

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report

Data as reported by national authorities by 23:00 local time 02nd of January 2021

Situation Report No. 209 - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
03rd of January, 2021



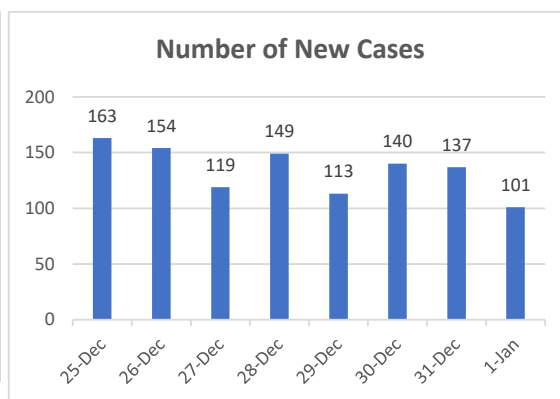
	Global		Eastern Mediterranean Region	
	COVID-19 Cases	COVID-19 Deaths	COVID-19 Cases	COVID-19 Deaths
Total	82,579,768	1,818,849	4,957,344	121,664
New	3,347,213 in 6 days	64,356 in 6 days	134,187 in 6 days	2,660 in 6 days

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

	Confirmed Cases	Recovered Cases	Deaths	Active Cases	Critical Cases	PCR Tests
Total	362,979	354,263	6,239	2,477	354	11,073,936
New	759 in 6 days	1,084 in 6 days	54 in 6 days	-	-	201,027 in 6 days

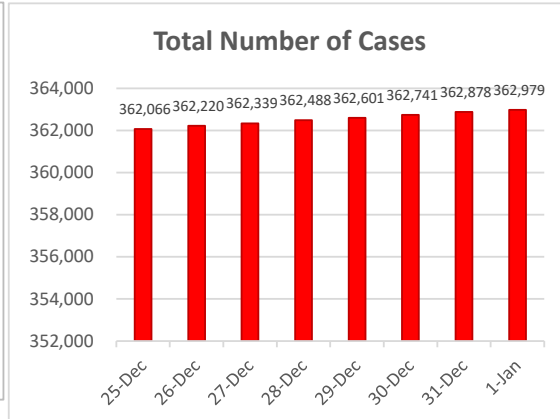
HIGHLIGHTS

- Regions with the highest new infections over the past 6 days: Riyadh (269), Makkah (162), Eastern (111), Madinah (51), Asir (34), Al Qassim (30), Tabuk (26) and Najran (23).
- Saudi Arabia resumed the international flights and reopened land and sea ports from Sunday, January 3, 2021 at 11:00 a.m.
- More than half a million doses of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine have arrived in Saudi Arabia, 3 million doses will arrive by the end of May 2021.
- Saudi CDC launched Interim guidelines for the use of SARS-CoV-2 vaccine, see link.
- WHO produces Evidence to recommendations: Methods used for assessing health equity and human rights considerations in COVID-19 and aviation, see link.
- WHO Published guidance on COVID-19 Global Risk Communication and Community Engagement Strategy, see link.
- WHO produces a prepared draft by the SAGE on Immunization Working Group on COVID-19 vaccines.



IMPORTANT LINKS

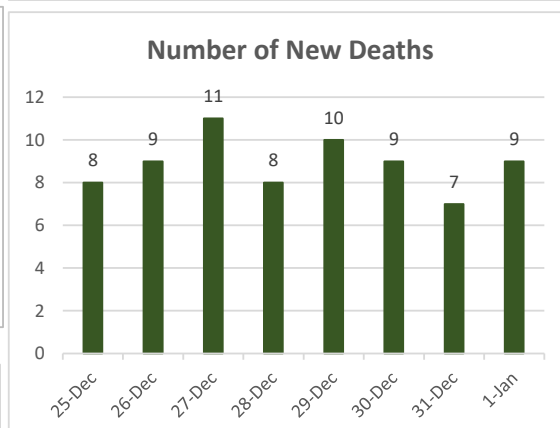
- MoH COVID-19 updates: <https://twitter.com/saudimoh>
- WHO's COVID-19 global situation reports: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports>
- WHO's COVID-19 dashboard: <https://covid19.who.int/>
- MoH COVID-19 dashboard: <https://covid19.my.gov.sa/ar/Pages/default.aspx>
- CDC's Interim guidelines for the use of SARS-CoV-2 vaccine: <https://covid19.cdc.gov/professionals-health-workers/interim-guidelines-for-the-use-of-sars-cov-2-vaccine/>
- WHO Recommendations on methods used for assessing health equity and human rights considerations in COVID-19 and aviation: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/evidence-to-recommendations-methods-used-for-assessing-health-equity-and-human-rights-considerations-in-covid-19-and-aviation>
- WHO guidance on COVID-19 Global Risk Communication and Community Engagement Strategy: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/covid-19-global-risk-communication-and-community-engagement-strategy>
- Draft on Immunization Working Group on COVID-19 vaccines: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/mrna-vaccines-against-covid-19-pfizer-biontech-covid-19-vaccinebnt162b2>



IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

What is the COVID-19 Infodemic?

An infodemic is an overabundance of information, both online and offline. It includes deliberate attempts to disseminate wrong information to undermine the public health response and advance alternative agendas of groups or individuals. Mis- and disinformation can be harmful to people's physical and mental health; increase stigmatization; threaten precious health gains; and lead to poor observation of public health measures, thus reducing their effectiveness and endangering countries' ability to stop the pandemic. Misinformation costs lives. Without the appropriate trust and correct information, diagnostic tests go unused, immunization campaigns (or campaigns to promote effective vaccines) will not meet their targets, and the virus will continue to thrive. Furthermore, disinformation is polarizing public debate on topics related to COVID-19.



IMPORTANT CONTACTS

- The National Focal Person for COVID-19 is Dr Abdullah Asiri, Assistant Deputy for Preventive Health, MoH, email: AbdullahM.Asiri@moh.gov.sa

