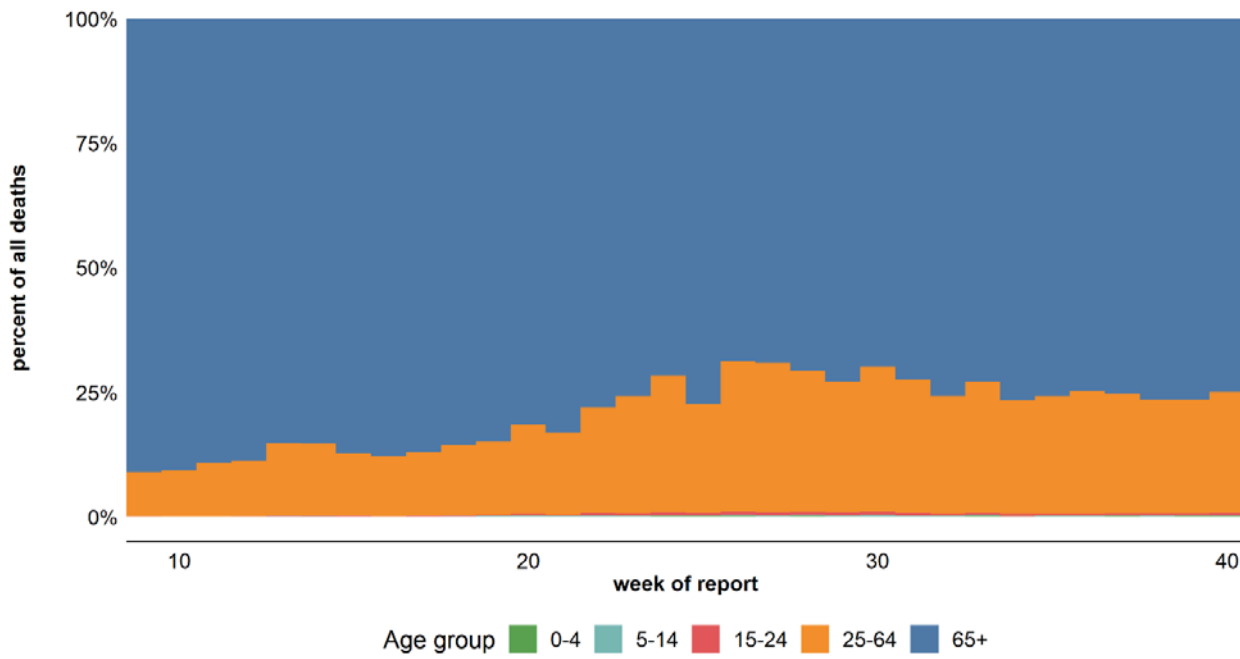
Changes in age distribution trends are likely linked to several factors, including increased surveillance and access to testing. Early in the pandemic, surveillance and limited testing capacity was often focused on patients with severe disease, who were more likely to be elderly hospitalized patients. Surveillance and testing capacities were expanded and became more accessible to cases with mild or no symptoms. The decrease in proportion of elder cases could also be linked to the implementation of infection prevention and control measures in long term care facilities, and an increase in transmission among younger age groups.

The evolution of reported deaths by age (Figure 4) shows a slow increase in the proportion of reported deaths aged 25-64 years, ranging from roughly 10% in the early stages, peaking at 30% in the summer, and now around 25%. Reported deaths in those aged 65 years and older decreased from close to 90% in the early stages to 75% in the most recent weeks. These data support previous observations that older people, who often have

co-morbidities, remain the most vulnerable to COVID-19 morbidity and mortality. The proportion of reported deaths in the youngest age groups, 0-4 and 5-14 years, remain under 0.2%.

Critically, while most people with COVID-19 recover after 2 to 6 weeks, there is increasing documentation of the [long term effects of COVID-19](#), including among younger and non-vulnerable groups.

Figure 4: Distribution of confirmed COVID-19 deaths by age by epidemiological week reported, combined data from WHO Case Report Form and Weekly Aggregate Surveillance Systems as of 18 October 2020 (n = 459 943).



Gender distribution

Our overall data show that men and women each comprise 50% of cases; however, this proportion varies greatly between countries. A higher proportion of cases tends to be observed among men in countries where men are frequently exposed outside the household as a result of economic factors, or have differential access to testing and healthcare. In countries where women are involved in healthcare and social careers, the proportion of confirmed COVID-19 cases is higher. These gender differentials can also vary among age groups.

There is a notable difference in the death rate between sexes, with males accounting for 59% of deaths recorded. Differences in risks of exposure, behavior and risk perception, such as smoking and healthcare-seeking behaviors, as well as differences in some co-morbid conditions, may impact the outcomes of COVID-19 and contribute to male–female differences in disease severity.

