

COVID-19 Weekly Epidemiological Update

Data as received by WHO from national authorities, as of 28 March 2021, 10 am CET

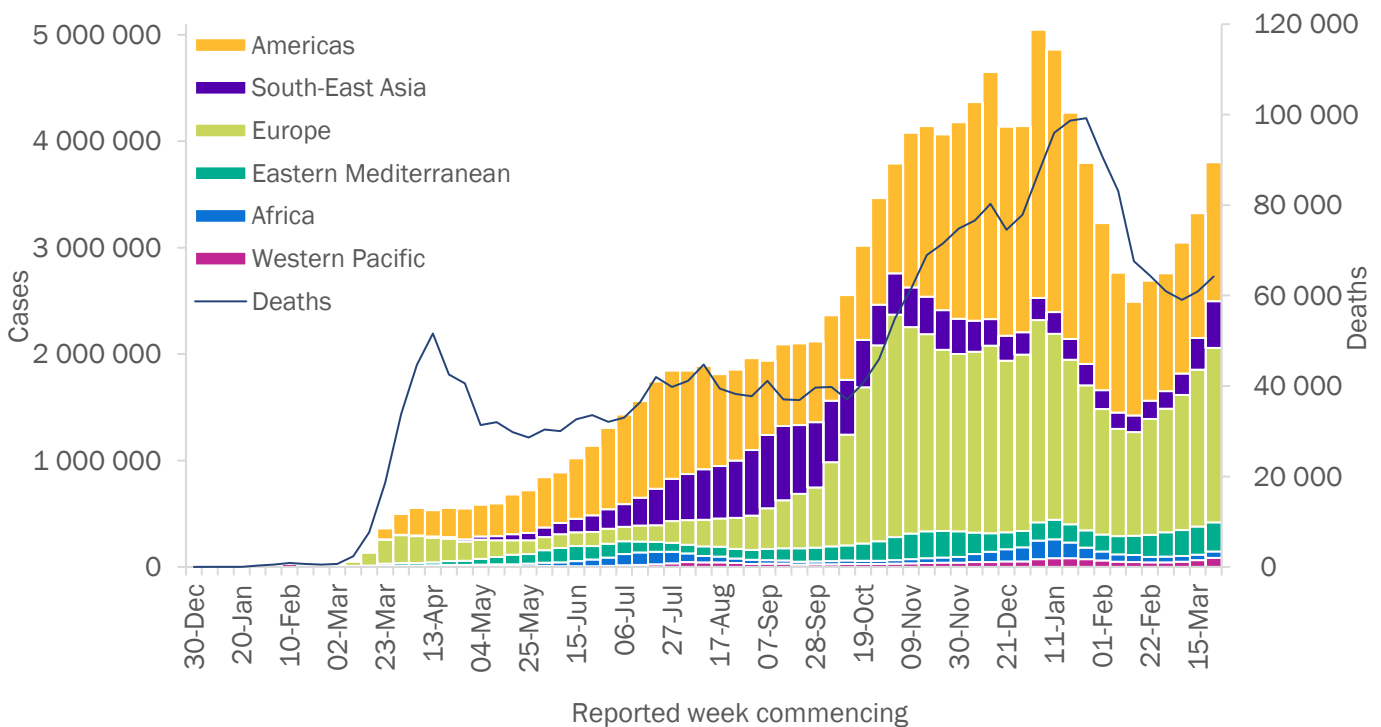
In this edition:

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- [WHO regional overviews](#)
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Global overview

Globally, new COVID-19 cases rose for a fifth consecutive week, with just over 3.8 million new cases reported in the last week (Figure 1). The number of new deaths increased for the second consecutive week, increasing by 5% compared to last week, with over 64 000 new deaths reported. All regions reported an increase in the number of cases this week, with the largest increases in the South-East Asia, Western Pacific, and African Regions, all of which have been on an upward trajectory in recent weeks. All regions, except for the African Region, reported an increase in the number of deaths, with the largest increase of 21% from the South-East Asia Region, which is on its third week of an increasing trend. The European Region and the Region of the Americas continue to account for approximately 80% of all new and cumulative cases and deaths.

Figure 1. COVID-19 cases reported weekly by WHO Region, and global deaths, as of 28 March 2021**



**See [Annex: Data, table and figure notes](#)

The highest numbers of new cases were reported from Brazil (533 024 new cases; 5% increase), the United States of America (421 936 new cases; 13% increase), India (372 494 new cases; 55% increase), France (254 228 new cases; 24% increase), and Poland (192 441 new cases; 27% increase).

Table 1. Newly reported and cumulative COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths, by WHO Region, as of 28 March 2021**

WHO Region	New cases in last 7 days (%)	Change in new cases in last 7 days *	Cumulative cases (%)	New deaths in last 7 days (%)	Change in new deaths in last 7 days *	Cumulative deaths (%)
Americas	1 306 017 (34%)	11%	55 243 776 (44%)	32 176 (50%)	4%	1 331 419 (48%)
Europe	1 641 672 (43%)	11%	44 191 579 (35%)	23 778 (37%)	7%	954 829 (34%)
South-East Asia	437 060 (11%)	46%	14 619 886 (12%)	2 947 (5%)	21%	217 737 (8%)
Eastern Mediterranean	270 884 (7%)	3%	7 395 085 (6%)	3 428 (5%)	5%	156 891 (6%)
Africa	62 286 (2%)	22%	3 061 438 (2%)	1 340 (2%)	-6%	77 446 (3%)
Western Pacific	84 395 (2%)	32%	1 859 933 (1%)	518 (1%)	7%	31 361 (1%)
Global	3 802 314 (100%)	14%	126 372 442 (100%)	64 187 (100%)	5%	2 769 696 (100%)

