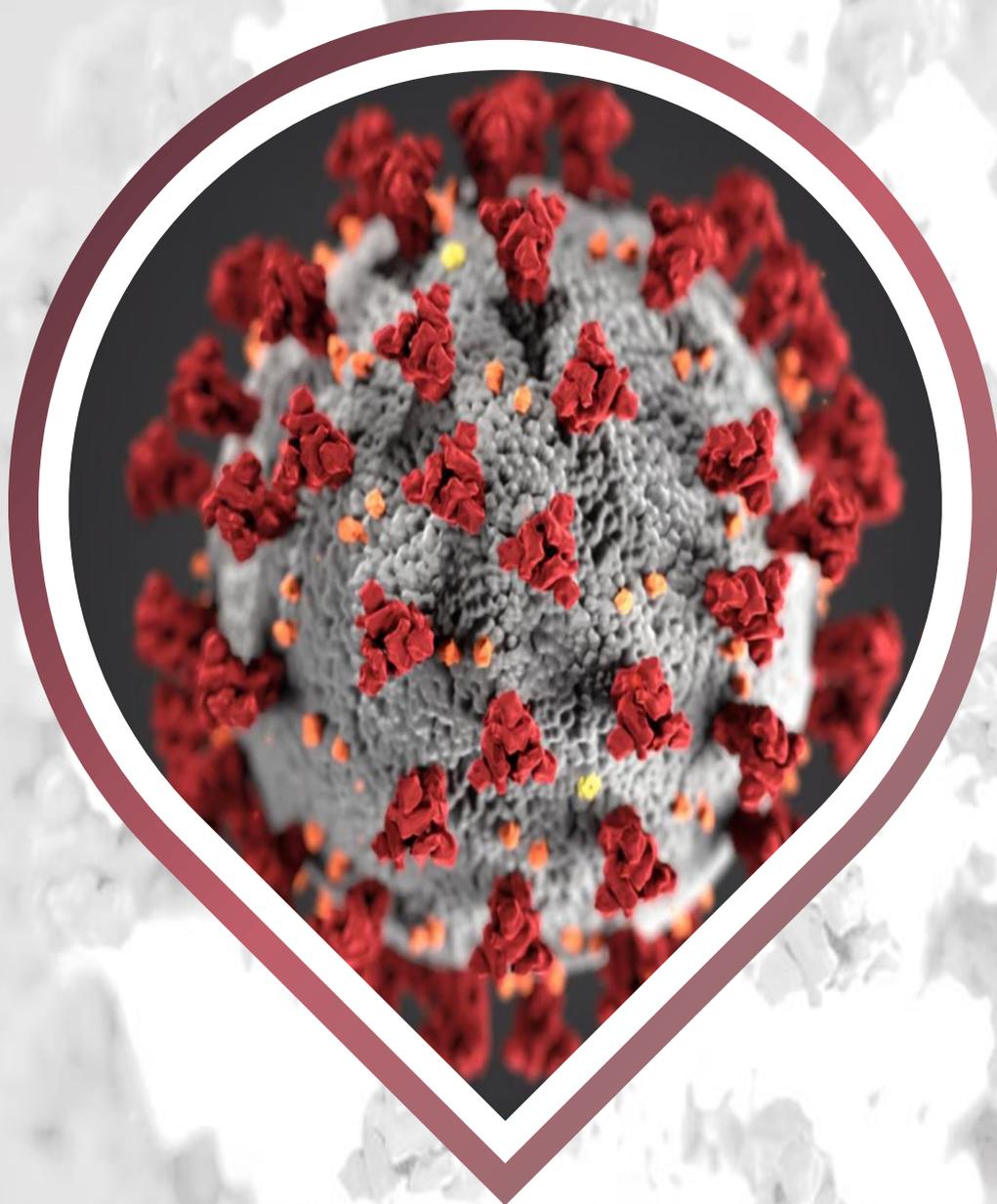


COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

OIC STATISTICAL
OUTLOOK
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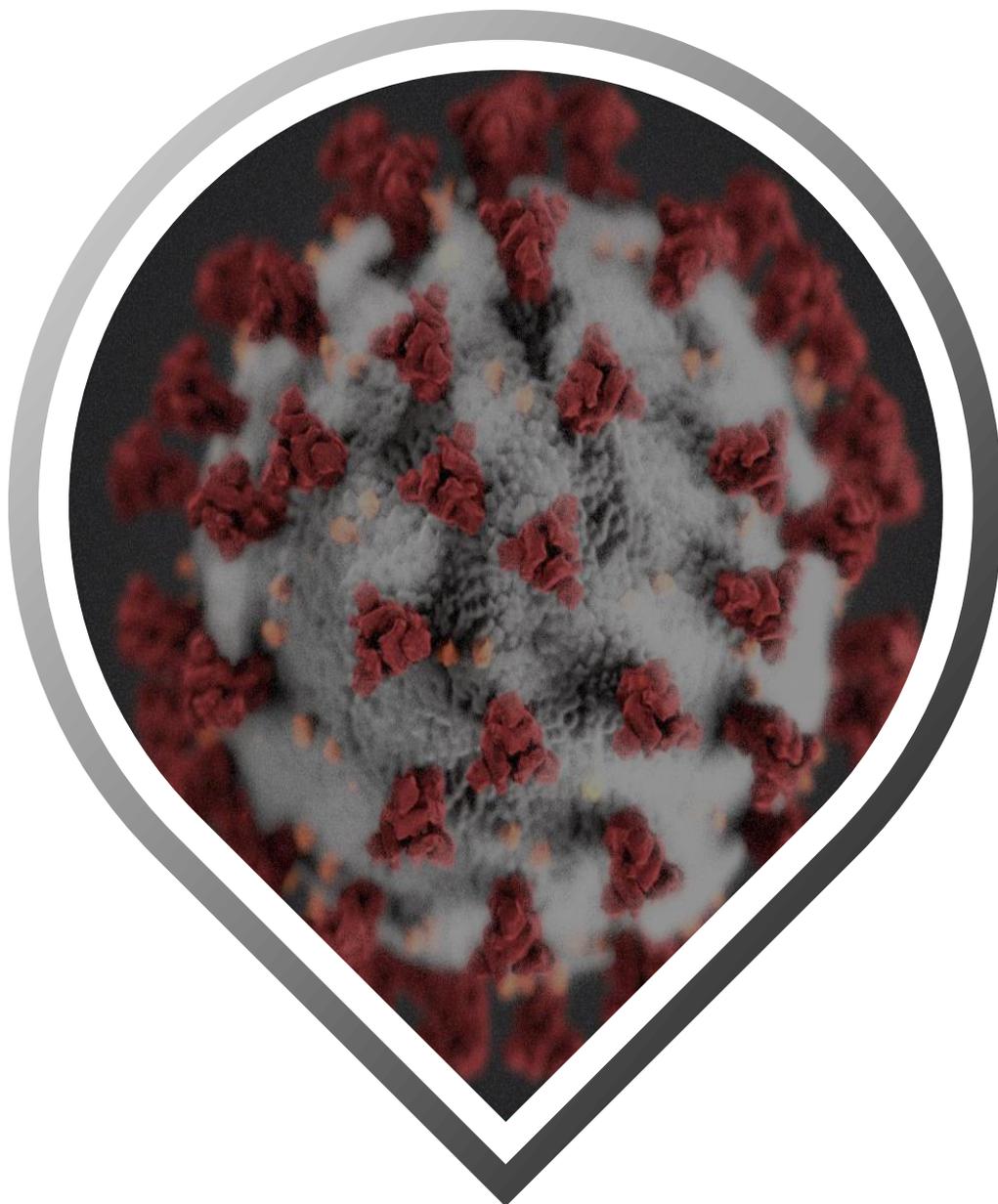
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STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

OIC STATISTICAL
OUTLOOK
APRIL 2 0 2 0



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Address: Kudüs Cad. No: 9, Diplomatik Site, 06450 Oran, Ankara -Turkey
Telephone: +90-312-468 6172 Fax: +90-312-467 3458
Website: www.sesric.org E-mail: pubs@sesric.org

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For additional information, contact Statistics and Information Department of SESRIC through: statistics@sesric.org

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Table of Contents

Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19).....	1
Confirmed COVID-19 Cases.....	2
Confirmed COVID-19 Related Deaths.....	5
Confirmed COVID-19 Related Recoveries.....	8
References.....	14
Errata.....	14

List of Figures

Figure 1: Total Confirmed Cases in the OIC Countries Group, 29 Jan - 15 Apr 2020.....	2
Figure 2: Total Confirmed Cases per Million People, 29 Jan - 15 Apr 2020.....	2
Figure 3: Total Confirmed Cases in the OIC Countries Group, Logarithmic, 29 Jan - 15 Apr 2020.....	3
Figure 4: Daily New Confirmed Cases in the OIC Countries Group, 28 Jan - 14 Apr 2020.....	3
Figure 5: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Cases in Individual OIC Countries, 15 Apr 2020.....	4
Figure 6: Total Confirmed Deaths in the OIC Countries Group, Linear, 19 Feb - 15 Apr 2020.....	5
Figure 7: Total Confirmed Deaths in the OIC Countries Group, Logarithmic, 19 Feb - 15 Apr 2020.....	5
Figure 8: Case Fatality Rate, %, 19 Feb - 15 Apr 2020.....	6
Figure 9: Daily Confirmed Deaths in the OIC Countries Group, 18 Feb - 14 Apr 2020.....	6
Figure 10: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Related Deaths in Individual OIC Countries, 15 Apr 2020.....	7
Figure 11: Total Recovered Cases in the OIC Countries Group, 12 Feb - 15 Apr 2020.....	8
Figure 12: Total Recovered Cases in the OIC Countries Group, Logarithmic.....	8
Figure 13: Daily Recovered Cases in the OIC Countries Group, 11 Feb - 14 Apr 2020.....	9
Figure 14: Recovery Rate %, Logarithmic, 19 Feb - 15 Apr 2020.....	9
Figure 15: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Recoveries in Individual OIC Countries, 15 Apr 2020.....	10