Situation by WHO Region

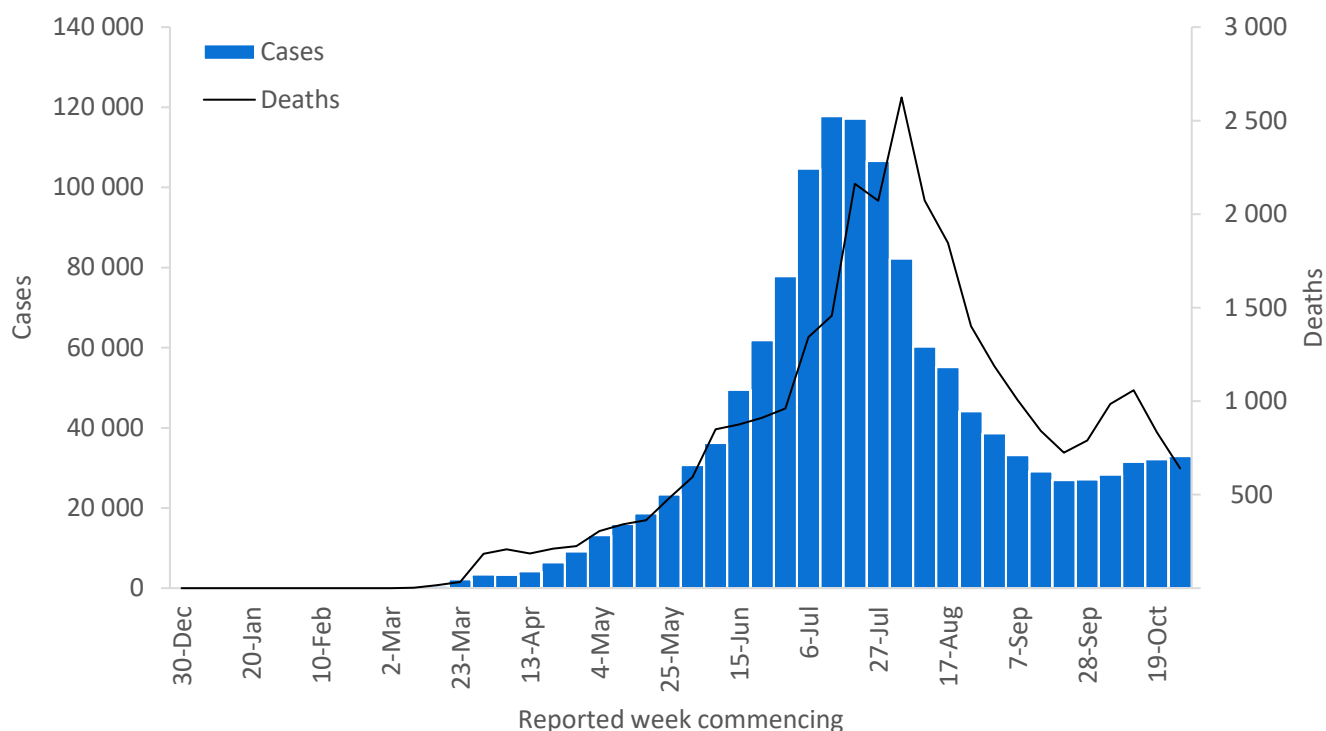
African Region

The African Region continued a four-week trend with a gradual increase in the number of new cases reported in the past 7 days (Figure 5), reporting almost 33 000 new cases – 1% of new global cases in the past week. Although the number of new cases has increased slightly, the number of new reported deaths has continued to decline since a spike was observed three weeks ago following the retrospective capturing of a large number of deaths in South Africa. South Africa, Kenya, and Ethiopia continue to report the highest numbers of new cases, while the highest number of new deaths per million population in the region was reported by South Africa (6 new cases per million population).

In Nigeria, after a peak in cases at the end of June and in July, weekly new cases have decreased gradually since September. In the past week, 923 new confirmed cases (4 cases per million population) were reported, while deaths have remained relatively low. Nigeria has a relatively low testing rate and is currently conducting 1.2 diagnostic tests per 10 000 population per week. The test positivity rate has remained relatively stable for the last 7 weeks and is currently 4%.

This past week Uganda recorded a new highest daily increase in COVID-19 cases, with over 430 cases reported on 30 October and close to 1200 cases (26 cases per million population) reported during the week. With almost half of the new cases reported from the capital, Kampala remains the most affected region. From the beginning of the epidemic, a total of 862 healthcare workers have been infected and 8 have died (7% of overall cases and deaths). Health Authorities in Kampala, in collaboration with WHO, are taking a data and equity-oriented approach to the COVID-19 response and city authorities have been assessing the susceptibility of local communities to the impact of the virus with a new COVID-19 vulnerability framework.

Figure 5: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO African Region, as of 1 November 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

Region of the Americas

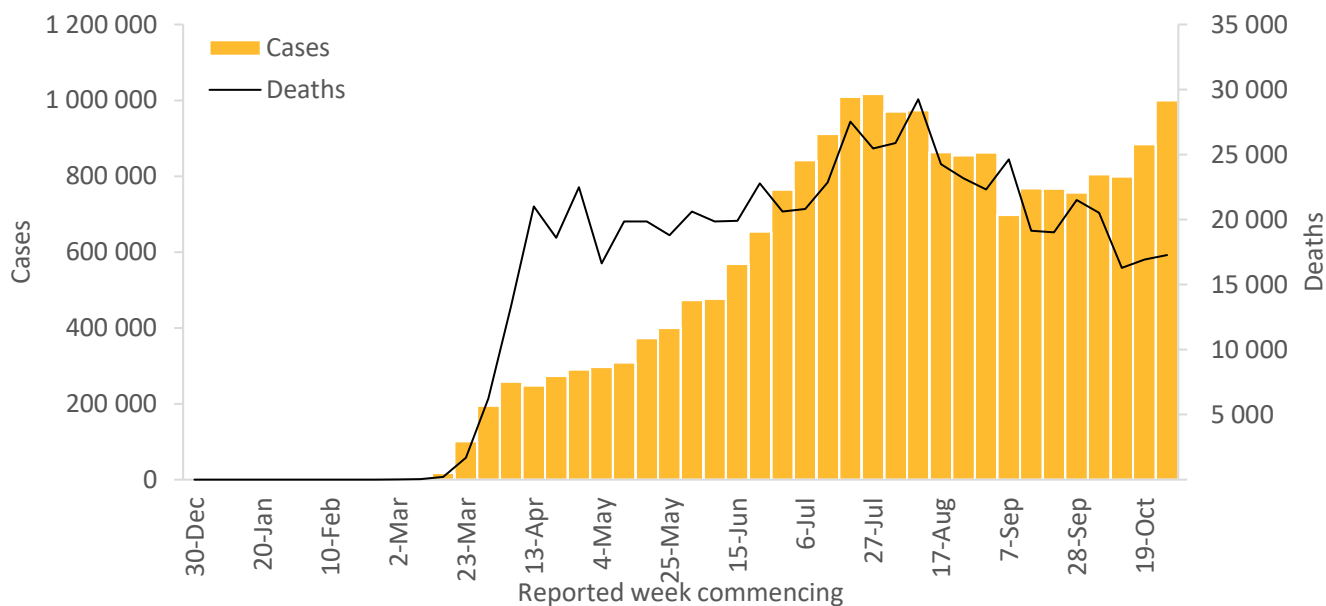
Although the Region as a whole reported a 13% rise in cases compared with last week (Figure 6), continued declines were observed in many countries, especially in South America. The United States of America, Brazil, and Argentina continue to report the highest number of new cases, with the United States reporting a 26% increase this week to over 500 000 new cases (1650 cases per million population). The overall change in the number of new deaths being reported in the Region, a 2% increase, is much lower than the rapid rise seen in the European Region.