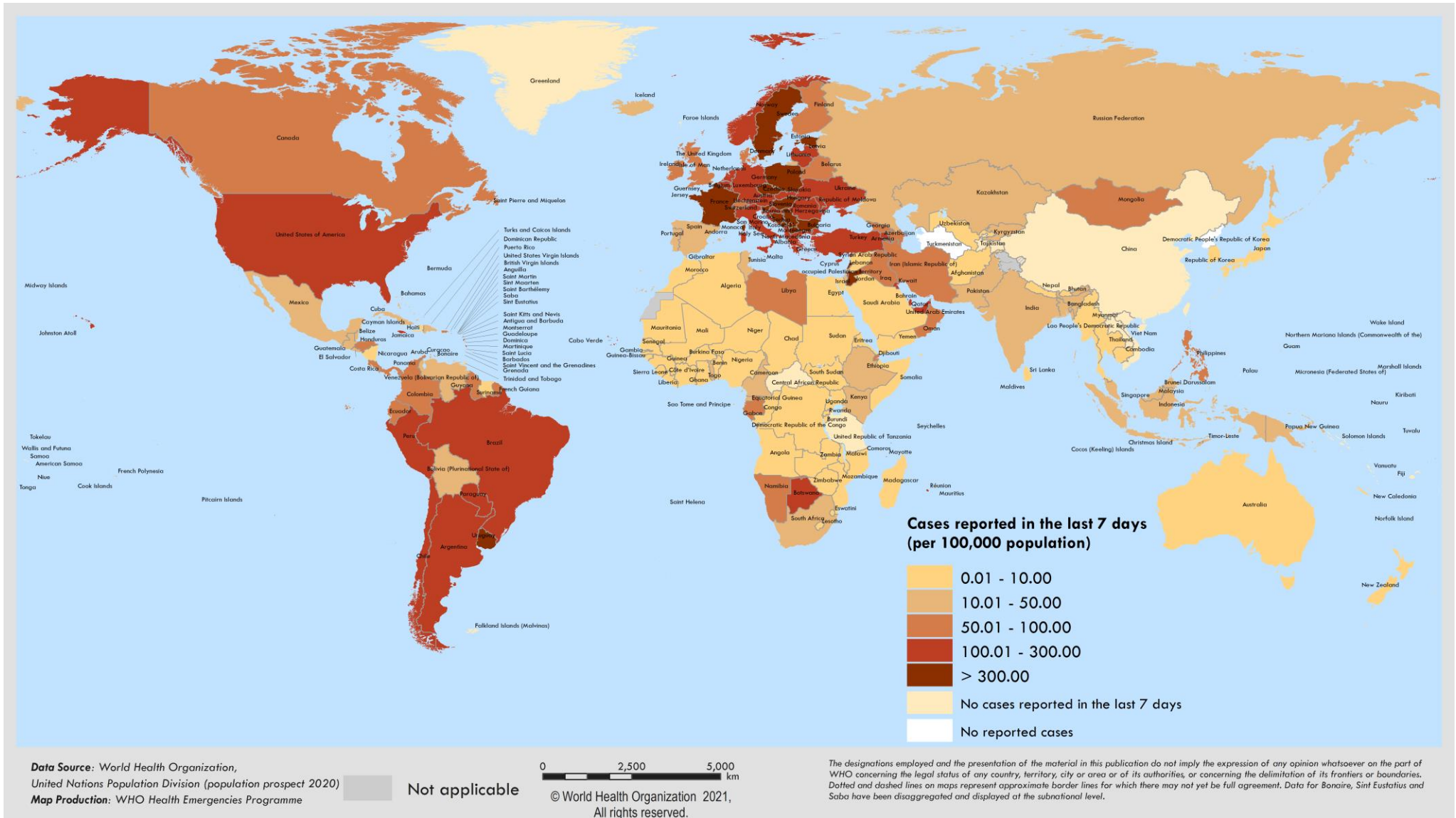
*Percent change in the number of newly confirmed cases/deaths in past seven days, compared to seven days prior. Regional percentages rounded to the nearest whole number; global totals may not equal 100%.

**See [Annex: Data, table and figure notes](#)

For the latest data and other updates on COVID-19, please see:

- [WHO COVID-19 Dashboard](#)
- [WHO COVID-19 Weekly Operational Update](#)

Figure 2. COVID-19 cases per 100 000 population reported by countries, territories and areas, 22-28 March 2021**

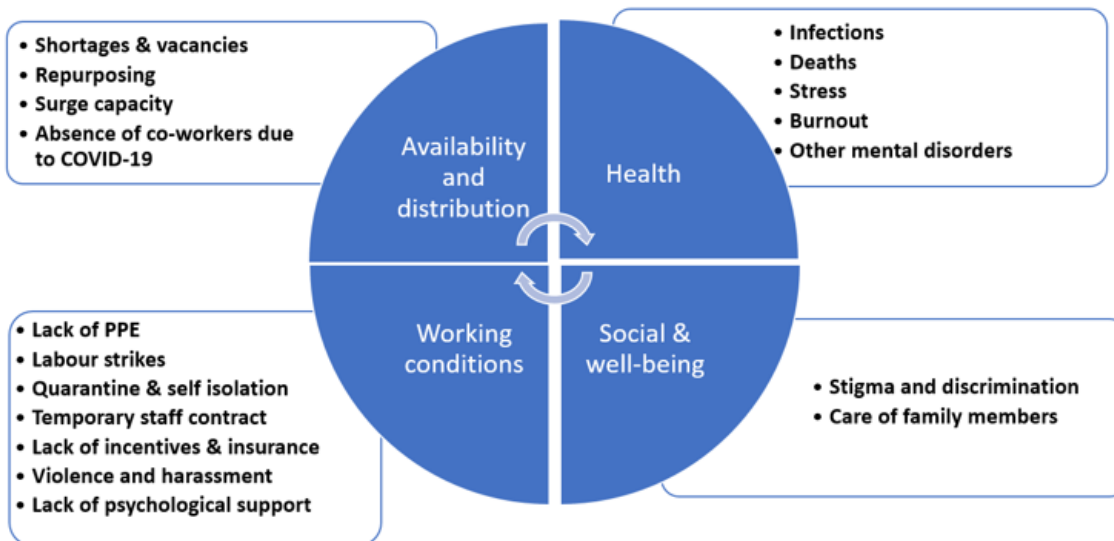


**See Annex: Data, table and figure notes

Special Focus: COVID-19 and Health and Care Workers (HCWs)

HCWs have been central to the COVID-19 response since the beginning of the pandemic. Many of their functions and roles put them at risk of exposure to hazards that can impact their working conditions as well as have impact their physical and social well-being. It is therefore critical to monitor the multidimensional factors affecting HCWs as the pandemic continues (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Multidimensional factors related to COVID-19 that impact HCWs



HCWs continue to face a range of interconnected factors that affect their mental health and stress levels which increase with irregular working hours, higher levels of exposure to illness, fear of infection with COVID-19 related to exposure, and/or lack of adequate PPE amongst others. Published studies show that the prevalence of mental health conditions among HCWs was significantly higher than other professional groups. HCWs reported a higher level of anxiety (13.0% vs. 8.5%) and depression (12.2% vs. 9.5%)¹ as compared to other groups, with insomnia as a risk factor for both. A recent study with data from six countries found that insomnia, sleeping disorders and burnout were significant risk factors for COVID-19 infection among HCWs².

As the pandemic continues, more evidence has been collected to describe the challenging working and psychosocial conditions HCWs face daily (Table 2).

¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7409979/>

² <https://nutrition.bmj.com/content/early/2021/03/03/bmjnph-2021-000228>

Table 2. A selective summary of the COVID-19 impact dimension on HCWs

Dimension	Evidence
Stigma and discrimination	HCWs were at increased risk to experience stigma and bullying, adjusted odds ratio: 1.5 (95% CI 1.2 to 2.0). ³
Violence	Since the beginning of the outbreak, attacks on health care have continuously been reported and now also include incidents linked to the COVID-19 pandemic across the world. ⁴
Lack of PPE	Lack of PPE for HCWs has been observed in several countries. ^{5 6}
Strike actions	An independent analysis has identified industrial dispute and strike action in 84 Member States since February 2020; of which 38% and 29% of strikes are due to poor working conditions and lack of PPE, respectively. ⁷
Quarantine and self-isolation	In a survey of health professionals and allied employees, 24% of HCWs declared that they had to return to work while still having symptoms of COVID-19. ⁸
Other working conditions	Role of privatization in delivery of services, managerial practices in nursing homes exacerbated impact of COVID-19. ⁹

HCWs continue to play an integral role in the pandemic response. It is crucial that HCWs be adequately supported in order to ensure their physical and mental well-being.

