

Novel Coronavirus(2019-nCoV)

Situation Report – 16 - ERRATUM

Data as reported by 5 February 2020*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Belgium reported its first confirmed case of 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease.
- WHO and partners have developed a global [strategic preparedness and response plan](#), which outlines the public health measures that the international community can provide to support all countries to prepare for and respond to the 2019-nCoV outbreak. The overall goal of the plan is to stop further transmission of 2019-nCoV within China and to other countries, and to mitigate the impact of the outbreak in all countries.
- WHO is working with the travel and tourism industry to discuss real and perceived risks experienced in the industry, measures put in place for customers and employees, and challenges faced regarding implementation of the [Temporary Recommendations associated with the declaration of a Public Health Emergency of International Concern](#). In the coming days, WHO will work with the industry to identify solutions to these challenges, within the framework of the International Health Regulations (2005).

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

total and new cases in last 24 hours

Globally

24554 confirmed (3925 new)

China

24363 confirmed (3893 new)

3219 severe (431 new)

491 deaths (66 new)

Outside of China

191 confirmed (32 new)

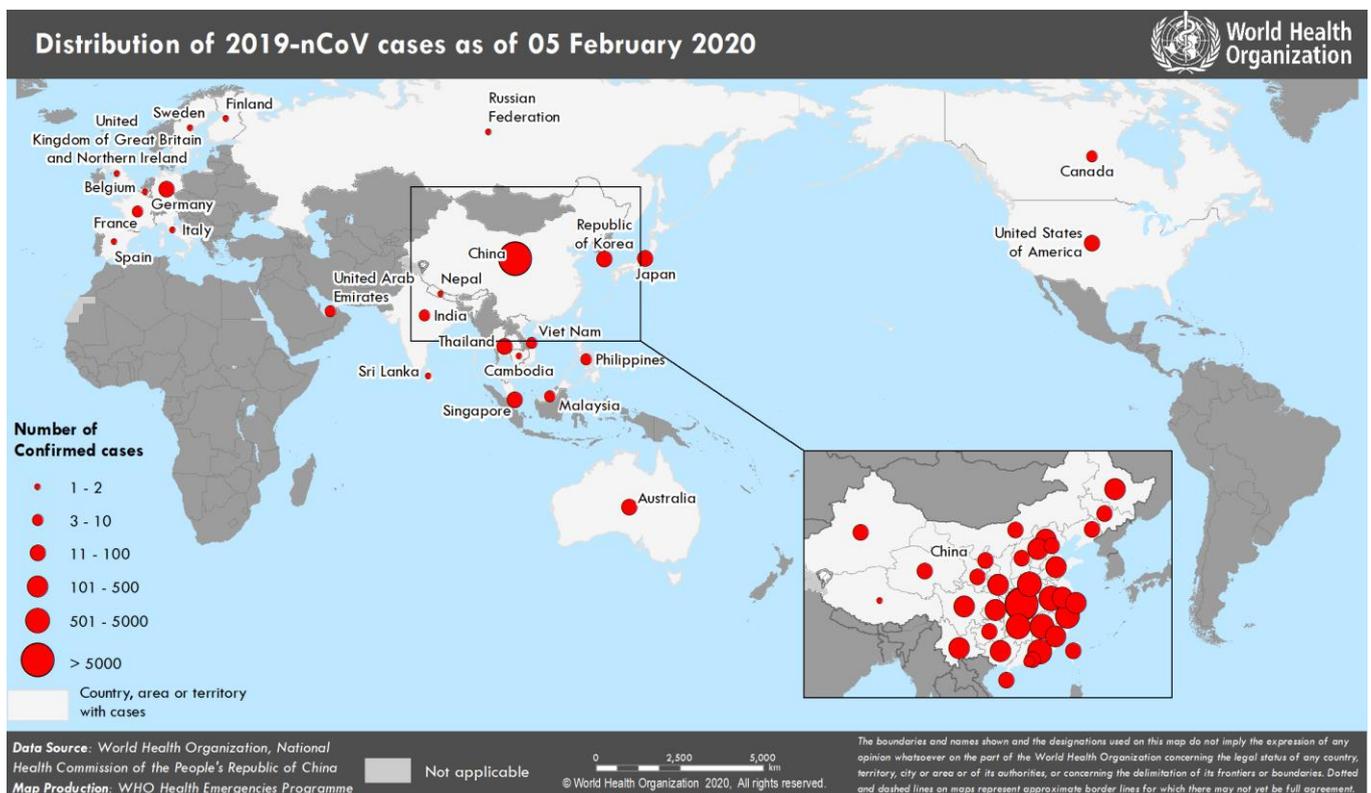
24 countries (1 new)