List of Tables

Table 1: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Cases.....	11
Table 2: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Related Deaths.....	12
Table 3: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Related Recoveries.....	13

Acronyms Used

CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CFR	Case Fatality Rate
COVID-19	Novel Coronavirus 2019
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
JHU CSSE	Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNPD	United Nations Population Division
WHO	World Health Organization

Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2020), coronaviruses make up a large family of viruses that can infect and may also cause illness to mammals, including humans and many other vertebrates such as birds. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus and officially named as SARS-CoV-2 causes infectious Coronavirus Disease 2019 also known as COVID-19.

Coronavirus was first identified in the 1960s but its origin is yet to be determined according to the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC, 2020). It has further been studied that the virus has been passed on from animals to humans but it has not been previously identified in people. This asserts that the spread of the novel human coronavirus has been attributed to the fact that individuals previously infected with the virus were initially not aware of the infection; hence, leaving the virus to effectively spread. Its mode of spread is just like any other cold-causing virus. Reported illness in humans harbouring the virus is mostly upper respiratory or gastrointestinal infections with an array of different symptoms. Depending on the incubation period of the virus, these aforementioned symptoms may appear in a period of 2-14 days after someone gets exposed to the virus.

The novel human coronavirus that causes COVID-19 emerged in Wuhan City, Hubei province, China in late 2019. During this period, Chinese public health authorities reported several cases of acute respiratory syndrome in this region. According to the authorities, some patients were operating dealers or vendors in the Huanan Seafood

market. On 12 January 2020, China shared the genetic sequence of the novel coronavirus, which will be very important for other countries as they develop specific diagnostic kits.