³ Dye TD, Alcantara L, Siddiqi S, et al. Risk of COVID-19-related bullying, harassment and stigma among healthcare workers: an analytical cross-sectional global study. *BMJ Open* 2020;10:e046620. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2020-046620

⁴ <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/attacks-on-health-care-in-the-context-of-covid-19>

⁵ J Cohena, YM Rodgersc. Contributing factors to personal protective equipment shortages during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Prev Med.* 2020 Dec; 141: 106263.

⁶ <https://www.who.int/news/item/03-03-2020-shortage-of-personal-protective-equipment-endangering-health-workers-worldwide>

⁷ <https://www.who.int/campaigns/annual-theme/year-of-health-and-care-workers-2021/facts>

⁸ Health professionals and allied employees. Exposed and at risk. HPAE white paper July 2020.

⁹ Pat Armstrong, Hugh Armstrong, Ivy Lynn Bourgeault, Pat Armstrong. Privatization and COVID-19: A Deadly Combination for Nursing Homes July 2020 In book: *Vulnerable: The Policy, Law and Ethics of COVID-19*. Publisher: University of Ottawa Press

Special Focus: Update on SARS-CoV-2 Variants

All viruses, including SARS-CoV-2, change over time resulting in the emergence of new variants, most without a direct benefit to the virus or other public health impacts. WHO, in collaboration with national authorities, institutions and researchers, routinely assesses if variants of SARS-CoV-2 result in changes in transmissibility, clinical presentation and severity, or if they impact public health and social measures (PHSM). Systems have been established to detect “signals” of potential variants of concern (VOCs) or variants of interest (VOIs), as well as unusual events potentially associated with a variant, and assess these based on the risk posed to global public health (see also [working definitions](#)). A number of such signals are currently under assessment, and as new VOCs and VOIs are determined, WHO is committed to highlighting these to support prioritization for further monitoring and assessment. National authorities may choose to designate other variants of local interest/concern as every local situation is unique, with different variants circulating, requiring surveillance and response systems to adapt to their local epidemiological situation.

Further information on the background of the variants of concern (VOCs) and variants of interest (VOIs) is available in previously published editions of the [Weekly Epidemiological Update](#). Here we provide a brief update on the geographical distribution of the three variants classified as VOCs by WHO as of 30 March 2021 as well as an update on emerging VOIs.

As surveillance activities to detect SARS-CoV-2 variant cases are strengthened at local and national levels, including systematic genomic sequencing, the number of countries reporting VOCs has continued to increase (Table 3, Figures 4-6, Annex 2). This information should be interpreted with due consideration of surveillance limitations, including but not limited to differences between countries in sequencing capacity and prioritization of samples for sequencing. WHO continues to advocate for strengthening surveillance and sequencing capacity, and a systematic approach to provide a representative indication of the extent of transmission of SARS-CoV-2 variants based on the local epidemiological situation and capacity, and the detection of unusual events.

Table 3: Overview of emerging information on variants of concern, as of 30 March 2021*

Nextstrain clade	20I/501Y.V1	20H/501Y.V2 [†]	20J/501Y.V3
PANGO lineage	B.1.1.7	B.1.351	B.1.1.28.1, alias P.1 [†]
GISAID clade	GR	GH	GR
Alternate names	VOC 202012/01 [†]	VOC 202012/02	-
First detected by	United Kingdom	South Africa	Brazil / Japan
Earliest sample date	20 September 2020	Early August 2020	December 2020
Key spike mutations	H69/V70 deletion; Y144 deletion; N501Y; A570D; and P681H	L242/A243/L244 deletion; K417N E484K, N501Y	K417T, E484K; N501Y
Key mutation in common	S106/G107/F108 deletion in Non-Structural Protein 6 (NSP6)		
Countries reporting cases (newly reported in last week)**	130 (5)	80 (5)	45(4)

[†]While work is ongoing to establish standardized nomenclature for key variants, these are the names by which WHO will refer to them in this publication.

******Includes official and unofficial reports of VOCs detections in countries among either travellers (imported cases only) or community samples (local transmission).

Figure 4. Countries, territories and areas reporting SARS-CoV-2 VOC 202012/01 as of 30 March 2021

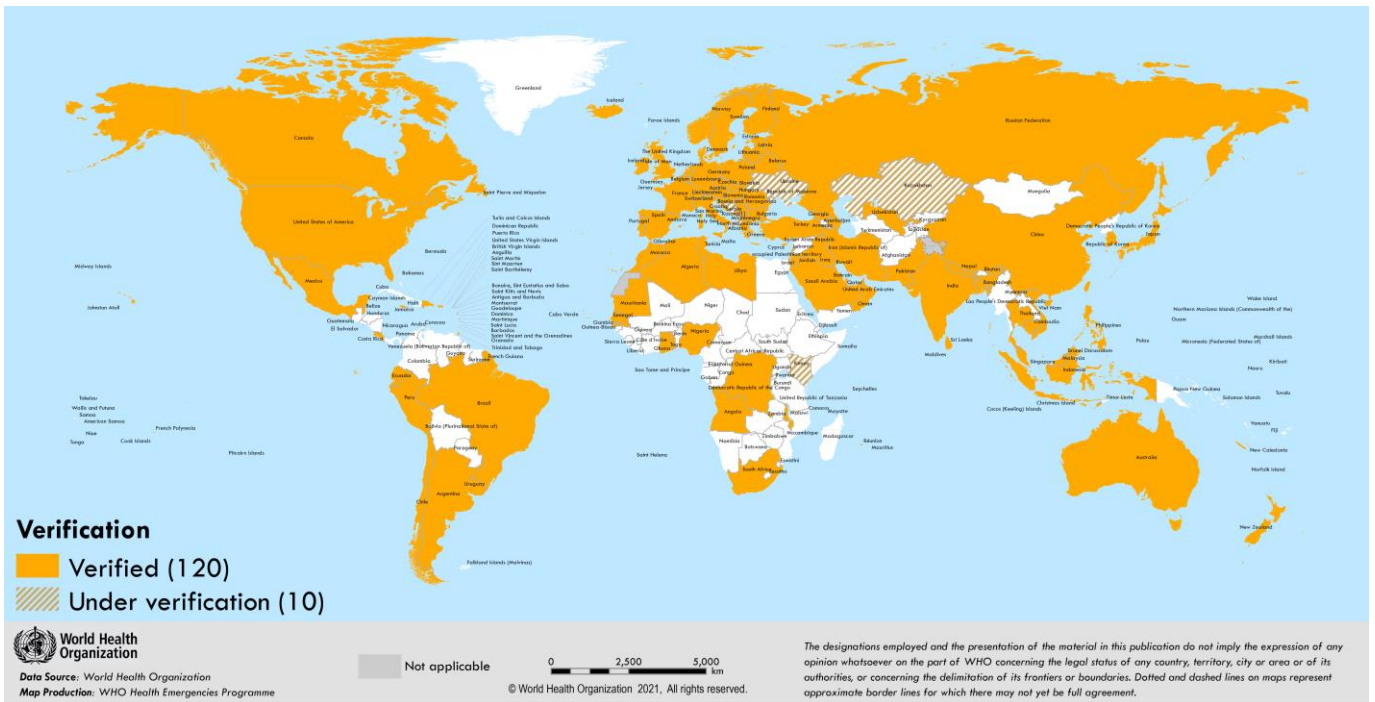


Figure 5. Countries, territories and areas reporting SARS-CoV-2 variant 501Y.V2 as of 30 March 2021