1 death

WHO RISK ASSESSMENT

China	Very High
Regional Level	High
Global Level	High

Figure 1. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV, 5 February 2020



*The situation report includes information provided by national authorities as of 10 AM Central European Time

TECHNICAL FOCUS: Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan and Resource Requirements

WHO and partners have developed a **global strategic preparedness and response plan**, which outlines the public health measures that the international community can provide support to all countries to prepare for and respond to the 2019-nCoV outbreak. The plan describes what we have learned so far about the virus and translates that knowledge into strategic action that can guide the efforts of all national and international partners when developing context-specific national and regional operational plans.

The **overall goal** of the strategic preparedness and response plan is to stop further transmission of 2019-nCoV within China and to other countries, and to mitigate the impact of the outbreak in all countries.

The **strategic objectives** of the plan are to:

- Limit human-to-human transmission, including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and healthcare workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and preventing further international spread from China;
- Identify, isolate, and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Address crucial unknowns regarding clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection, treatment options, and accelerate the development of diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities, and counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

These objectives can be achieved by:

- A.** Rapidly establishing international coordination to deliver strategic, technical, and operational support through existing mechanisms and partnerships;
- B.** Scaling up country preparedness and response operations, including strengthening readiness to rapidly identify, diagnose and treat cases; identification and follow-up of contacts when feasible (with priority given to high-risk settings such as healthcare facilities); infection prevention and control in healthcare settings; implementation of health measures for travelers; and awareness raising in the population through risk communication and community engagement.
- C.** Accelerating priority research and innovation to support a clear and transparent global process to set research and innovation priorities to fast track and scale-up research, development, and the equitable availability of candidate therapeutics, vaccines, and diagnostics. This will build a common platform for standardized processes, protocols and tools, to facilitate multidisciplinary and collaborative research integrated with the response.

The total estimated resources required to be mobilized by the international community to implement priority public health measures in support of countries to prepare for and respond to 2019-nCoV for this plan is USD 675.5 million. The resource requirement for WHO as part of this plan is USD 61.5 million. The response requirement period is three months, from 1 February to 30 April 2020.

The full plan is available here: <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/srp-04022020.pdf>

The WHO donor alert is available here: <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/donor-alert.pdf>

SURVEILLANCE

Table 1. Confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV acute respiratory disease reported by provinces, regions and cities in China, 5 February 2020

Province/Region/City	Confirmed Cases
Hubei	16678
Zhejiang	895
Guangdong	870
Henan	764
Hunan	661
Anhui	530
Jiangxi	548
Chongqing	366
Jiangsu	341
Sichuan	301
Shandong	298
Beijing	253
Shanghai	233
Fujian	205
Heilongjiang	190
Shaanxi	165
Guangxi	150
Hebei	135
Yunnan	122
Hainan	89
Liaoning	81
Shanxi	81
Tianjin	67
Gansu	57
Guizhou	64
Jilin	54
Inner Mongolia	42
Ningxia	34
Xinjiang	32
Hong Kong SAR	18
Qinghai	17
Taipei and environs	11
Macao SAR	10
Xizang	1
Total	24363