At the onset of the first quarter of 2020, many cases were detected in several other countries including the OIC member countries. On 30 January 2020, as the number of report cases started to increase in many countries around the globe, the WHO declared the 2019-nCoV as Public Health Emergency of International Concern. On 11 February 2020, WHO named 2019-nCoV as COVID-19. On 21 February 2020, the WHO Director-General appointed six special envoys on COVID-19, to provide strategic advice and high-level political advocacy and engagement in different parts of the world. Two of these envoys are from OIC countries (Egypt and Mali).

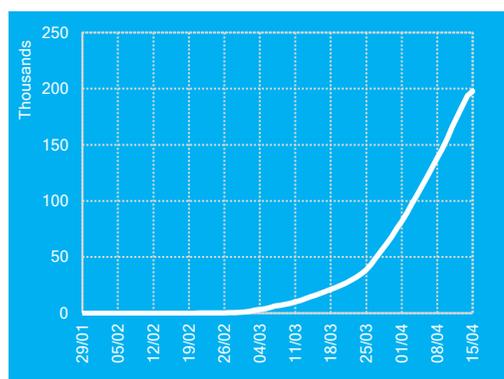
On 11 March 2020, the WHO made the assessment that COVID-19 can be characterized as a pandemic.

Based on the data from Worldometers website, as of 15 April 2020 (at 12:00 GMT), there are 2,015,571 confirmed cases of COVID-19 globally, with 197,057 cases in the OIC countries group. There have been 127,635 deaths, of which 7,988 were in the OIC countries group. 491,567 people, of which 67,399 were in the OIC countries group, were treated successfully. Among the OIC countries, Iran still remains the main hotspot for the disease, followed by Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Malaysia, all are with confirmed cases above 5,000.

Against this background, this OIC Statistical Outlook report aims to shed light on the COVID-19 pandemic in the OIC member countries by considering three main indicators; namely, confirmed cases, deaths, and recoveries.

Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

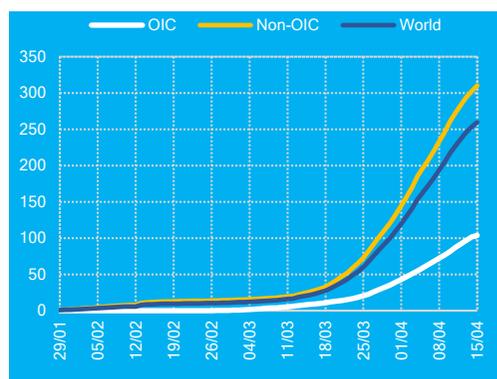
Figure 1: Total Confirmed Cases in the OIC Countries Group, 29 Jan - 15 Apr 2020



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE.

It is very critical to know how many people are infected by COVID-19 to understand the scale of the outbreak and respond it appropriately. The WHO defines a confirmed case as “a person with laboratory confirmation of COVID-19 infection”. In other words, the number of confirmed cases is a count of only those people who have COVID-19 and for whom a laboratory has confirmed this diagnosis. Therefore, the total number of COVID-19 cases could be higher than the number of known confirmed cases due to limited testing. Even though there are some differences across countries, there is a long reporting chain that exists between a new case or death, and its inclusion in statistics. Some of these steps can be listed as follows: laboratory diagnoses a COVID-19 case, submitting laboratory reports to health departments, recording cases in the reporting system by the corresponding the health departments, publishing the latest figures by national authorities, collating statistics from national accounts and reporting by international organizations. Thus, the figures reported on any given date do not necessarily reflect the number of new cases or deaths on that specific date.

Figure 2: Total Confirmed Cases per Million People, 29 Jan - 15 Apr 2020



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE with 2020 population data from UNPD.

On 25 January 2020, Malaysia became the first OIC country to announce the OIC’s very first confirmed cases with 3 patients which will reach 195,167 confirmed cases in a total of 54 OIC countries with available data on 15 April 2020 (Figure 1).

On 24 February 2020 - after 27 days since the reporting of a total of 11 confirmed cases by Malaysia and UAE-, 7 OIC countries reported a total of 100 confirmed cases. Since then, the total confirmed cases follow an exponential growth pattern and numbers are quickly rising. To compare the OIC average with the world, the total confirmed cases per million are shown in Figure 2. On 1 March 2020, based on the confirmed cases reported by 15 OIC countries, there was 1 confirmed COVID-19 case per million population in the OIC countries. Although the starting point of the OIC countries group is different than the world, the trajectory of confirmed cases per million of the OIC average is very similar to the world. The cases in both groups are rising quickly and follow an exponential pattern. On 15 April 2020, while the OIC countries group had 102.3 cases per million population, the world had 258.1 cases per million population.

Figure 3 shows the total number of confirmed cases on a logarithmic scale. In a typical linear graph as in Figure 1 and 2, values on the (vertical) y-axis are plotted linearly, such as 1, 2, 3, 4. By contrast, in a logarithmic plot, each tick on the y-axis represents a tenfold (if the factor is 10) increase over the previous one: 1, 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and so on as in Figure 3. In a logarithmic scale, exponential curves transform into lines and deviations from the exponential spread of the virus becomes more evident.

Figure 3 is mainly composed of two phases. In the first phase, from 24 February to 11 March, the confirmed cases in the OIC countries group rise from approximately 100 to 10,000 and the doubling time of cases is 2 to 5 days. With the containment measures have been enforced in the OIC countries, the doubling time of cases increase to 7 days in the second phase of the Figure 3 since 11 March. In other words, in this second phase, the number of infected people doubles every week. Despite these measures, the pathway of OIC countries group shows that the coronavirus still continues to spread exponentially even for the last month.