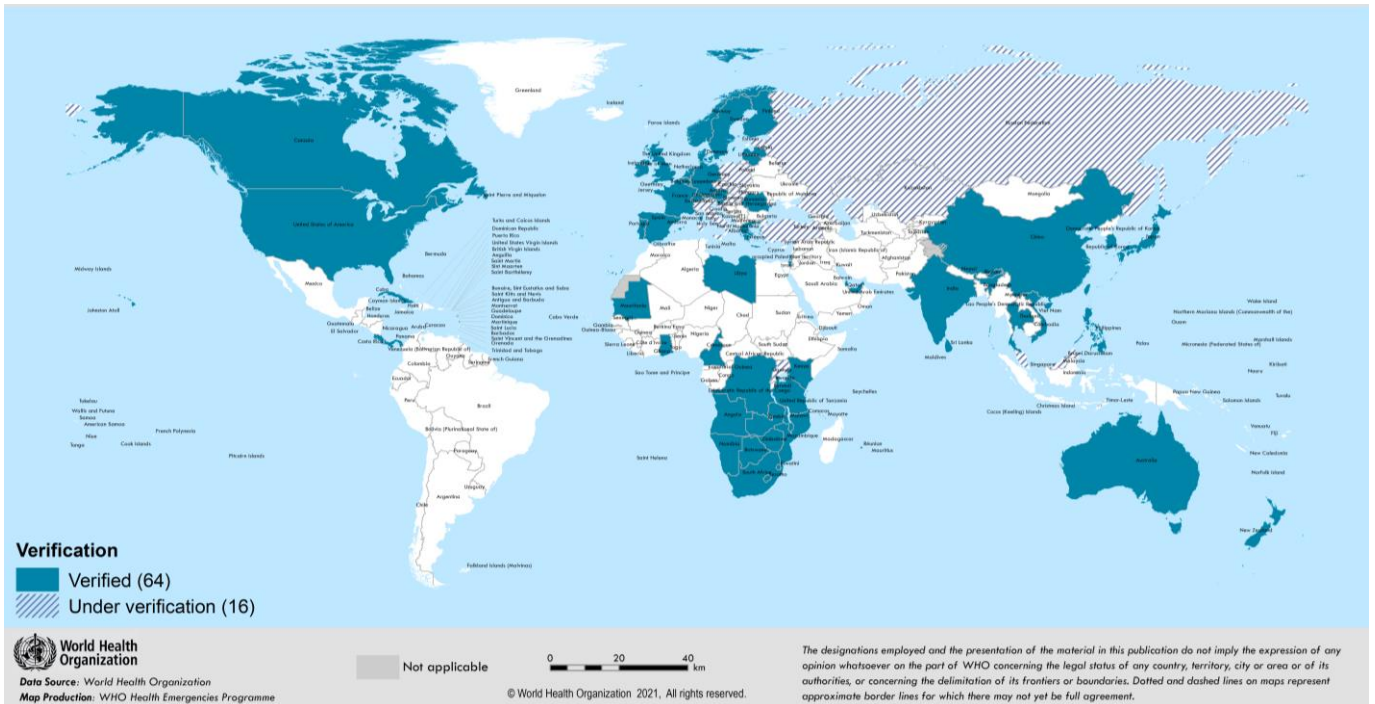
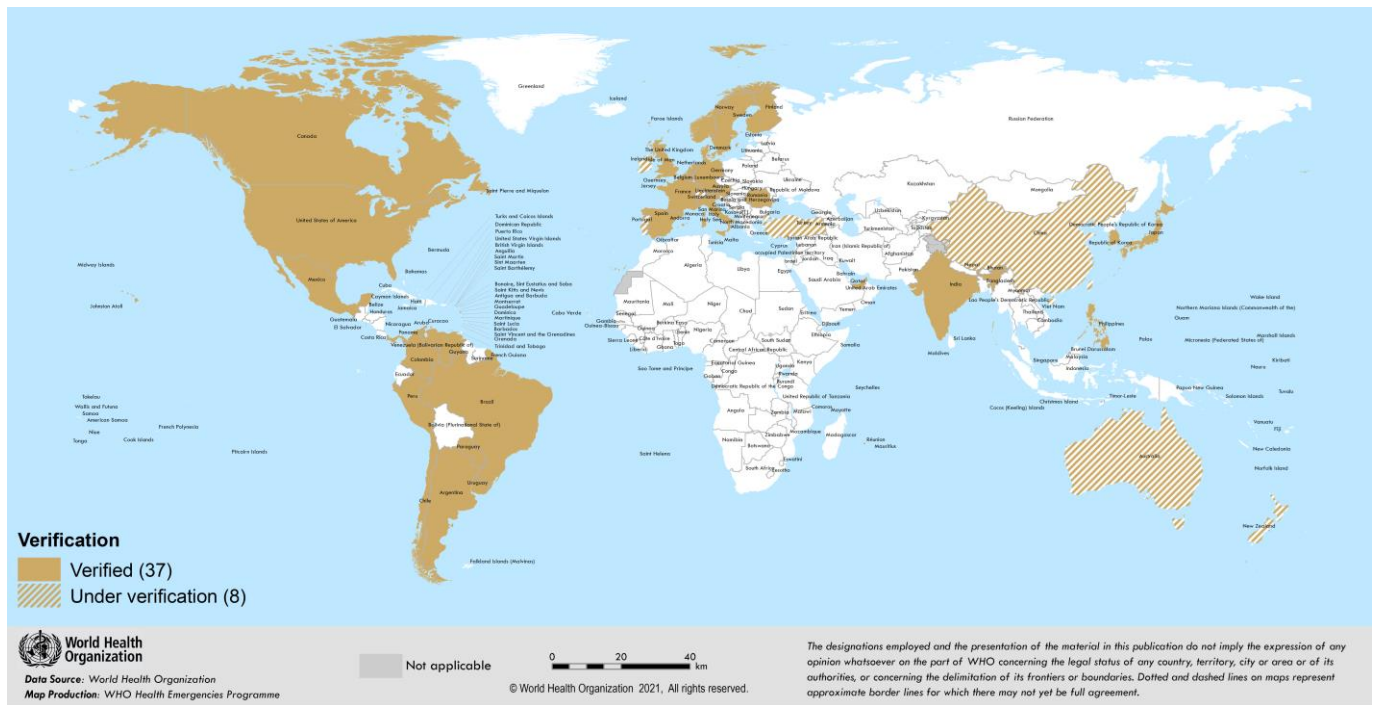


