

	Global		Eastern Mediterranean Region	
	COVID-19 Cases	COVID-19 Deaths	COVID-19 Cases	COVID-19 Deaths
Current	195,266,156	4,180,161	12,330,231	233,088
Last 2 Weeks	187,519,798	4,049,372	11,587,414	224,106
In 14 days	7,746,358	130,789	742,817	8,982

Saudi Arabia

	Confirmed Cases	Recovered Cases	Deaths	Active Cases	Critical Cases	PCR Tests
Total	522,108	502,528	8,200	11,380	1,409	24,683,086
In 7 days	8,824	8,282	85	-	-	659,310
21/7/2021	1,162	1,386	15	10,666	1,362	81,506
22/7/2021	1,247	1,160	11	10,742	1,383	90,128
23/7/2021	1,256	1,155	14	10,829	1,385	89,482
24/7/2021	1,194	1,164	12	10,847	1,408	90,028
25/7/2021	1,252	1,299	12	10,788	1,424	90,510
26/7/2021	1,379	1,021	10	11,136	1,419	109,194
27/7/2021	1,334	1,097	11	11,380	1,409	108,462

HIGHLIGHTS

- Regions with the highest new infections over the past 7 days: Riyadh (1,919), Makkah (1,644), Eastern (1,429), Asir (986), Jazan (629), Al Qassim (593), Madinah (429), and Hail (368).
- Around 26 million COVID-19 vaccine doses administered so far. Around 18.5 million individuals received one dose and around 7.5 million received two doses. The rate of vaccination administration on a daily basis has risen to nearly half a million doses.
- Saudi citizens have been warned against visiting countries facing travel ban. Any violation to this instructions would be banning from traveling abroad for 3 years. Only citizens who took 2 doses of coronavirus vaccines approved in KSA will be allowed to travel abroad effective from Aug. 9.
- MoH: Only vaccinated individuals can enter public and private firms from Aug. 1, who have recovered from coronavirus can take 2 vaccine doses.
- Ministry of Interior: 19,293 violations of the precautionary measures for Corona virus from 18-24 July, Riyadh recorded the highest number.
- Ministry of Hajj: Fully vaccinated foreign Umrah pilgrims to begin arriving from Aug. 9
- MoH: 20% of the population has so far received 2 doses of the vaccine, Over half of Saudi population immune by 1 dose .Over 1 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine given to 12-18 age group.
- Minister of Health announced success of Hajj's health plan with zero COVID-19 cases
- MoH: No second dose for those who are hypersensitive to the coronavirus vaccine or one of its components.
- Tawakkalna application: the immunized people coming from travel are exempted from quarantine.
- WHO publishes safe Eid al Adha practices in the context of COVID-19 , see link.
- WHO launches clinical features and prognostic factors of COVID-19 in people living with HIV hospitalized with suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection), see link.
- WHO launches interim guidance on critical preparedness, readiness and response actions for COVID-19, see link.
- WHO launches guidance on conducting vaccine effectiveness evaluations in the setting of new SARS-CoV-2 variants, see link.
- WHO COVID-19 Vaccines: safety surveillance manual. Module on safety surveillance of COVID-19 vaccines in pregnant and breastfeeding women , see link.
- WHO publishes guidance on utilization of COVID-19 vaccines before the date of expiry, see link.

IMPORTANT LINKS

- **MoH COVID-19 updates:** <https://twitter.com/saudimoh>
- **WHO's COVID-19 global situation reports:** <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports>
- **WHO's COVID-19 dashboard:** <https://covid19.who.int/>
- **MoH COVID-19 dashboard:** <https://covid19.my.gov.sa/ar/Pages/default.aspx>
- **Safe Eid al Adha practices in the context of COVID-19 :**
https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO_2019-nCoV_Eid_al_Adha_2021.1
- **Clinical features and prognostic factors of COVID-19 in people living with HIV hospitalized with suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection:**
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Clinical-HIV-2021.1>
- **Critical preparedness, readiness and response actions for COVID-19:**
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/critical-preparedness-readiness-and-response-actions-for-covid-19>
- **Guidance on conducting vaccine effectiveness evaluations in the setting of new SARS-CoV-2 variants: Interim guidance, 22 July 2021.**
Addendum to Evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness:
https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-vaccine_effectiveness-variants-2021.1
- **COVID-19 Vaccines: safety surveillance manual. Module on safety surveillance of COVID-19 vaccines in pregnant and breastfeeding women:**
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MHP-RPQ-PVG-2021.1>
- **Guidance on utilization of COVID-19 vaccines before the date of expiry**
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/guidance-on-utilization-of-covid-19-vaccines-before-the-date-of-expiry>

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

WHO validates Sinovac COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use and issues interim policy recommendations