Colombia has now reported over 1 million cumulative cases and 31 000 cumulative deaths. Cases in Colombia peaked in the week of 10 August at 77 915 cases, dropping to 43 000 cases in the week of 28 September, but have risen in October, with 64 200 new cases (1250 cases per million population) and 1300 new deaths reported this week. Approximately 40% of cases are aged 20-39 years. Although 30% of cases are in people aged 60 years and older, this age group accounts for 76% of deaths. A total of 64% of deaths are male. As of 25 October, around 38% of hospital beds are occupied by COVID-19 patients.

In Mexico, the number of new weekly cases rose to just under 47 000 at the end of July. Although cases have fallen since then, they have remained above 30 000 per week (295 new cases per million population reported last week). On 28 October, the Ministry of Health reported that the median age of cases is 43, with Mexico City, State of Mexico, Nuevo León, Guanajuato, and Sonora reporting the highest number of cumulative cases. Mexico City has recorded 17% of cumulative cases and has the highest number of active cases (>3,000 cases), followed by Nuevo León, Guanajuato, State of Mexico, and Coahuila, which all have more than 1 000 active cases. Men account for 64% of deaths, with a median age of 63 years. Based on a recent study on excess deaths, the Ministry of Health has said that as many as an additional 50 000 excess deaths can be attributed to COVID-19.

In Peru, case incidence has continued to fall since reaching a peak in the week of 17 August when there were just under 60 000 cases. In the past week, 17 000 new cases (520 cases per million population) and 370 new deaths were reported. Around 45% of cases have been reported from one department – the region of the capital Lima. The Ministry of Health reports that as of 28 October, 4.4 million people have been tested for COVID-19. As of 28 October, there are 5419 patients hospitalized for COVID-19, of which 1052 were in intensive care. The government has approved a decree extending the state of national emergency through November.

Figure 6: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO Region of the Americas, as of 1 November 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

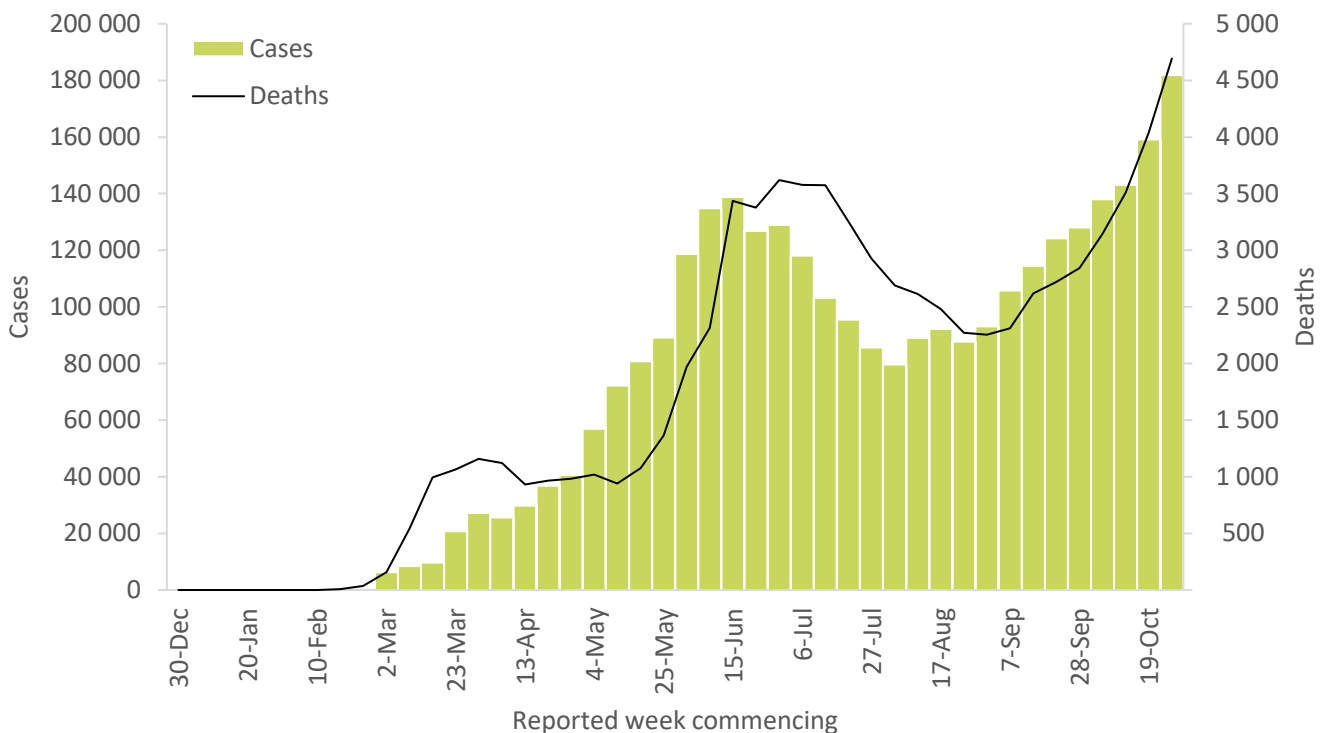
Eastern Mediterranean Region

Over the past two months, the Eastern Mediterranean Region has observed a steady increase in the number of new COVID-19 cases recorded (Figure 7), with 182 000 reported in the past week (accounting for 5% of all cases reported globally). In the past 7 days, there has been a 10% increase in the number of deaths reported with a total of 4 700 new deaths. The Region shows a mixed pattern with countries at different epidemic stages and experiencing different outcomes. Countries reporting the highest number of cases over the past week include the Islamic Republic of Iran, Morocco and Iraq, all reporting over 550 new cases per 1 million population in the past 7 days. The countries with the highest number of new deaths per million population in the past week are Tunisia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Jordan, with over 28 new deaths per million population.

Since early September, the incidence of COVID-19 cases and deaths in the Islamic Republic of Iran has been increasing gradually, reaching over 50 000 new cases (600 cases per million population) and 2500 new deaths in the past week. The country has the highest mortality rate overall in the Eastern Mediterranean Region with a total of 415 deaths per million population since the beginning of the pandemic. In the past week, the Islamic Republic of Iran extended public health and social measures in the capital of Tehran and across the country, as health authorities declared that they were recording a death from the virus every four minutes. Some hospitals have exceeded bed capacity to treat new patients. The closure of schools, mosques, shops, restaurants and other public institutions in Tehran, that was due to end on 26 October, will now be extended until 20 November.