Figure 6. Countries, territories and areas reporting SARS-CoV-2 variant P.1 as of 30 March 2021



Emerging variants of interest (VOIs)

Table 4: Overview of variants of interest (VOIs), as of 30 March 2021*

Nextstrain clade	20C	20C/S.452R	20B/S.484K	Not yet assigned	20C	20C
PANGO lineage	B.1.525	B.1.427/B.1.429	B.1.1.28.2, alias P.2	B.1.1.28.3 alias P.3	B.1.526 (with E484K or S477N)	B.1 descendant with 9 mutations
GISAID clade	G/484K.V3	GH/452R.V1	GR	Not yet assigned	GH	GH
Alternate names		CAL.20C/L452R		PHL-B.1.1.28		
First detected by	United Kingdom and Nigeria	United States of America	Brazil	Philippines and Japan	United States of America	France
First appearance	December 2020	June 2020	April 2020	February 2021	November 2020	January 2021
Key spike mutations	H69-V70 deletion; Y144 deletion; Q52R; E484K; Q677H; D614G; and F888L	L452R; W152C; S13I; and D614G	L18F; T20N; P26S; F157L; E484K; D614G; S929I; and V1176F	141-143 deletion; E484K; N501Y; and P681H	L5F; T95I; D253G; D614G; A701V; and E484K or S477N	G142 deletion; D66H; Y144V; D215G; V483A; D614G; H655Y; G669S; Q949R; and N1187D

WHO recommendations and working definitions of VOI and VOC

The potential for virus mutation increases with the frequency of human and animal infections. Therefore, reducing transmission of SARS-CoV-2 through established disease control methods as well as avoiding introductions to animal populations are crucial aspects of the global strategy to reduce the occurrence of mutations that have negative public health implications. PHSM remain critical to curb the spread of SARS-CoV-2, including new variants. Evidence from multiple countries with extensive transmission of VOCs has indicated that the implementation of PHSM and infection prevention and control (IPC) measures in health facilities has been effective in reducing COVID-19 case incidence, which has led to a reduction in hospitalizations and deaths among COVID-19 patients. Findings from new studies evaluating transmission, severity and impact on medical countermeasures will continue to help inform PHSM and IPC measures employed by Member States. National and local authorities are encouraged to continue strengthening existing PHSM, IPC and disease control activities, including epidemiological surveillance, strategic testing, and systematic sequencing of SARS-CoV-2 where feasible.

Additional resources

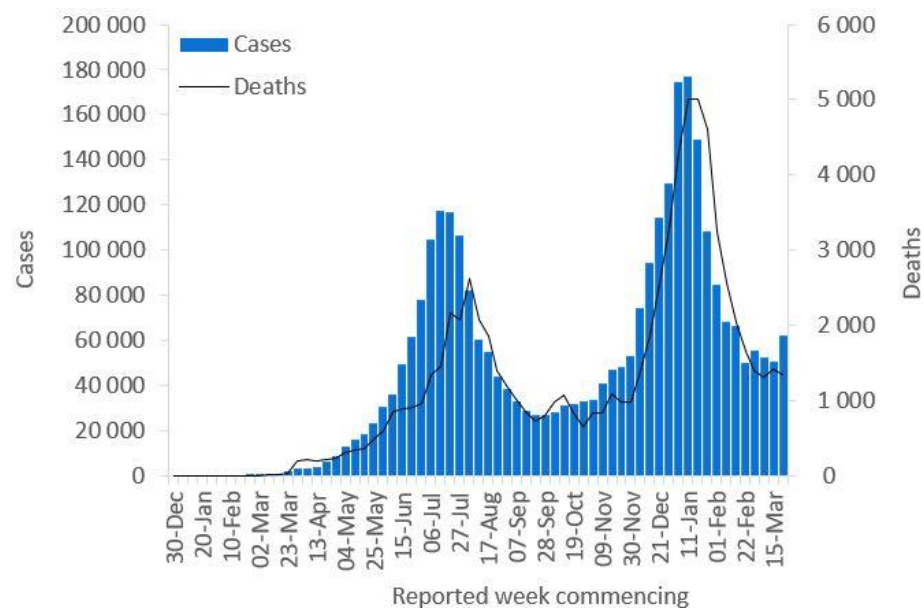
- [Proposed working definitions of SARS-CoV-2 Variants of Interest and Variants of Concern](#)
- [COVID-19 new variants: Knowledge gaps and research](#)
- [PAHO Epidemiological Update: Variants of SARS-CoV-2 in the Americas - 24 March 2021](#)
- [Genomic sequencing of SARS-CoV-2: a guide to implementation for maximum impact on public health](#)
- [Considerations for implementing and adjusting PHSM in the context of COVID-19](#)
- [Disease Outbreak News on SARS-CoV-2 Variants, 31 December 2020](#)

WHO regional overviews

African Region

After reporting a decline in new cases for two consecutive weeks, the African Region reported a 22% increase in new cases (>62 000 cases) compared to the previous week, and over 1300 new deaths, a 6% decrease. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from Ethiopia (13 153 new cases; 11.4 new cases per 100 000 population; a 14% increase) and Kenya (9167 new cases; 17 new cases per 100 000; a 25% increase).

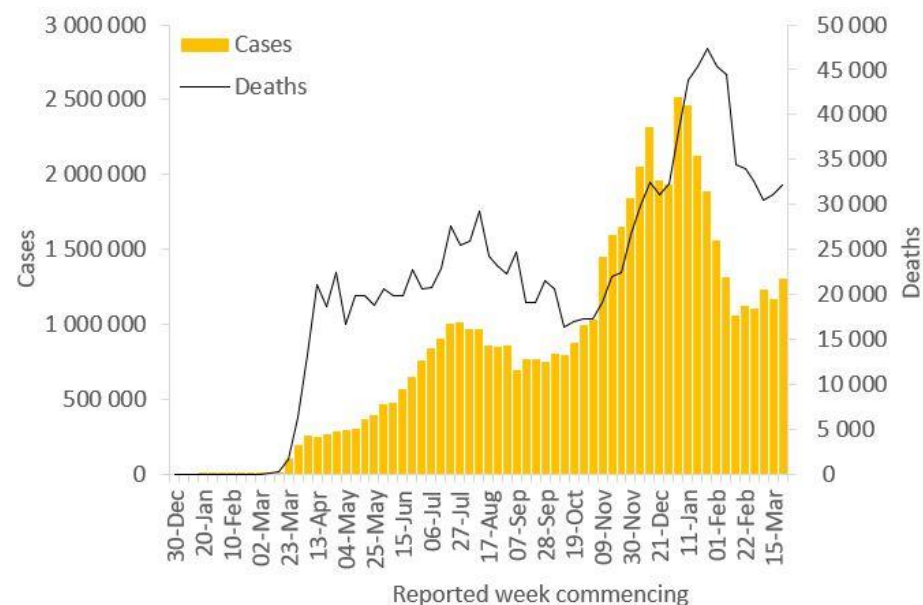
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from South Africa (566 new deaths; one new death per 100 000 population; a 31% decrease) and Ethiopia (137 new deaths; <0.1 new deaths per 100 000; a 28% increase).