Table 2. Countries, territories or areas with reported confirmed 2019-nCoV cases and deaths. Data as of 5 February 2020

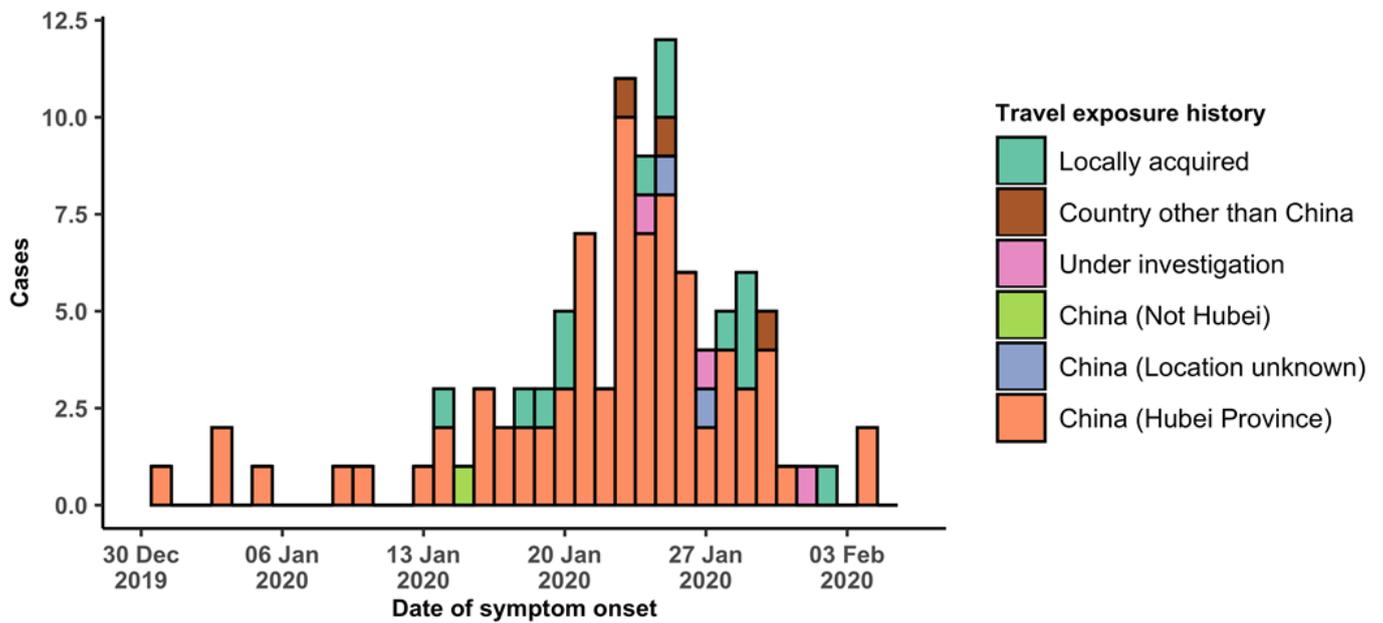
WHO Region	Country/Territory/Area	Confirmed (new) cases	Total (new) cases with travel history to China	Total (new) cases with possible confirmed transmission outside of China	Total (new) cases with site of transmission under investigation	Total (new) deaths
Western Pacific Region	China*	24363 (3893)				491 (66)
	Japan	33 (13)	20 (3)	13 (10)	0	0
	Republic of Korea	18 (2)	8	7 (2)	3	0
	Viet Nam	10 (1)	7	3 (1)	0	0
	Singapore	24 (6)	20 (2)	4 (4)	0	0
	Australia	13 (1)	13 (1)	0	0	0
	Malaysia	10	7	2	1	0
	Cambodia	1	1	0	0	0
	Philippines	3 (1)	2 (1)	0	1	1
South-East Asia Region	Thailand	25 (6)	20 (2)	5 (4)	0	0
	Nepal	1	1	0	0	0
	Sri Lanka	1	1	0	0	0
	India	3	3	0	0	0
Region of the Americas	United States of America	11	8	2	1	0
	Canada	5 (1)	3	0	2(1)	0
	France	6	5	1	0	0
European Region	Finland	1	1	0	0	0
	Germany	12	2	10	0	0
	Italy	2	2	0	0	0
	Russian Federation	2	2	0	0	0
	Spain	1	0	1	0	0
	Sweden	1	1	0	0	0
	United Kingdom	2	1	1	0	0
	Belgium	1 (1)	1 (1)	0	0	0
Eastern Mediterranean Region	United Arab Emirates	5	5	0	0	0