Figure 3: Total Confirmed Cases in the OIC Countries Group, Logarithmic, 29 Jan - 15 Apr 2020

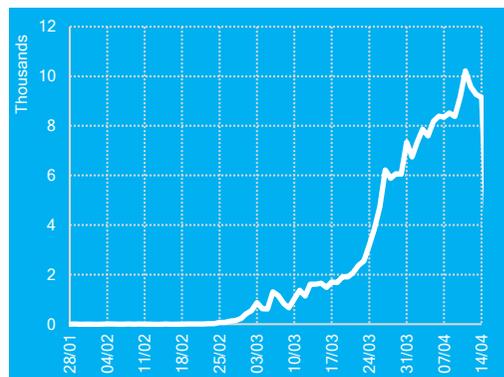


Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE.

Figure 4 shows daily new confirmed cases in the OIC countries group. Based on the available data so far, the peak point was reached on 11 April 2020 with 10,218 daily new confirmed cases. To bring the pandemic to an end, countries have to flatten the curve of the number of daily cases. The curve needs to plateau and then decline. However, the trajectory of new cases in the OIC shows that there is no sign that OIC countries group can manage to achieve a flattening of the curve by 14 April 2020. Both Figure 3 and 4 confirm that more stringent actions are needed to slow down the spread of the pandemic in the OIC.

Figure 5 demonstrates the total confirmed COVID-19 cases for individual OIC countries with available data. Table 1 also indicates total confirmed cases on a historical basis for the OIC countries since 24 February 2020. Figure 5 and Table 1 show that OIC countries are at different stages of the COVID-19 outbreak as the pandemic started at different times. The pandemic started mainly in Iran and Malaysia at the end of February. It then started appearing in others, particularly in OIC African countries at the end of March 2020.

Figure 4: Daily New Confirmed Cases in the OIC Countries Group, 28 Jan - 14 Apr 2020

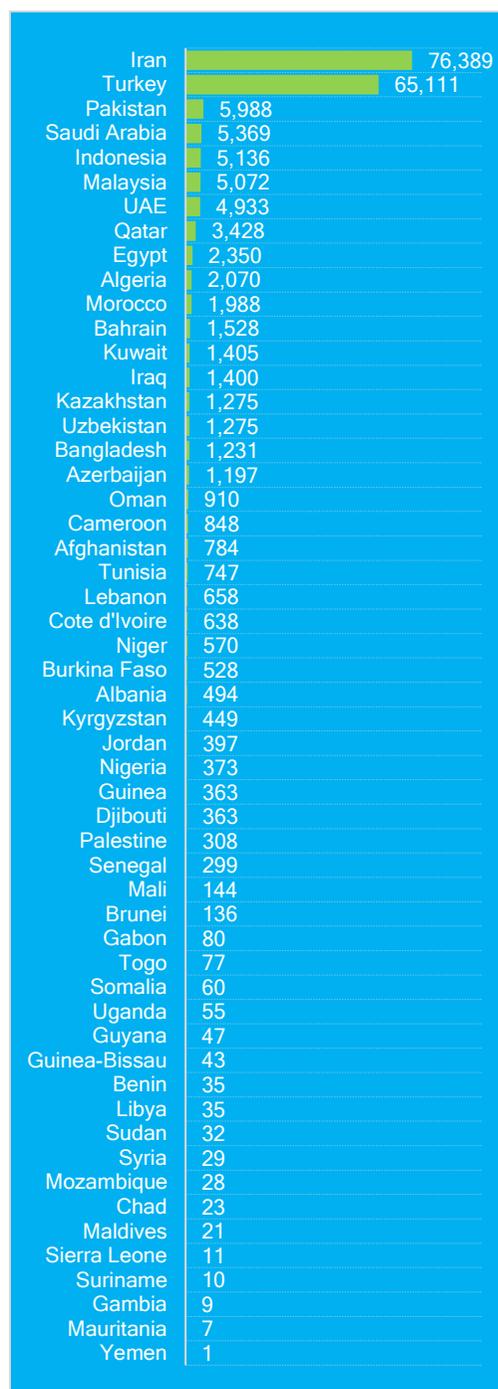


Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE.

At the individual OIC country level, the total confirmed COVID-19 cases vary considerably. As shown in Figure 5, it ranges from 76,389 in Iran to only 1 case in Yemen. On 15 April 2020, there are 18 OIC countries that reported total confirmed cases above 1,000.

Even though the doubling time of cases in the OIC countries group is 7 days since the second week of March 2020, it seems that the new confirmed cases increased more than twice in the early weeks of April 2020 in some OIC countries including Niger, Guinea, Djibouti, Cameroon, Benin, Guyana, Gabon, UAE, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Qatar, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Algeria, Libya, Azerbaijan, Somalia, Kyrgyzstan, Guinea-Bissau, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Palestine, Afghanistan, Egypt, and Morocco (Table 1).

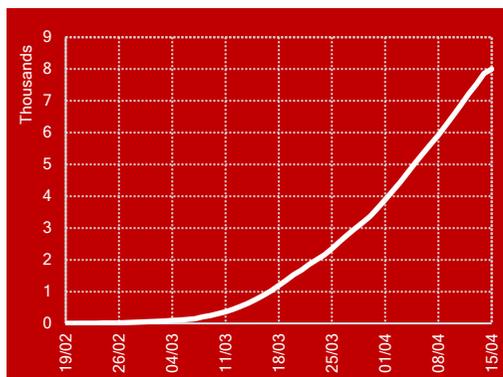
Figure 5: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Cases in Individual OIC Countries, 15 Apr 2020



Source: Data extracted on 15/04/2020 at 12:00 (GMT) from Worldometers.