Morocco has been experiencing a gradual increase in cases and deaths since the beginning of August. This past week, the country registered a new record in new cases with over 24 600 new cases and 440 new deaths. Currently, the country's COVID-19 fatality rate is around 1.7%. Casablanca-Settat is the most affected region with the majority of cases coming from the city of Casablanca. According to local authorities, this week the reproductive number has stabilized at 0.8%. The test positivity rate has raised from 11% to 16% in just three weeks. More restrictive measures have been applied in the region of Casablanca-Settat following the rise in the incidence of COVID-19. Other regions have also adopted new measures including earlier closure of shopping centres.

Figure 7: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, as of 1 November 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

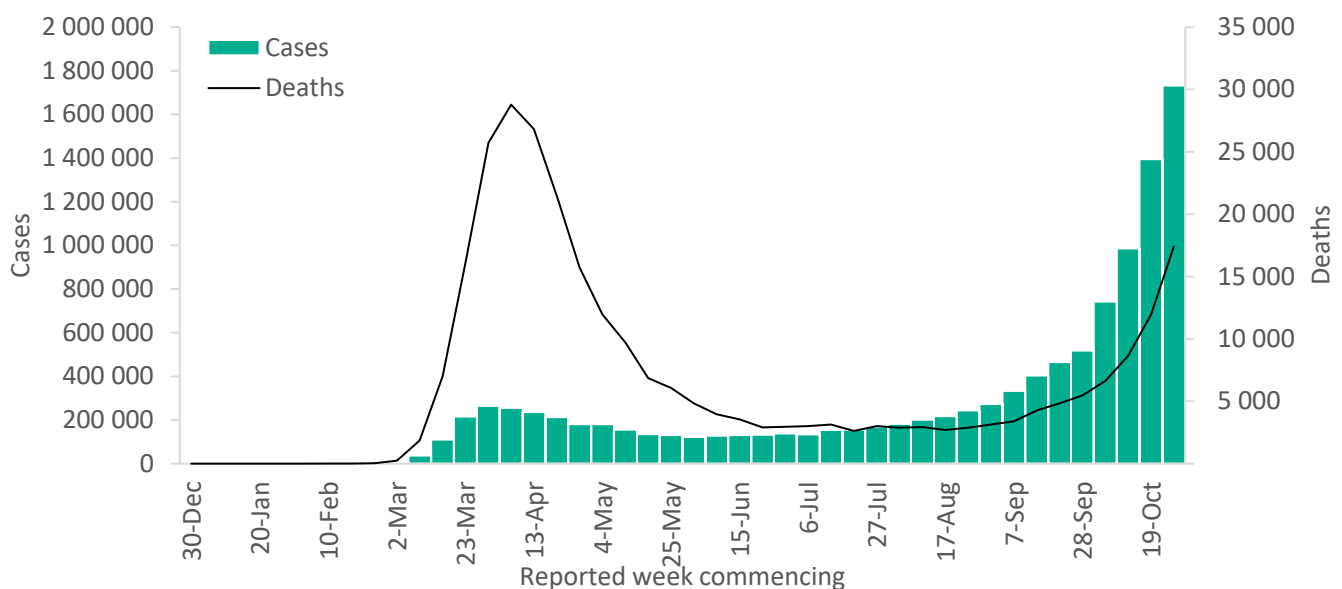
European Region

The European Region has seen a 22% increase in new cases and a 43% increase in new deaths in the past 7 days compared with the previous week (Figure 8). France, Italy, and the United Kingdom reported the highest numbers of new cases, although Andorra, Czechia, and Belgium reported the highest per population incidence. France accounted for the third-highest number of new cases globally, with over 275 000 cases reported in the past week (4200 cases per million population): a 27% increase from the previous week. The number of new cases has increased since August, in line with much of Europe; however, in October there has been a considerable escalation. As of 29 October, there were 24 000 hospitalizations, with 3500 in intensive care, with the Ile-de-France and Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes regions having the highest numbers of hospitalizations. The COVID-19 occupancy rate of intensive care beds is rising rapidly. The increases in indicators are most marked among people aged 65 and over. The President of the Republic announced the reinstatement of stricter public health and social measures from 30 October to 1 December.

Belgium and Italy have both seen rapid rises in cases, and reported the 2nd and 9th highest number of new cases in Europe, respectively. New cases in Belgium fell by 21% from last week to 82 500 new cases, while those in Italy rose by 72% from last week to 175 000 new cases. Despite the fall seen in Belgium, it still has one of the world's highest incidences of new cases per million population, with 7 000 new cases per million. Italy's incidence is lower at 2800 cases per million. Belgium has instituted a second phase of national containment measures. Italy and several other European countries have been experienced an increasing number of protests over government restrictions.

In Switzerland, the number of new cases has grown considerably in October, rising from fewer than 2500 new weekly cases reported from mid-April through to the end of September, and fewer than a hundred cases reported in some weeks, to 50 000 new cases in the past week. Switzerland has the fifth-highest incidence of new cases per million population in the Region (5800 cases per million population). The weekly number of hospitalizations has also risen considerably. While weekly testing rates have increased, test positivity rates have also increased from 15% to 22.5% (as of 25 October). Since the beginning of September, the median age of cases has been steadily increasing from 33 to 42 years, as of 25 October. Switzerland has progressively implemented strict public health and social measures in recent weeks, with a new range of national restrictions coming into effect on 29 October, with several cantons implementing additional measures.

Figure 8: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO European Region, as of 1 November 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