*Confirmed cases in China include cases confirmed in Hong Kong SAR (18 confirmed cases, 1 death), Macao SAR (10 confirmed cases) and Taipei and environs (11 confirmed cases).

Note: Case classifications are based on [WHO case definitions](#) for 2019-nCoV.

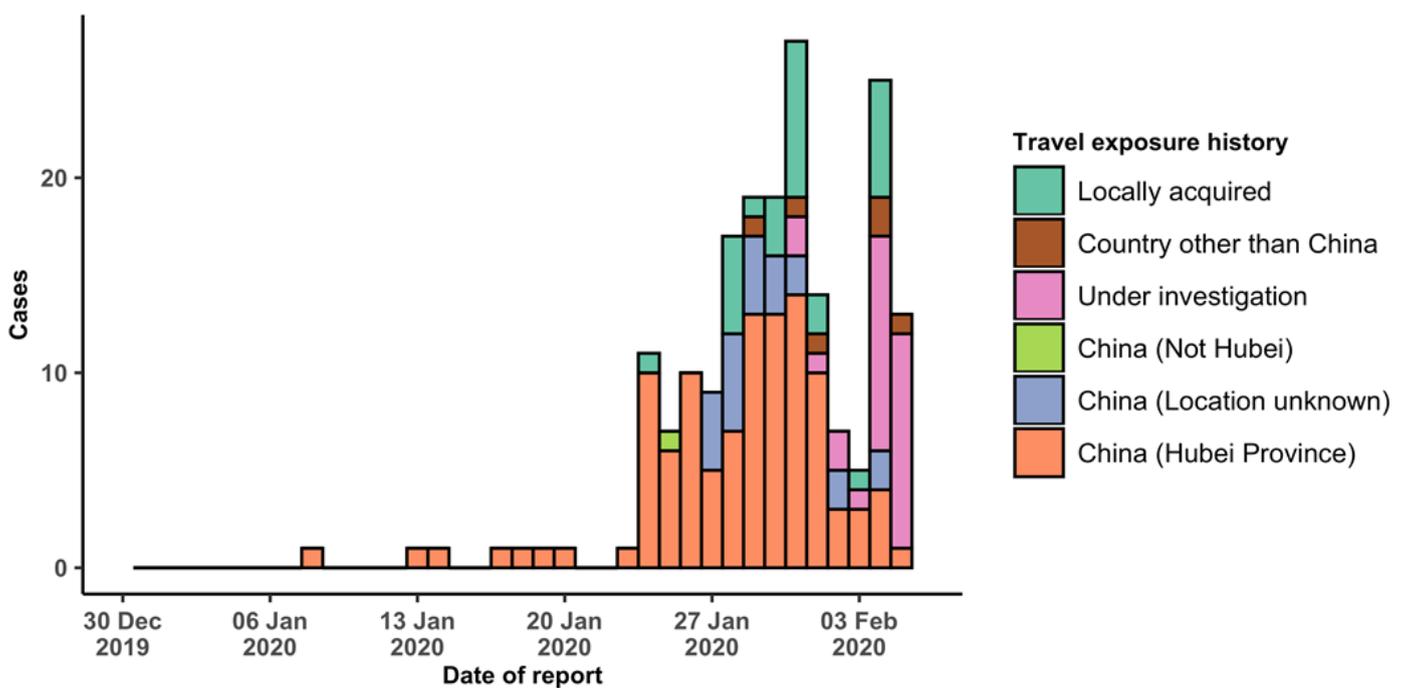
ERRATUM: Please note, due to a typographical error, the new case reported by Canada was incorrectly placed in the “possible or confirmed transmission outside of China” column. It is corrected here.