Region of the Americas

The Region of the Americas reported over 1.3 million new cases and over 32 000 new deaths, an 11% and 4% increase respectively compared to the previous week. Overall, there has been an increasing trend in weekly reported cases in the last five weeks. A slight increase in new deaths has been reported in the last two weeks after a decline in deaths for the six prior weeks. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from Brazil (533 024 new cases; 250.8 new cases per 100 000; a 5% increase), the United States of America (421 936 new cases; 127.5 new cases per 100 000; a 13% increase), and Peru (60 739 new cases; 184.2 new cases per 100 000; a 24% increase).

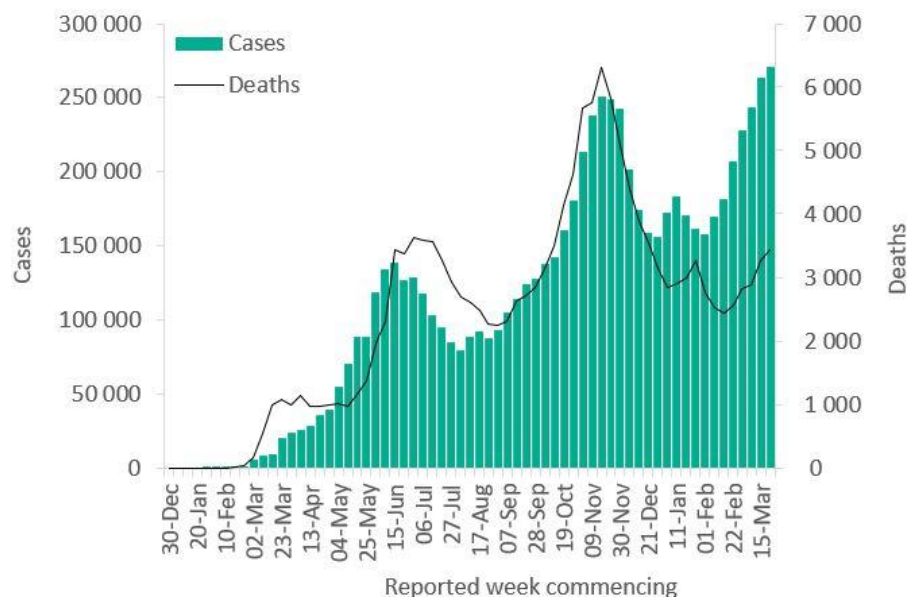
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from Brazil (16 798 new deaths; 7.9 new deaths per 100 000; a 10% increase), the United States of America (6995 new deaths; 2.1 new deaths per 100 000; a 7% decrease), and Mexico (3643 new deaths; 2.8 new deaths per 100 000; an 8% increase).



Eastern Mediterranean Region

The Eastern Mediterranean Region reported just under 271 000 new cases and over 3400 new deaths, a 3% and a 5% increase respectively compared to the previous week. Both cases and deaths are on an upward trajectory with new cases increasing for the past seven weeks and deaths for the past five weeks. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from Jordan (55 467 new cases; 543.6 new cases per 100 000; a 4% decrease), the Islamic Republic of Iran (53 118 new cases; 63.2 new cases per 100 000; a 2% decrease), and Iraq (37 767 new cases; 93.9 new cases per 100 000; an 8% increase).

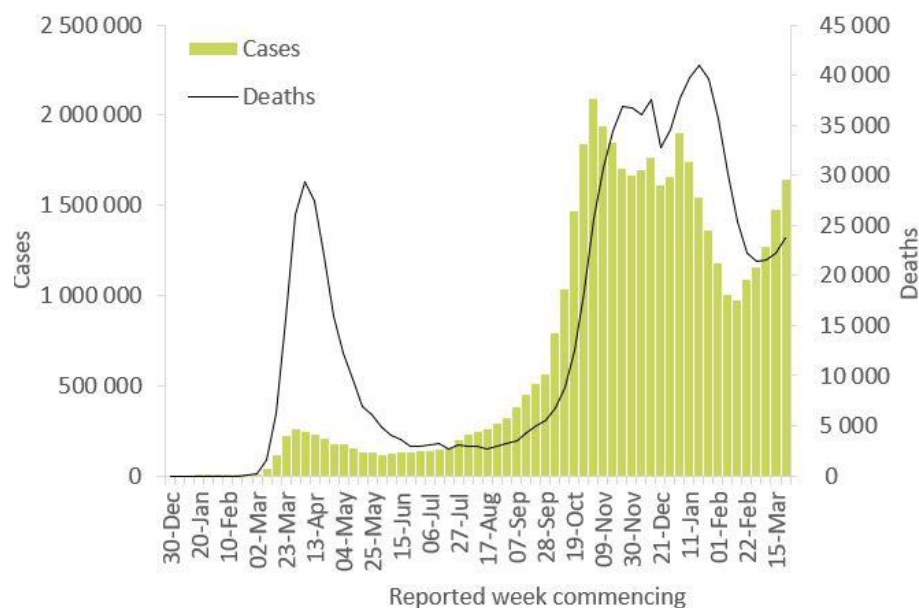
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from Jordan (684 new deaths; 6.7 new deaths per 100 000; a 36% increase), the Islamic Republic of Iran (584 new deaths; 0.7 new deaths per 100 000; similar to last week), and Pakistan (359 new deaths; 0.2 new deaths per 100 000; an 11% increase).



European Region

The European Region reported over 1.6 million new cases and just under 24 000 new deaths in the past week, an 11% and a 7% increase respectively compared to the previous week. The number of new cases in the Region has been steadily increasing over the past five weeks while the number of new deaths has increased for the past three weeks. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from France (254 228 new cases; 389.5 new cases per 100 000; a 24% increase), Poland (192 441 new cases; 508.5 new cases per 100 000; a 27% increase), and Turkey (186 421 new cases; 221.0 new cases per 100 000; a 47% increase).