Confirmed COVID-19 Related Deaths

Figure 6: Total Confirmed Deaths in the OIC Countries Group, Linear, 19 Feb - 15 Apr 2020

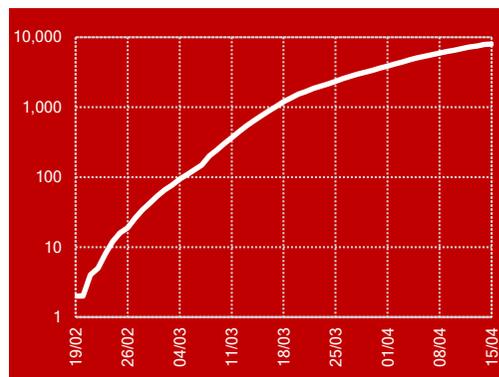


Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE.

Figure 6 below represents the total number of confirmed deaths in the OIC countries group. It should be also noted that, due to the limited capacities of some OIC countries as well as non-OIC developing countries for testing and diagnosis, figures may not be an accurate representation of deaths caused by COVID-19. The first fatal case in the OIC countries was observed in Iran on 19 February 2020. Since beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak, deaths in the OIC countries group reached 7,988 deaths as of 15 April 2020, representing 6.3% of the total global deaths (127,635) in the world.

Monitoring the speed and trajectory of the change in the number of deaths is also important. As current total COVID-19 related deaths may seem relatively smaller compared to the other viruses, if pertinent and timely measures are not to be taken by the OIC member countries, the total death toll may end up higher. On a logarithmic scale, it is possible to depict the growth rate of confirmed deaths.

Figure 7: Total Confirmed Deaths in the OIC Countries Group, Logarithmic, 19 Feb - 15 Apr 2020



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE.

According to Figure 7, COVID-19 related deaths in the OIC countries group are increasing although with a decreasing rate and has been forming a concave shape. This is a good sign for the possibility of controlling the total fatal cases in the long-term, if this trend will continue.

Another important indicator in this regard is the case fatality rate (CFR) which is sometimes confused with the probability or likelihood of death of infected persons. CFR is a relevant measure to indicate the risk of death but considering the specifications of coronavirus which affects people differently across the age groups and health conditions.

The CFR can hardly accurately indicate the likelihood of death from the virus. CFR also provides information about the severity of the situation that may vary across the time in response to the measures implemented by governments.

Figure 8 shows that the CFR in the OIC countries group has decreased from 5.88 to 4.05, between 19 February and 15 April 2020. In comparison, the global CFR stably rose from 2.95 to 6.35, while CFR of Non-OIC countries grew up from 2.95 to 6.60 over the same period.

While Figure 6 shows total confirmed deaths, Figure 9 delineates daily confirmed deaths due to COVID-19. Daily confirmed deaths also may reveal the possibility to control the pandemic. The pandemic may cease if the line graph depicts a flattening or concave curve.

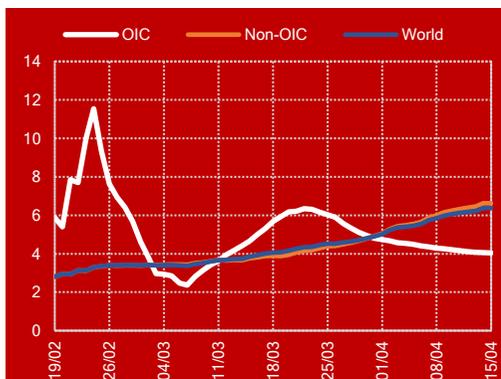
In other words, the number of daily deaths needs to reach a plateau then must decline. Daily confirmed COVID-19 related deaths in the OIC countries group does not seem to reach a plateau yet as the daily confirmed deaths have a reached a peak on 14 April 2020 with 339 deaths.

As the countries continue to report their data, one cannot claim yet the continuity of the increases or decreases in the number of COVID-19 related deaths for the OIC countries group. In this respect, longer-term trends need to be observed for more robust conclusions.

The above-discussed indicators would envisage a more meaningful picture if depicted and described for a specific area - country, city or even better at a district level - at a specific timeframe. Because the numbers of new COVID-19 related deaths might have been decreasing in few OIC countries with the most cases while in the majority of the member countries, it might have been raising or vice a versa.

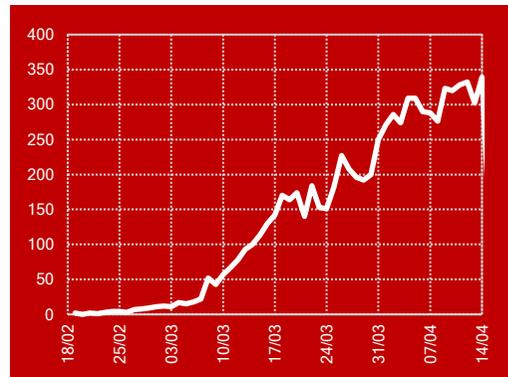
Furthermore, the pandemic has not hit all the OIC member countries simultaneously. While some countries have been implementing sensible countermeasures, the others may not have the capacities of implementing similar measures due to financial, political and/or technical reasons.

Figure 8: Case Fatality Rate, %, 19 Feb - 15 Apr 2020



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE.

Figure 9: Daily Confirmed Deaths in the OIC Countries Group, 18 Feb - 14 Apr 2020



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE.

Keeping in mind the restrictions of group analysis, it is worth discussing country-level situations. At the individual country level, the highest number of fatal cases have been observed in Iran (4,777) corresponding to 59.8 % of all deaths related to COVID-19 among the OIC countries as of 15 April 2020. Iran is followed by Turkey (1,403) and Indonesia (469), corresponding to 17.6 % and 5.9 % of the total fatal cases among the OIC countries respectively.

Together with Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and Pakistan, all with over 100 COVID-19 related deaths, these 7 OIC countries make up 92.5% of all COVID-19 related deaths in the OIC countries group as on 15 April 2020 (Figure 10 and Table 2).