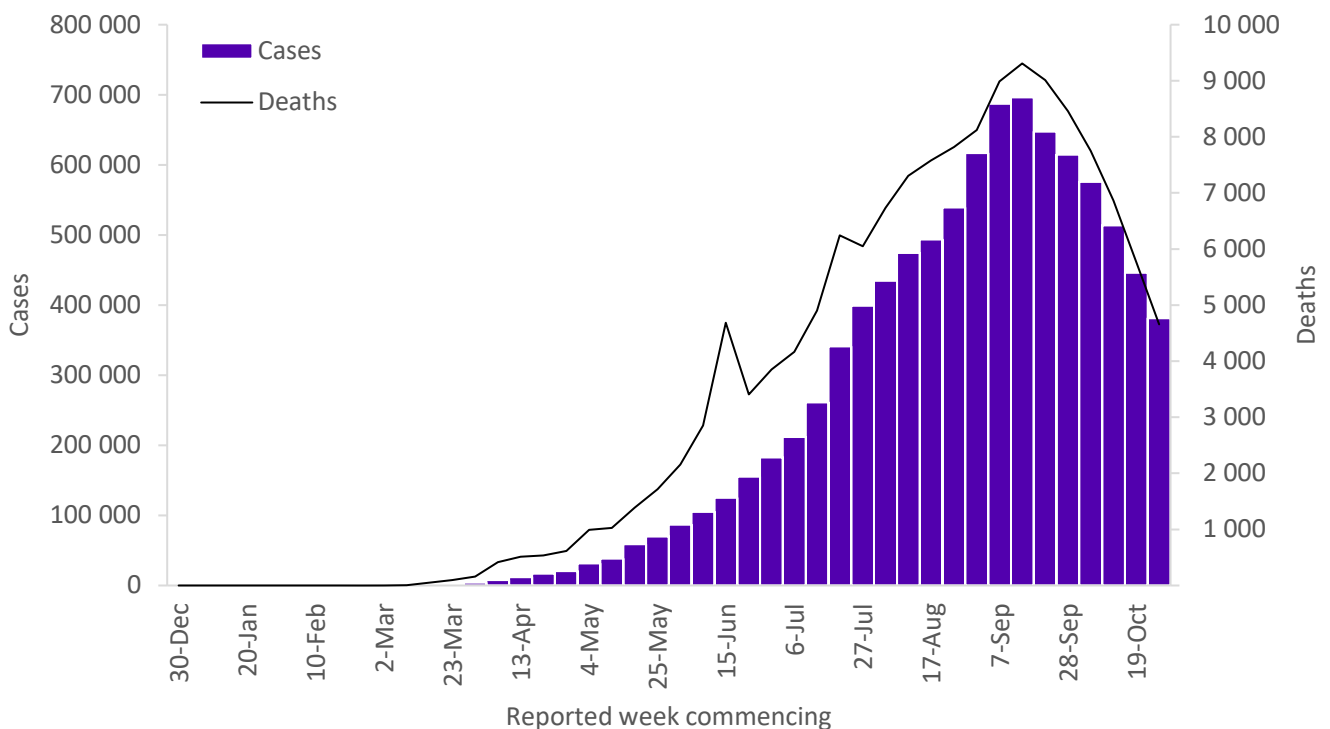
South-East Asia Region

New cases and deaths in the South-East Asia Region this week have continued to decline (Figure 9). This is mainly due to a decline in reported cases in India, which contributes over 80% of all cases in the Region. Additionally, large rates of decrease have been reported seen in Nepal, Indonesia, and Bhutan. There have been over 380 000 new cases reported in the past 7 days, bringing the cumulative amount of cases to over 9.2 million.

In contrast to other countries in the region, Sri Lanka reported a 53% increase in the past 7 days from 2046 new cases to 3142 new cases (147 cases per million population). This follows a cluster detected in a garment factory on 3 October. A curfew was imposed in Colombo District and other high-risk areas from 29 October to 2 November. Additionally, active cases have been admitted to dedicated COVID-19 treatment hospitals, where 4764 patients were admitted to 37 hospitals as of 28 October. The government is also upgrading around 60 divisional hospitals as isolation and treatment centers to add more bed capacity.

Indonesia has been showing a decreasing trend of new cases for the last 4 weeks. The country reported around 24 000 new cases (88.1 per 1 million population) in the last past 7 days, and over 410 000 cumulative cases to date. WHO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National COVID-19 Task Force, has conducted a series of focus group discussions for a detailed review of challenges and possible solutions for enhancing contact tracing.

Figure 9: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO South-East Asia Region, as of 1 November 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

Western Pacific Region

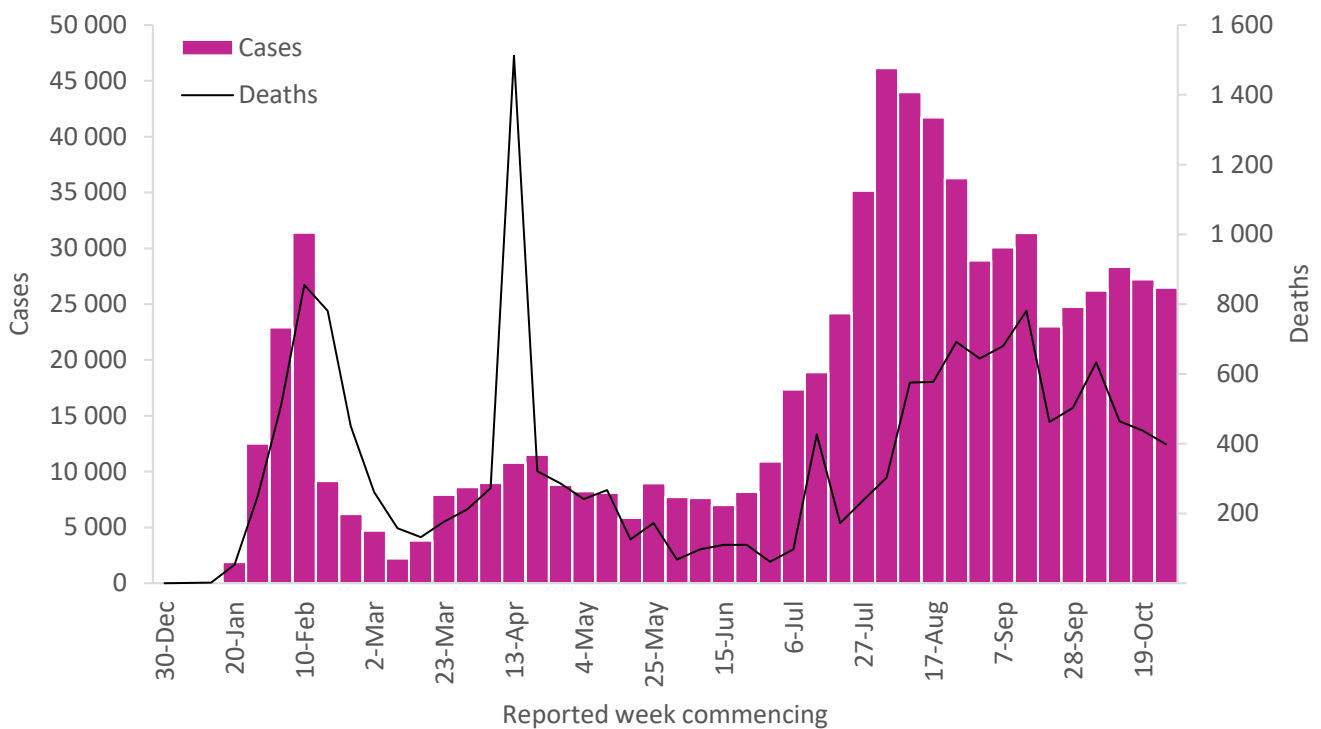
The Western Pacific Region continues to account for the fewest cases and deaths reported globally, with declines observed in the past 2 weeks (Figure 10). There have been over 26 000 new cases (13.5 new cases per million population) reported in the past 7 days, resulting in almost 734 000 cumulative cases to date.