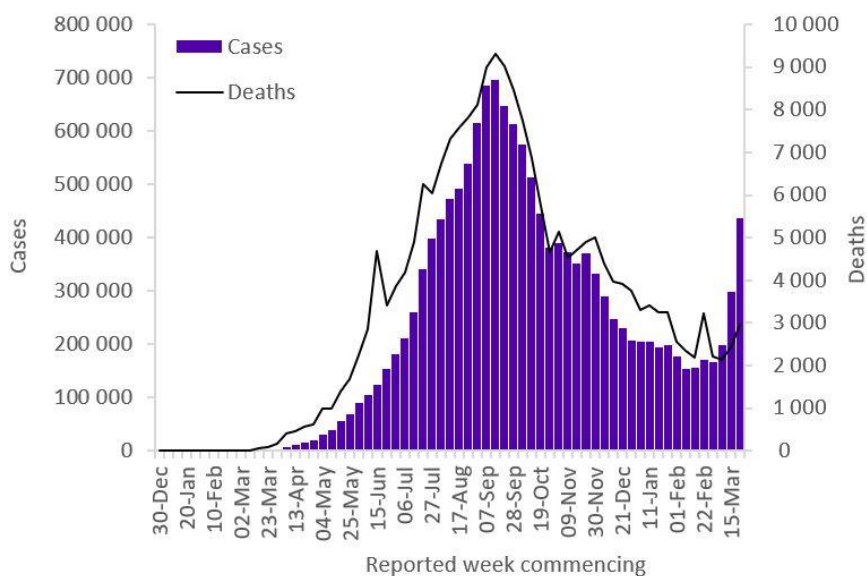
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from Italy (2994 new deaths; 5.0 new deaths per 100 000; an 8% increase), the Russian Federation (2710 new deaths; 1.9 new deaths per 100 000; an 8% decrease), and Poland (2584 new deaths; 6.8 new deaths per 100 000; a 22% increase).



South-East Asia Region

The South-East Asia Region reported over 437 000 new cases and just under 3000 new deaths, a 46% and a 21% increase respectively compared to the previous week. Cases in the Region have been steadily increasing over the past three weeks, with a sharp increase in the past two weeks. Almost 85% of cases in the Region over the past week were from India which reported 372 494 new cases (27 new cases per 100 000; a 55% increase). The other countries reporting the highest numbers of new cases in the Region were Indonesia (36 214 new cases; 13.2 new cases per 100 000; a 12% decrease) and Bangladesh (23 100 new cases; 14.0 new cases per 100 000; an 85% increase).

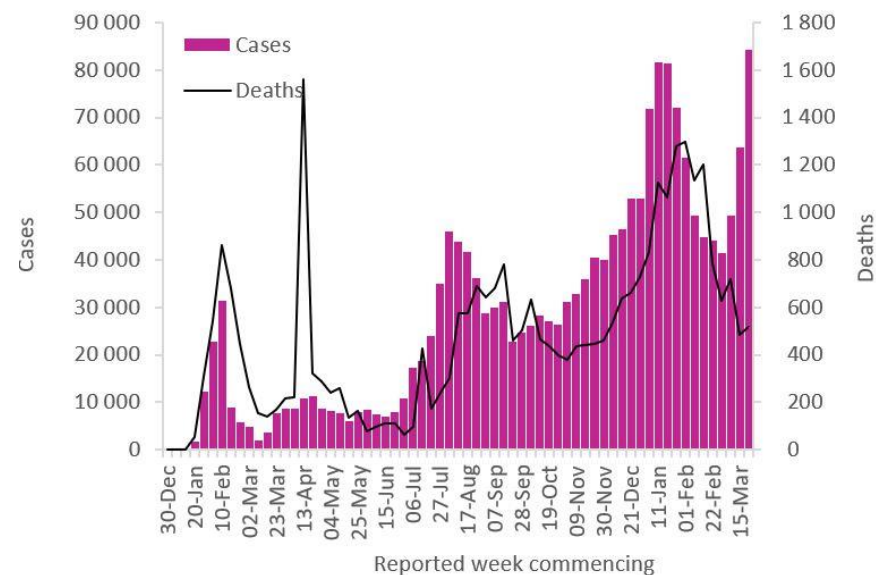
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from India (1797 new deaths; < 0.1 new deaths per 100 000; a 57% increase), Indonesia (917 new deaths; 0.3 new deaths per 100 000; an 18% decrease), and Bangladesh (201 new deaths; <0.1 new deaths. per 100 000; a 43% increase).



Western Pacific Region

The Western Pacific Region reported over 84 000 new cases and just over 500 new deaths, a 32% and a 7% increase respectively compared to the previous week. The Region has reported a steep increase in the number of new cases over the past three weeks. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from the Philippines (56 380 new cases; 51.5 new cases per 100 000; a 43% increase), Japan (11 211 new cases; 8.9 new cases per 100 000; a 28% increase), and Malaysia (8929 new cases; 27.6 new cases per 100 000; a 4% decrease).

The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from the Philippines (229 new deaths; 0.2 new deaths per 100 000; a 40% increase), Japan (219 new deaths; 0.2 new deaths per 100 000; a 13% decrease), and the Republic of Korea (26 new deaths; <0.1 new deaths per 100 000; a 4% decrease).



Key weekly updates

WHO Director-General's key message

[Opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19](#) – 26 March 2021:

- A total of 177 countries and economies have started vaccination. In just one month, COVAX has distributed more than 32 million vaccines to 61 countries.
- Four more vaccines are currently at different stages in the process of being assessed for WHO Emergency Use Listing, with the hope to approve at least one of them by the end of April.

Vaccine publications

- [Evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness, Interim guidance](#)
- [Sample size calculator for evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness \(Excel\)](#)
- [COVAX updates participants on delivery delays for vaccines from Serum Institute of India \(SII\) and AstraZeneca](#)
- [Joint Statement on prioritization of COVID-19 vaccination for seafarers and aircrew](#)

Surveillance of SARS-CoV-2

- [Operational considerations to expedite genomic sequencing component of GISRS surveillance of SARS-CoV-2](#)
- [COVID-19 new variants: Knowledge gaps and research](#)

Technical guidance and other resources

- [Technical guidance](#)
- [WHO Coronavirus Disease \(COVID-19\) Dashboard](#)
- [Weekly COVID-19 Operational Updates](#)
- [WHO COVID-19 case definitions](#)
- [COVID-19 Supply Chain Inter-Agency Coordination Cell Weekly Situational Update](#)
- [Research and Development](#)
- [Online courses on COVID-19](#) in official UN languages and in [additional national languages](#)
- [The Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan](#) (SPRP) outlining the support the international community can provide to all countries to prepare and respond to the virus
- Updates from WHO regions:
 - [African Region](#)
 - [Region of the Americas](#)
 - [Eastern Mediterranean Region](#)
 - [South-East Asia Region](#)
 - [European Region](#)
 - [Western Pacific Region](#)
- Recommendations and advice for the public:
 - [Protect yourself](#)
 - [Questions and answers](#)
 - [Travel advice](#)
- [EPI-WIN: tailored information for individuals, organizations and communities](#)
- [WHO Academy COVID-19 mobile learning app](#)

Annex

Annex 1. COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths reported in the last seven days by countries, territories and areas, and WHO Region, as of 30 March 2021**