Figure 2: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=100) identified outside of China, by date of onset of symptoms and travel history, 5 February 2020



Note for figure 2: Of the 191 cases reported outside China, 14 were detected while asymptomatic. For the remaining 177 cases, information on date of onset is available only for the 100 cases presented in the epidemiologic curve.

Figure 3: Epidemic curve of 2019-nCoV cases (n=191) identified outside of China, by date of reporting and travel history, 5 February 2020



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

WHO's strategic objectives for this response are to:

- Limit human-to-human transmission including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and preventing further international spread from China*;
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Address crucial unknowns regarding clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection, treatment options, and accelerate the development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

*This can be achieved through a combination of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and management of the cases, identification and follow up of the contacts, infection prevention and control in healthcare settings, implementation of health measures for travellers, awareness- raising in the population and risk communication.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- WHO is working closely with International Air Transport Association (IATA) and have jointly developed a guidance document to provide advice to cabin crew and airport workers, based on country queries. The guidance can be found on the [IATA webpage](#).
- WHO has developed a protocol for the investigation of early cases (the "[First Few X \(FFX\) Cases and contact investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) infection](#)"). The protocol is designed to gain an early understanding of the key clinical, epidemiological and virological characteristics of the first cases of 2019-nCoV infection detected in any individual country, to inform the development and updating of public health guidance to manage cases and reduce potential spread and impact of infection.
- WHO has been in regular and direct contact with Member States where cases have been reported. WHO is also informing other countries about the situation and providing support as requested.
- WHO has developed interim guidance for [laboratory diagnosis, advice on the use of masks during home care and in health care settings in the context of the novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\) outbreak, clinical management, infection prevention and control in health care settings, home care for patients with suspected novel coronavirus, risk communication and community engagement and Global Surveillance for human infection with novel coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\)](#).
- WHO has prepared [disease commodity package](#) that includes an essential list of biomedical equipment, medicines and supplies necessary to care for patients with 2019-nCoV.
- WHO has provided recommendations to reduce risk of [transmission from animals to humans](#).
- WHO has published an [updated advice for international traffic in relation to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV](#).
- WHO has activated of R&D blueprint to accelerate diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics.
- WHO has developed an [online course](#) to provide general introduction to emerging respiratory viruses, including novel coronaviruses.
- WHO is providing guidance on early investigations, which are critical to carry out early in an outbreak of a new virus. The data collected from the protocols can be used to refine recommendations for surveillance and case definitions, to characterize the key epidemiological transmission features of 2019-nCoV, help understand spread,

severity, spectrum of disease, impact on the community and to inform operational models for implementation of countermeasures such as case isolation, contact tracing and isolation. Several protocols are available here:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/early-investigations>

- WHO is working with its networks of researchers and other experts to coordinate global work on surveillance, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit onward transmission. WHO has issued interim guidance for countries, which are updated regularly.
- WHO is working with global expert networks and partnerships for laboratory, infection prevention and control, clinical management and mathematical modelling.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

During previous outbreaks due to other coronavirus (Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)), human-to-human transmission occurred through droplets, contact and fomites, suggesting that the transmission mode of the 2019-nCoV can be similar. The basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections include the following:

- Avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
- Frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.
- Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
- People with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands).
- Within healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

WHO does not recommend any specific health measures for travellers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, travellers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with their healthcare provider.