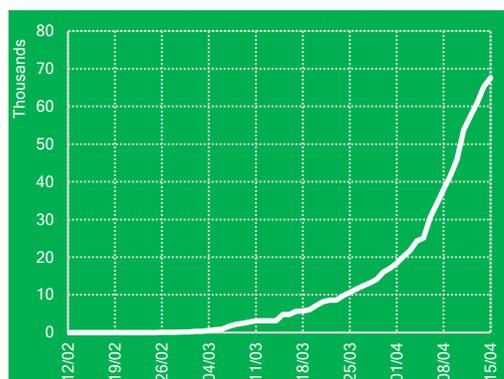
Figure 10: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Related Deaths in Individual OIC Countries, 15 Apr 2020



Source: Data extracted on 15/04/2020 at 12:00 (GMT) from Worldometers.

Confirmed COVID-19 Related Recoveries

Figure 11: Total Recovered Cases in the OIC Countries Group, 12 Feb - 15 Apr 2020



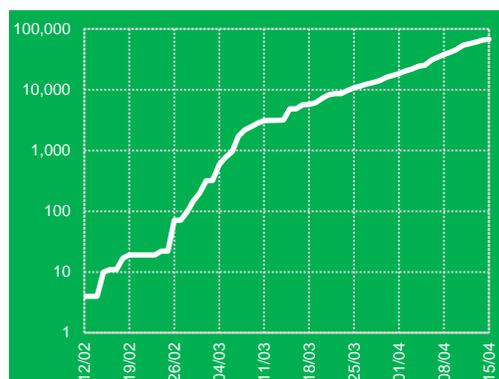
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE.

According to the information provided by WHO (2020) and the relevant health authorities of the countries affected, most of the infected people with the COVID-19 are experiencing mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Elderly people and the persons carrying at least one of the medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more sensitive to face serious illness.

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2020) classifies recovery from COVID-19 as “absence of fever, with no use of medication to reduce fever, for 3 full days; improvement in other symptoms, such as coughing and difficulty in breathing; and a stage of 7 full days since the first symptoms are seen”.

With this background, 491,567 people have recovered from COVID-19 globally according to the data compiled

Figure 12: Total Recovered Cases in the OIC Countries Group, Logarithmic



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE.

as of 15April 2020. This accounts for 24.4% of the total confirmed 2 million cases in the world. Concerning the 54 OIC countries affected by the virus, the number of recovered people in total reached 67,399 which accounts for 13.7% of the globally recovered in the world (Figure 11).

One of the important points here is that the number of unreported cases of recovered persons which have not been tested or identified are not available in these calculations.

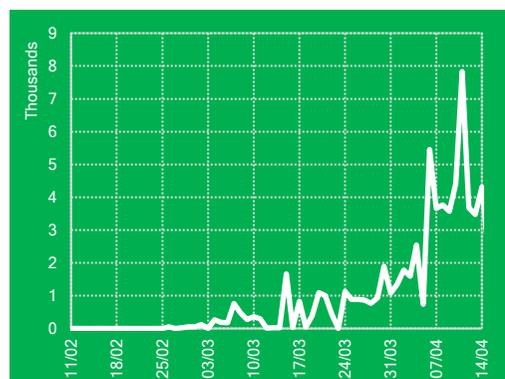
The recovery trend has a steady increase as vast majority of the affected people face a mild recovery period in an isolated space, mostly in their homes. Similar to the total confirmed cases, the logarithmic trajectory of total recovered cases in the OIC countries group has followed two phases since 24 February. In both phases, the total recovered cases grow exponentially parallel to the total confirmed cases (Figure 12).

With regards to the daily new recovered cases in the OIC countries group, the tendency is heading upwards but it has up and downs based on the day the data on recovered cases are announced by the member countries. It has reached maximum of 7,828 people on 11 April 2020 since Malaysia reported on 7 February 2020 the first ever recovered COVID-19 case among the OIC countries (Figure 13).

Concerning the recovery rate in the OIC countries group, it is 34.2%, a relatively higher rate than that of the world with 24.4% and Non-OIC countries group with 23.3% (Figure 14). When it is compared to the CFR in the OIC countries group on 15 April 2020, the recovery rate is still much higher.

Although the OIC member countries were at different stages of the COVID-19 outbreak, the highest number of total recovered patients as on 15 April 2020 are in Iran with 49,933 which makes up 74.1% of the OIC countries group total and followed by Turkey (4,799), Malaysia (2,647) and Pakistan (1,446). These 4 OIC countries account for 87.3% of the OIC total (Figure 15).

Figure 13: Daily Recovered Cases in the OIC Countries Group, 11 Feb - 14 Apr 2020



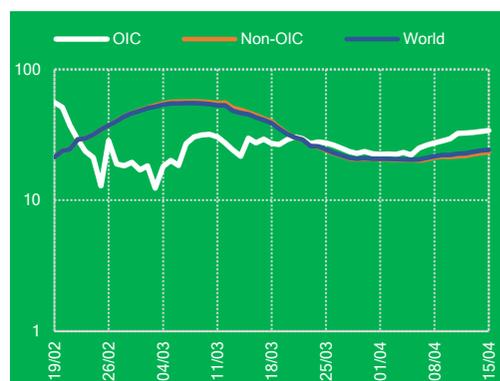
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE.

Another life-saving element of the recovery is the early diagnosis and treatment before it deteriorates the respiratory system of the infected people. This is achieved by only making a huge number of tests which is done by some countries in the world to catch the infected and apply the medical treatment as early as possible.

According to the WHO's daily briefing on 16 March 2020, countries should test every suspected case of COVID-19 and all confirmed cases, even mild cases, should be isolated in health facilities, to prevent transmission and provide adequate care.

Nevertheless, many countries are not yet reporting COVID-19 testing numbers. Moreover, reporting countries do not announce the data on a regular basis.

Figure 14: Recovery Rate %, Logarithmic, 19 Feb - 15 Apr 2020



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 15/04/2020 from Worldometers and JHU CSSE.

