

Situation Report on COVID-19 (25 July 2022)

DATA	<p>Global Confirmed Cases: 570,187,854 Global deaths: 6,384,301</p> <p>Data as at 25 July 2022 (9.18 local time) -Johns Hopkins University live-tracking;</p>	<p>Confirmed Cases Deaths</p> <p>US 28-Day: 3,353,634 10,859 Totals: 90,410,386 1,026,951</p> <p>France 28-Day: 2,907,166 2,034 Totals: 33,621,366 152,390</p> <p>Germany 28-Day: 2,560,021 2,443 Totals: 30,331,133 143,177</p> <p>Italy 28-Day: 2,423,273 2,740 Totals: 20,660,065 170,875</p> <p>Brazil 28-Day: 1,532,360 6,537 Totals: 33,591,356 676,964</p> <p>Japan 28-Day: 1,968,883 760 Totals: 11,372,555 31,898</p> <p>Australia 28-Day: 1,103,009 1,490 Totals: 9,136,110 11,185</p> <p>Taiwan* 28-Day: 835,154 2,411 Totals: 4,430,583 8,596</p>
AFRICA	<p>Number of Confirmed Cases: 11,955,209 Number of Deaths: 254,851 Number of Recoveries: 11,307,695</p> <p>Source: Africa CDC</p>	
UN	<p>Monkeypox declared a global health emergency by the World Health Organization</p> <p>“For all of these reasons, I have decided that the global monkeypox outbreak represents a public health emergency of international concern”, the World Health Organization’s Director, Tedros Adhanom Gebreyesus, announced on Saturday during a press conference.</p> <p>Tedros indicated that the current risk of Monkeypox is moderate globally and in all regions, except in the European region where the risk is high.</p> <p>“There is also a clear risk of further international spread, although the risk of interference with international traffic remains low for the moment”, he added.</p> <p>Currently, there are more than 16,000 reported cases from 75 countries and territories and five deaths.</p> <p>The outbreak can be stopped</p> <p>WHO’s chief said that although he was declaring a public health emergency of international</p>	

concern, for the moment the Monkeypox outbreak is concentrated among men who have sex with men, especially those with multiple sexual partners.

“That means that this is an outbreak that can be stopped with the right strategies in the right groups”, he explained.

Tedros said that it is essential that all countries work closely with communities of men who have sex with men, to design and deliver effective information and services, and to adopt measures that protect the health, human rights and dignity of affected communities.

“Stigma and discrimination can be as dangerous as any virus”, he warned, calling on civil society organisations, including those with experience in working with people living with HIV, to work with the agency on fighting stigma and discrimination.

“With the tools we have right now, we can stop transmission and bring this outbreak under control”, he highlighted.

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/07/1123152>