The Philippines continues to report the highest number of new cases (12 910 cases) and new deaths (287 deaths), representing almost 50% of new cases and 75% of new deaths in the region in the last 7 days; although incidence remains relatively low compared to other countries (117 new cases per million).

The Marshall Islands reported their first two COVID-19 cases this week on 28 October. According to the national authorities, the two cases were identified on a military base on Kwajalein Atoll, although they were not epidemiologically linked.

Over 240 new cases have been reported in China in the past 7 days, an increase of 32% compared with the previous week. A cluster of new cases related to local factories was identified in the autonomous region of Xinjiang between 24 and 28 October. Local authorities confirmed 45 cases and 138 asymptomatic cases, after 4 746 500 residents of Kashgar were tested.

Figure 10: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO Western Pacific Region, data as of 1 November 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

Key weekly updates

- The fifth meeting of the IHR (2005) Emergency Committee on COVID-19 took place on Thursday, 29 October 2020. They advised that the pandemic still constituted a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, and urged a focus on response efforts based on lessons learned and good science. The Emergency Committee provided advice for WHO and countries to focus on in the coming months and expressed appreciation for WHO's leadership and response activities. It will reconvene in 3 months' time.
- To a significant number of people, COVID-19 poses a range of serious long-term effects, and post COVID-19 symptoms and complications have been reported in both non-hospitalised and hospitalised patients. In a [media briefing on 30 October](#), WHO Director-General Dr Tedros said "What's really concerning is the vast spectrum of symptoms that fluctuate over time, often overlap and can affect any system in the body. From fatigue, a cough and shortness of breath, to inflammation and injury of major organs - including the lungs and heart, and even neurological and psychological effects. Although we're still learning about the virus, what's clear is that this is not just a virus that kills people. While people do recover, it can be slow – sometimes weeks or months – and it is not always a linear route to recovery."
- [Several vaccines are now in final phase three trials](#). If proved safe and effective they will be rolled out through the [ACT Accelerator's](#) vaccine arm – the [COVAX Facility](#), which is now supported by 186 countries. The COVAX Facility is speeding up the search for an effective vaccine for all countries. At the same time, it is supporting the building of manufacturing capabilities, and procuring doses ahead of time so that 2 billion doses can be fairly distributed by the end of 2021.
- Progress on gender equality has been made in all 12 key areas identified in the 1995 [Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on Women](#) – but for millions of girls and women around the world today, this visionary agenda is still far from reality. The *British Medical Journal* has commissioned [a special series of papers on "Women's Health and Gender Inequalities"](#) with support from WHO, the Human Reproduction Programme and the United Nations University International Institute for Global Health. The COVID-19 pandemic is limiting or [reversing gains made towards gender equality](#). WHO strongly urges investment in women's health and is marking the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration with a number of activities.