According to the available data on the total tests implemented by 7 OIC countries as of 14 April 2020, Turkey was the leading country with 443,626 tests, followed by Malaysia (84,791), Pakistan (73,439), Bahrain (70,813), Indonesia (31,628), Tunisia (12,675),

and Senegal (3,434) (Our World in Data, 2020).

In fighting against the COVID-19, the quality and capacity of national health systems play a vital role in the recovery process. In this sense, the health workforce needs intensive care rooms, proper medicine and medical devices; such as, ventilators, intubation tubes, etc. Increasing the capacity of medical systems is an issue of medical supply as well as recruitment of the necessary health workforce.

Completing the recovery period is not the end of the story. It is still possible that the recovered people may still be infectious or may be infected with COVID-19 for a second time or multiple times.

Figure 15: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Recoveries in Individual OIC Countries, 15 Apr 2020



Source: Data extracted on 15/04/2020 at 12:00 (GMT) from Worldometers.

Table 1: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

COUNTRY	24.Feb	2.Mar	9.Mar	16.Mar	23.Mar	30.Mar	6.Apr	15.Apr
Afghanistan	1	1	4	21	40	170	367	784
Albania	0	0	2	51	104	223	377	494
Algeria	0	3	20	54	230	584	1,423	2,070
Azerbaijan	0	3	9	28	72	273	641	1,197
Bahrain	1	49	95	214	377	515	756	1,528
Bangladesh	0	0	3	8	33	49	123	1,231
Benin	0	0	0	1	5	6	26	35
Brunei	0	0	1	54	91	127	135	136
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	15	99	246	364	528
Cameroon	0	0	2	4	56	139	658	848
Chad	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	23
Comoros								
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	1	25	168	323	638
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	3	18	90	363
Egypt	1	2	55	150	366	656	1,322	2,350
Gabon	0	0	0	1	5	7	24	80
Gambia	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	9
Guinea	0	0	0	1	4	22	128	363
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	8	18	43
Guyana	0	0	0	4	20	8	31	47
Indonesia	0	2	19	134	579	1,414	2,491	5,136
Iran	61	1,501	7,161	14,991	23,049	41,495	60,500	76,389
Iraq	1	26	60	124	266	630	1,031	1,400
Jordan	0	0	1	17	127	268	349	397
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	10	62	302	662	1,290
Kuwait	1	56	64	123	189	266	665	1,405
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	16	94	216	449
Lebanon	1	13	32	110	267	446	541	658
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	8	19	35
Malaysia	22	29	117	566	1,518	2,626	3,793	5,072
Maldives	0	0	4	13	13	17	19	21
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	25	47	144
Mauritania	0	0	0	1	2	5	6	7
Morocco	0	1	2	29	143	556	1,120	1,988
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	1	8	10	28
Niger	0	0	0	0	3	27	253	570
Nigeria	0	1	2	2	40	131	238	373
Oman	2	6	16	22	66	179	331	910
Pakistan	0	4	6	136	875	1,717	3,766	5,988
Palestine	0	0	19	38	59	116	254	308
Qatar	0	3	18	439	501	693	1,832	3,711
Saudi Arabia	0	1	15	118	562	1,453	2,605	5,369
Senegal	0	1	4	24	79	162	226	299
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13
Somalia	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	60
Sudan	0	0	0	1	2	6	12	32
Suriname	0	0	0	1	5	8	10	10
Syria	0	0	0	0	1	10	19	29
Tajikistan								
Togo	0	0	1	1	18	30	58	77
Tunisia	0	0	2	20	89	312	596	747
Turkey	0	0	0	18	1,529	10,827	30,217	65,111
Turkmenistan								
Uganda	0	0	0	0	9	33	52	55
UAE	13	21	45	98	198	611	2,076	4,933
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	6	46	149	457	1,275
Yemen								1
OIC	104	1,723	7,779	17,650	31,848	67,855	121,303	197,057
% of World	0.1	1.9	6.8	9.7	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.8

Table 2: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Related Deaths

COUNTRY	24 Feb	2 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	30/ Mar	6 Apr	15.Apr
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	25
Albania	0	0	0	1	4	11	21	25
Algeria	0	0	0	4	17	35	173	326
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	1	1	4	7	13
Bahrain	0	0	0	1	2	4	4	7
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	3	5	12	50
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	4	12	18	30
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	14
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros								
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Egypt	0	0	1	2	19	41	85	178
Gabon	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Gambia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	6
Indonesia	0	0	0	5	49	122	209	469
Iran	12	66	237	853	1,812	2,757	3,739	4,777
Iraq	0	0	6	10	23	46	64	78
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	7
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	15
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Lebanon	0	0	0	3	4	11	19	21
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	14	37	62	83
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	13
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Morocco	0	0	0	1	4	33	80	127
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	14
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	11
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	6	21	53	107
Palestine	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	8	38	73
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sudan	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	5
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Tajikistan								
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	3	8	22	34
Turkey	0	0	0	0	37	168	649	1,403
Turkmenistan								
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	0	0	0	0	2	5	11	28
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Yemen								0
OIC	12	66	244	883	2,010	3,366	5,355	7,988
% of World	0.46	2.14	6.12	12.39	12.18	8.96	7.18	6.3