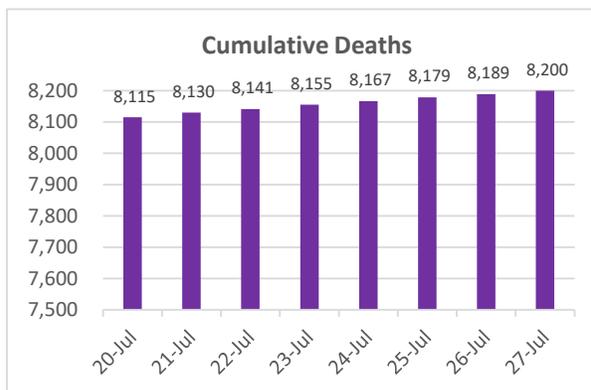
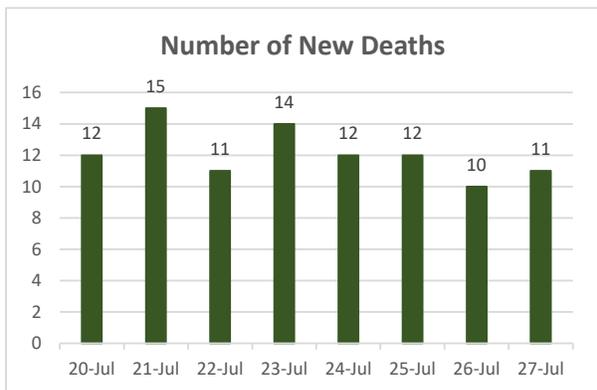
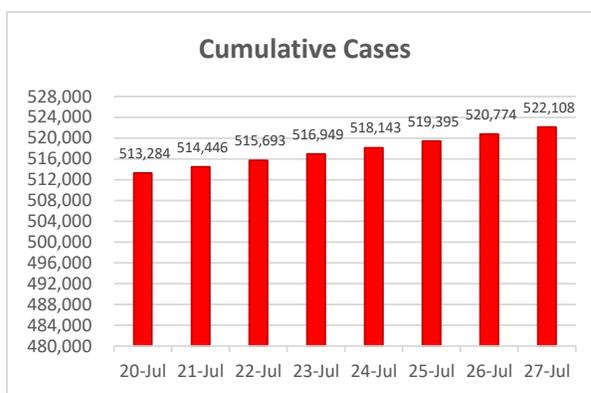
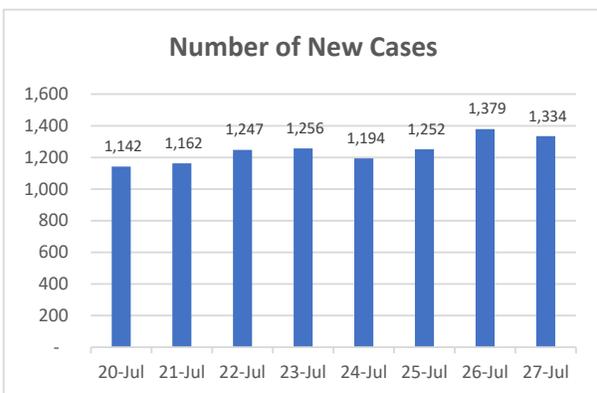
On 1st of May, WHO validated the Sinovac-CoronaVac COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use. The vaccine is produced by the Beijing-based pharmaceutical company Sinovac.

WHO's Emergency Use Listing (EUL) is a prerequisite for COVAX Facility vaccine supply and international procurement. It also allows countries to expedite their own regulatory approval to import and administer COVID-19 vaccines.

The EUL assesses the quality, safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines, as well as risk management plans and programmatic suitability, such as cold chain requirements.

The Sinovac-CoronaVac product is an inactivated vaccine. Its easy storage requirements make it very manageable and particularly suitable for low-resource settings. On the basis of available evidence, WHO recommends the vaccine for use in adults 18 years and older, in a two-dose schedule with a spacing of two to four weeks. Vaccine efficacy results showed that the vaccine prevented symptomatic disease in 51% of those vaccinated and prevented severe COVID-19 and hospitalization in 100% of the studied population.

Few older adults (over 60 years) were enrolled in clinical trials, so efficacy could not be estimated in this age group. Nevertheless, WHO is not recommending an upper age limit for the vaccine because data collected during subsequent use in multiple countries and supportive immunogenicity data suggest the vaccine is likely to have a protective effect in older persons. There is no reason to believe that the vaccine has a different safety profile in older and younger populations. WHO recommends that countries using the vaccine in older age groups conduct safety and effectiveness monitoring to verify the expected impact and contribute to making the recommendation more robust for all countries.



IMPORTANT CONTACTS

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