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	32943	1324258	1180	640	29785	27	
South Africa	11 206	725 452	12 232	332	19 276	325	Community transmission
Kenya	6 402	55 192	1 026	100	996	19	Community transmission
Ethiopia	3 311	96 169	837	50	1 469	13	Community transmission
Algeria	2 021	57 651	1 315	59	1 956	45	Community transmission
Angola	1 779	10 805	329	17	284	9	Community transmission
Uganda	1 198	12 495	273	12	111	2	Community transmission
Mozambique	974	12 869	412	7	92	3	Community transmission
Nigeria	923	62 853	305	15	1 144	6	Community transmission
Botswana	719	6 642	2 824	3	24	10	Community transmission
Cabo Verde	471	8 793	15 815	1	95	171	Community transmission
Guinea	403	12 072	919	1	72	5	Community transmission
Ghana	365	48 055	1 547	4	320	10	Community transmission
Namibia	356	12 935	5 091	0	133	52	Community transmission
Zambia	315	16 432	894	1	349	19	Community transmission
Côte D'Ivoire	287	20 692	784	3	124	5	Community transmission
Cameroon	223	21 793	821	1	426	16	Community transmission
Democratic Republic of The Congo	184	11 305	126	3	307	3	Community transmission
Madagascar	143	17 111	618	0	244	9	Community transmission
Togo	134	2 296	277	3	55	7	Community transmission
Zimbabwe	98	8 367	563	7	243	16	Community transmission
Benin	86	2 643	218	0	41	3	Community transmission
Mali	82	3 554	175	4	136	7	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
Rwanda	77	5 137	397	1	35	3	Clusters of cases
Senegal	73	15 616	933	3	324	19	Community transmission
Eswatini	70	5 917	5 100	1	117	101	Community transmission
Burkina Faso	56	2 500	120	2	67	3	Community transmission
Chad	49	1 483	90	2	98	6	Community transmission
Gabon	49	8 968	4 029	1	55	25	Community transmission
Malawi	43	5 930	310	1	184	10	Community transmission
South Sudan	43	2 926	261	3	59	5	Community transmission
Congo	37	5 290	959	0	92	17	Community transmission
Burundi	33	589	50	0	1	<1	Community transmission
Liberia	31	1 426	282	0	82	16	Community transmission
Sierra Leone	21	2 366	297	0	74	9	Community transmission
Comoros	13	530	609	0	7	8	Community transmission
Lesotho	13	1 947	909	0	43	20	Community transmission
Gambia	11	3 670	1 519	0	119	49	Community transmission
Guinea-Bissau	10	2 413	1 226	0	41	21	Community transmission
Equatorial Guinea	9	5 088	3 627	0	83	59	Community transmission
Mauritius	6	441	347	0	10	8	Sporadic cases
Niger	5	1 220	50	0	69	3	Community transmission
Sao Tome and Principe	5	945	4 312	1	16	73	Community transmission
Central African Republic	4	4 866	1 008	0	62	13	Community transmission
Eritrea	2	463	131	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
Seychelles	2	154	1 566	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Mauritania	1	7 663	1 648	0	163	35	Community transmission
United Republic of Tanzania	0	509	9	0	21	<1	Community transmission
Territoriesⁱⁱ							
Réunion	510	5 659	6 321	2	22	25	Clusters of cases
Mayotte	90	4 366	16 004	0	44	161	Clusters of cases
Americas	999652	20477535	20022	17267	639353	625	
United States of America	548 965	8 952 086	27 045	5 678	228 185	689	Community transmission
Brazil	163 002	5 516 658	25 953	3 006	159 477	750	Community transmission
Argentina	87 811	1 157 179	25 604	2 454	30 792	681	Community transmission
Colombia	64 209	1 063 151	20 894	1 333	31 135	612	Community transmission
Mexico	38 036	918 811	7 126	2 977	91 289	708	Community transmission
Canada	20 267	231 999	6 147	222	10 110	268	Community transmission
Peru	17 064	900 180	27 301	378	34 411	1 044	Community transmission
Chile	9 714	510 256	26 692	315	14 207	743	Community transmission
Ecuador	8 578	168 192	9 533	128	12 670	718	Community transmission
Costa Rica	7 040	108 866	21 371	106	1 371	269	Community transmission
Honduras	5 006	96 888	9 782	57	2 669	269	Community transmission
Panama	5 001	132 867	30 794	66	2 688	623	Community transmission
Paraguay	4 337	62 596	8 776	109	1 387	194	Community transmission
Guatemala	3 307	107 939	6 025	120	3 729	208	Community transmission
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3 173	91 589	3 221	34	793	28	Community transmission
Dominican Republic	3 000	127 018	11 709	25	2 245	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
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1 019	141 631	12 133	107	8 715	747	Community transmission
El Salvador	860	33 445	5 156	31	975	150	Community transmission
Jamaica	424	9 094	3 071	20	206	70	Community transmission
Belize	412	3 462	8 707	11	58	146	Community transmission
Bahamas	376	6 644	16 895	12	142	361	Clusters of cases
Cuba	353	6 887	608	0	128	11	Clusters of cases
Uruguay	323	3 082	887	5	58	17	Clusters of cases
Guyana	183	4 143	5 267	7	124	158	Clusters of cases
Trinidad and Tobago	181	5 668	4 050	3	107	76	Community transmission
Nicaragua	62	4 424	668	1	156	24	Community transmission
Suriname	46	5 201	8 866	2	111	189	Community transmission
Haiti	39	9 054	794	1	232	20	Community transmission
Saint Lucia	26	78	425	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Dominica	12	50	695	0	0	<1	Clusters of cases
Barbados	9	236	821	0	7	24	Clusters of cases
Antigua and Barbuda	5	127	1 297	0	3	31	Sporadic cases
Grenada	1	28	249	0	0	<1	No cases
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	74	667	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	19	357	0	0	<1	No cases
Territoriesⁱⁱ							
Puerto Rico	4 848	66 128	23 115	28	822	287	Community transmission
Martinique	1 024	3 818	10 174	4	31	83	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
Guadeloupe	413	7 742	19 349	24	139	347	Community transmission
French Guiana	160	10 536	35 275	1	70	234	Community transmission
Curaçao	141	944	5 753	0	1	6	Community transmission
Aruba	83	4 472	41 886	1	37	347	Community transmission
Saint Martin	53	591	15 288	1	9	233	Community transmission
United States Virgin Islands	30	1 376	13 177	0	21	201	Community transmission
Sint Maarten	29	805	18 772	0	22	513	Community transmission
Saint Barthélemy	12	89	9 004	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Bermuda	9	199	3 196	0	9	145	Sporadic cases
Turks and Caicos Islands	4	703	18 157	0	6	155	Clusters of cases
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	3	153	5 835	0	3	114	Sporadic cases
Cayman Islands	1	240	3 652	0	1	15	Sporadic cases
Anguilla	0	3	200	0	0	<1	No cases
British Virgin Islands	0	72	2 381	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
Eastern Mediterranean	181857	3092037	4231	4693	78599	108	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	50 067	612 772	7 296	2 544	34 864	415	Community transmission
Morocco	24 623	219 084	5 936	440	3 695	100	Clusters of cases
Iraq	23 477	472 630	11 750	342	10 910	271	Community transmission
Jordan	21 857	72 607	7 116	289	829	81	Community transmission
Lebanon	11 322	81 228	11 901	75	637	93	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
Tunisia	9 408	59 813	5 061	440	1 317	111	Community transmission
United Arab Emirates	8 865	132 629	13 410	20	495	50	Community transmission
Libya	6 721	61 095	8 891	67	857	125	Community transmission
Pakistan	5 937	332 993	1 507	79	6 806	31	Clusters of cases
Kuwait	4 999	125 926	29 487	35	779	182	Community transmission
Saudi Arabia	2 730	347 282	9 975	121	5 402	155	Sporadic cases