Table 3: Total Confirmed COVID-19 Related Recoveries

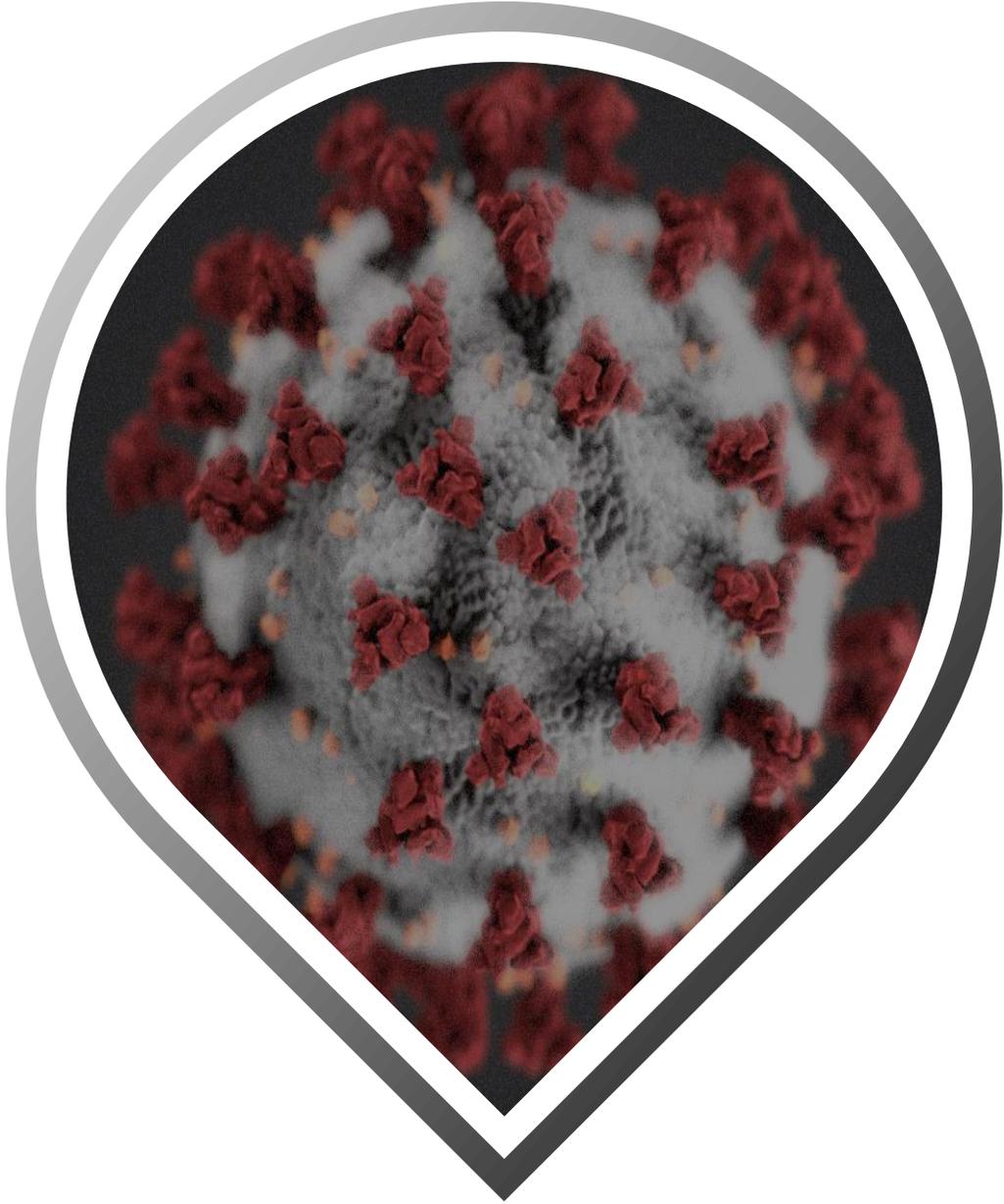
COUNTRY	24.Feb	2.Mar	9.Mar	16.Mar	23.Mar	30.Mar	6.Apr	15.Apr
Afghanistan	0	0	0	1	1	2	18	43
Albania	0	0	0	0	2	44	116	251
Algeria	0	0	0	12	65	37	90	691
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	6	10	26	44	351
Bahrain	0	0	14	77	149	279	458	648
Bangladesh	0	0	0	2	3	19	33	49
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18
Brunei	0	0	0	0	2	38	82	108
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	5	31	108	177
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	5	17	130
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Comoros								
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	1	6	41	114
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	53
Egypt	0	1	1	27	56	150	259	589
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	31
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Indonesia	0	0	0	8	29	75	192	446
Iran	0	291	2,394	4,590	7,931	13,911	24,236	49,933
Iraq	0	0	3	26	57	152	344	766
Jordan	0	0	0	1	1	26	126	235
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	21	46	220
Kuwait	0	0	1	9	27	72	103	206
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	3	33	78
Lebanon	0	0	1	1	8	35	60	81
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Malaysia	18	18	24	42	139	479	1,241	2,647
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	16
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	34
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Morocco	0	0	0	1	3	15	81	218
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	90
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	2	8	35	99
Oman	0	1	2	9	17	29	61	131
Pakistan	0	0	1	2	5	76	259	1,446
Palestine	0	0	0	0	17	18	24	62
Qatar	0	0	0	4	33	51	131	406
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	2	16	115	551	889
Senegal	0	0	1	2	5	27	92	183
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Tajikistan								
Togo	0	0	0	0	1	1	23	32
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	43
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	162	1,326	4,799
Turkmenistan								
Uganda	4	5	7	23	38	61	167	8
UAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	933
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	7	30	99
Yemen								0
OIC	22	316	2,449	4,845	8,624	15,999	30,519	67,399
% of World	0.1	0.7	3.9	6.2	8.8	9.7	11.0	13.7

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Errata

Although all content found in the “OIC Statistical Outlook 2020: COVID-19 Pandemic in OIC Member Countries” was compiled with due care, errors cannot be entirely excluded. Therefore, please visit <http://www.oicstatcom.org> for list of errata, if any.



STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Kudüs Cad., No: 9, Diplomatik Site, 06450 Oran, Ankara -Turkey
Tel: +90-312-468 6172 Fax: +90-312-467 3458
Email: oi ankara@sesric.org Website: www.sesric.org