Oman	2 597	114 434	22 409	61	1 208	237	Community transmission
Bahrain	1 670	81 645	47 982	9	321	189	Clusters of cases
Qatar	1 591	132 556	46 010	3	232	81	Community transmission
Egypt	1 158	107 555	1 051	79	6 266	61	Clusters of cases
Afghanistan	657	41 425	1 064	25	1 536	39	Clusters of cases
Syrian Arab Republic	369	5 728	327	21	288	16	Community transmission
Sudan	62	13 804	315	0	837	19	Community transmission
Somalia	44	3 941	248	2	104	7	Sporadic cases
Djibouti	31	5 561	5 629	0	61	62	Clusters of cases
Yemen	3	2 067	69	0	600	20	Community transmission
Territoriesⁱⁱ							
Occupied Palestinian territory	3 669	65 262	12 793	41	555	109	Community transmission
Europe	1732918	11088612	11880	17396	285402	306	
France	275 866	1 331 808	20 403	2 111	36 473	559	Community transmission
Italy	174 921	679 430	11 237	1 408	38 618	639	Clusters of cases
The United Kingdom	157 650	1 011 664	14 902	1 810	46 555	686	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
Russian Federation	122 904	1 636 781	11 216	2 185	28 235	193	Clusters of cases
Poland	120 785	362 731	9 584	1 280	5 631	149	Community transmission
Germany	103 749	532 930	6 361	449	10 481	125	Clusters of cases
Belgium	99 051	445 795	38 465	889	11 734	1 012	Community transmission
Spain	92 281	1 185 678	25 360	854	35 878	767	Community transmission
Czechia	84 305	335 102	31 292	1 174	3 251	304	Community transmission
Netherlands	70 033	350 764	20 471	376	7 385	431	Community transmission
Ukraine	58 030	395 440	9 042	1 017	7 306	167	Community transmission
Switzerland	50 405	153 728	17 763	159	2 035	235	Community transmission
Romania	35 546	241 339	12 545	650	6 968	362	Community transmission
Austria	26 814	106 584	11 834	119	1 097	122	Community transmission
Portugal	25 170	141 279	13 855	210	2 507	246	Clusters of cases
Hungary	19 952	79 199	8 198	394	1 819	188	Community transmission
Slovakia	16 863	57 664	10 562	60	219	40	Clusters of cases
Turkey	15 583	375 367	4 451	525	10 252	122	Community transmission
Croatia	15 357	49 316	12 013	117	546	133	Community transmission
Bulgaria	15 282	52 844	7 605	195	1 279	184	Clusters of cases
Armenia	14 417	92 254	31 133	183	1 363	460	Community transmission
Slovenia	13 030	34 307	16 502	50	231	111	Clusters of cases
Georgia	12 296	40 727	10 209	134	335	84	Community transmission
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 332	50 090	15 268	159	1 234	376	Community transmission
Sweden	10 015	124 355	12 313	9	5 938	588	Community transmission
Greece	9 259	39 251	3 766	62	626	60	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
Belarus	8 292	99 459	10 526	40	985	104	Community transmission
Serbia	8 082	46 954	6 743	31	820	118	Community transmission
Denmark	6 940	46 351	8 002	21	721	124	Community transmission
Azerbaijan	6 256	55 269	5 451	66	730	72	Clusters of cases
Ireland	5 348	61 456	12 446	31	1 913	387	Community transmission
Lithuania	5 246	14 824	5 445	36	165	61	Community transmission
North Macedonia	5 183	31 577	15 157	97	994	477	Community transmission
Republic of Moldova	4 951	76 040	18 850	116	1 785	442	Community transmission
Luxembourg	4 220	17 933	28 648	13	157	251	Community transmission
Israel	4 054	313 533	36 223	146	2 517	291	Community transmission
Kyrgyzstan	3 693	59 443	9 111	16	1 150	176	Clusters of cases
Kazakhstan	3 400	150 863	8 035	32	2 251	120	Clusters of cases
Norway	2 331	19 563	3 609	3	282	52	Clusters of cases
Montenegro	2 090	18 958	30 185	47	313	498	Clusters of cases
Albania	2 017	20 875	7 254	36	509	177	Clusters of cases
Uzbekistan	1 855	67 055	2 003	21	568	17	Clusters of cases
Finland	1 461	16 113	2 908	5	358	65	Community transmission
Latvia	1 427	5 894	3 125	17	71	38	Clusters of cases
Cyprus	922	4 366	3 616	1	26	22	Clusters of cases
Andorra	718	4 756	61 554	6	75	971	Community transmission
Malta	667	6 042	13 684	12	62	140	Clusters of cases
Estonia	554	4 905	3 698	0	73	55	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
Iceland	471	4 865	14 257	1	12	35	Community transmission
Tajikistan	281	11 017	1 155	1	82	9	Pending
Liechtenstein	193	533	13 976	2	3	79	Sporadic cases
San Marino	114	958	28 228	0	42	1 238	Community transmission
Monaco	63	359	9 148	0	2	51	Sporadic cases
Holy See	0	26	32 138	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Territoriesⁱⁱ							
Kosovo[1]	2 085	19 799	10 642	20	671	361	Community transmission
Gibraltar	52	693	20 569	0	0	<1	Clusters of cases
Jersey	44	574	5 276	0	32	294	Community transmission
Faroe Islands	5	495	10 130	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Isle of Man	5	353	4 151	0	24	282	No cases
Guernsey	2	267	4 225	0	13	206	Community transmission
Greenland	0	17	299	0	0	<1	No cases
South-East Asia	381422	9251788	4577	4657	144194	71	
India	319 271	8 184 082	5 930	3 577	122 111	88	Clusters of cases
Indonesia	24 108	410 088	1 499	664	13 869	51	Community transmission
Nepal	15 510	170 743	5 860	95	937	32	Clusters of cases
Bangladesh	10 177	407 684	2 475	143	5 923	36	Community transmission
Myanmar	8 918	52 706	969	171	1 237	23	Clusters of cases
Sri Lanka	3 142	10 663	498	6	20	1	Clusters of cases
Maldives	238	11 659	21 569	1	38	70	Clusters of cases
Thailand	48	3 784	54	0	59	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
Bhutan	9	349	452	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Timor-Leste	1	30	23	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Western Pacific	26 473	733828	374	398	15565	8	
Philippines	12 910	380 729	3 474	287	7 221	66	Community transmission
Malaysia	5 806	31 548	975	28	249	8	Clusters of cases
Japan	4 612	101 146	800	55	1 766	14	Clusters of cases
Republic of Korea	799	26 635	520	9	466	9	Clusters of cases
China	246	91 921	62	0	4 746	3	Clusters of cases
Australia	91	27 590	1 082	2	907	36	Clusters of cases
Singapore	50	58 015	9 917	0	28	5	Clusters of cases
New Zealand	24	1 603	332	0	25	5	Clusters of cases
Viet Nam	20	1 180	12	0	35	<1	Clusters of cases
Mongolia	9	346	106	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Papua New Guinea	6	589	66	0	7	1	Community transmission
Cambodia	4	291	17	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Solomon Islands	4	8	12	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Fiji	1	34	38	0	2	2	Sporadic cases
Brunei Darussalam	0	148	338	0	3	7	Sporadic cases
Lao People'S Democratic Republic	0	24	3	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Territoriesⁱⁱ							
French Polynesia	1 403	7 262	25 852	9	29	103	Sporadic cases
Guam	477	4 632	27 445	8	79	468	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
Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of The)	8	96	1 668	0	2	35	Pending
Marshall Islands	2	2	34	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
New Caledonia	1	28	98	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Wallis and Futuna	0	1	89	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Global	3 355 265	45 968 799	5 897	45 051	1 192 911	153	

***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.

Global totals include 741 cases and 13 deaths reported from international conveyances.

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.

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.