Reporting Country/Territory/Area ⁱ	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 100 thousand population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths	Cumulative deaths per 100 thousand population	Transmission classification ⁱⁱ
Africa	62 286	3 061 438	272.9	1 340	77 446	6.9	
Ethiopia	13 153	198 794	172.9	137	2 784	2.4	Community transmission
Kenya	9 167	129 330	240.5	117	2 104	3.9	Community transmission
Cameroon	8 681	47 669	179.6	133	721	2.7	Community transmission
South Africa	7 665	1 544 466	2 604.1	566	52 648	88.8	Community transmission
Botswana	2 973	38 466	1 635.7	48	506	21.5	Community transmission
Côte d'Ivoire	2 555	42 468	161.0	12	229	0.9	Community transmission
Zambia	1 454	87 727	477.2	20	1 198	6.5	Community transmission
Madagascar	1 311	23 424	84.6	41	381	1.4	Community transmission
Namibia	1 296	43 499	1 711.9	16	508	20.0	Community transmission
Mozambique	1 212	67 011	214.4	22	762	2.4	Community transmission
Gabon	1 129	18 426	827.9	4	109	4.9	Community transmission
Ghana	1 011	90 287	290.6	24	740	2.4	Community transmission
Guinea	939	19 501	148.5	8	116	0.9	Community transmission
Nigeria	838	162 489	78.8	11	2 041	1.0	Community transmission
Togo	837	9 676	116.9	5	107	1.3	Community transmission
Senegal	763	38 456	229.7	27	1 034	6.2	Community transmission
Algeria	684	116 750	266.2	22	3 077	7.0	Community transmission
Cabo Verde	578	17 018	3 060.9	6	165	29.7	Community transmission
Rwanda	548	21 309	164.5	13	300	2.3	Community transmission
Mali	503	9 773	48.3	16	376	1.9	Community transmission
Seychelles	438	4 054	4 122.1	2	18	18.3	Community transmission
Democratic Republic of the Congo	419	27 886	31.1	8	734	0.8	Community transmission
Angola	335	22 031	67.0	7	533	1.6	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area ⁱ	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 100 thousand population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths	Cumulative deaths per 100 thousand population	Transmission classification ⁱⁱ
Benin	282	7 100	58.6	0	90	0.7	Community transmission
Malawi	242	33 458	174.9	20	1 113	5.8	Community transmission
South Sudan	199	10 048	89.8	2	108	1.0	Community transmission
Equatorial Guinea	166	6 902	492.0	2	102	7.3	Community transmission
Mauritania	158	17 745	381.6	2	448	9.6	Community transmission
Burkina Faso	157	12 673	60.6	0	145	0.7	Community transmission
Zimbabwe	156	36 818	247.7	9	1 519	10.2	Community transmission
Lesotho	151	10 686	498.8	6	315	14.7	Community transmission
Gambia	146	5 401	223.5	2	163	6.7	Community transmission
Burundi	144	2 757	23.2	0	6	0.1	Community transmission
Congo	117	9 681	175.4	1	135	2.4	Community transmission
Uganda	116	40 767	89.1	1	335	0.7	Community transmission
Chad	91	4 501	27.4	3	160	1.0	Community transmission
Eritrea	90	3 208	90.5	2	9	0.3	Community transmission
Guinea-Bissau	72	3 630	184.5	6	61	3.1	Community transmission
Niger	69	4 987	20.6	0	185	0.8	Community transmission
Sao Tome and Principe	68	2 210	1 008.4	0	34	15.5	Community transmission
Mauritius	58	870	68.4	0	10	0.8	Clusters of cases
Eswatini	35	17 318	1 492.7	1	666	57.4	Community transmission
Comoros	25	3 690	424.3	0	146	16.8	Community transmission
Sierra Leone	14	3 962	49.7	0	79	1.0	Community transmission
Liberia	11	2 053	40.6	0	85	1.7	Community transmission
Central African Republic	0	5 087	105.3	0	64	1.3	Community transmission
United Republic of Tanzania	0	509	0.9	0	21	0.0	Pending
Territoriesⁱⁱⁱ							
Réunion	930	15 561	1 738.1	15	102	11.4	Community transmission
Mayotte	300	19 306	7 076.6	3	154	56.4	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area ⁱ	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 100 thousand population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths	Cumulative deaths per 100 thousand population	Transmission classification ⁱⁱ
Americas	1 306 017	55 243 776	5 401.4	32 176	1 331 419	130.2	
Brazil	533 024	12 404 414	5 835.7	16 798	307 112	144.5	Community transmission
United States of America	421 936	29 859 706	9 021.0	6 995	543 003	164.0	Community transmission
Peru	60 739	1 512 384	4 586.9	1 135	51 032	154.8	Community transmission
Argentina	56 138	2 291 051	5 069.2	759	55 235	122.2	Community transmission
Chile	44 824	969 913	5 073.8	473	22 653	118.5	Community transmission
Colombia	42 911	2 367 337	4 652.5	874	62 645	123.1	Community transmission
Mexico	31 935	2 219 845	1 721.7	3 643	200 862	155.8	Community transmission
Canada	29 586	956 655	2 534.7	209	22 826	60.5	Community transmission
Paraguay	14 205	204 704	2 870.0	296	3 958	55.5	Community transmission
Uruguay	13 942	92 343	2 658.3	115	875	25.2	Community transmission
Ecuador	11 831	322 699	1 829.0	244	16 679	94.5	Community transmission
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5 760	154 905	544.8	68	1 543	5.4	Community transmission
Cuba	5 622	71 584	632.0	22	414	3.7	Community transmission
Honduras	4 980	186 337	1 881.3	114	4 536	45.8	Community transmission
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4 903	268 711	2 302.0	102	12 143	104.0	Community transmission
Guatemala	4 474	192 133	1 072.4	90	6 775	37.8	Community transmission
Costa Rica	3 275	215 178	4 224.0	35	2 931	57.5	Community transmission
Jamaica	3 082	37 747	1 274.7	32	556	18.8	Community transmission
Panama	2 797	353 017	8 181.6	52	6 087	141.1	Community transmission
Dominican Republic	2 593	251 582	2 319.2	33	3 302	30.4	Community transmission
El Salvador	1 235	63 766	983.1	23	1 998	30.8	Community transmission
Guyana	521	10 007	1 272.3	13	225	28.6	Clusters of cases
Trinidad and Tobago	118	7 939	567.3	1	141	10.1	Community transmission
Bahamas	116	9 000	2 288.7	2	188	47.8	Clusters of cases
Barbados	91	3 603	1 253.8	2	41	14.3	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area ⁱ	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 100 thousand population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths	Cumulative deaths per 100 thousand population	Transmission classification ⁱⁱ
Antigua and Barbuda	89	1 122	1 145.7	0	28	28.6	Clusters of cases
Saint Lucia	78	4 191	2 282.3	3	58	31.6	Community transmission
Belize	40	12 440	3 128.6	1	317	79.7	Community transmission
Nicaragua	37	5 288	79.8	1	177	2.7	Community transmission
Suriname	33	9 088	1 549.2	1	177	30.2	Clusters of cases
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	27	1 721	1 551.3	1	10	9.0	Community transmission
Haiti	22	12 736	111.7	1	252	2.2	Community transmission
Dominica	4	161	223.6	0	0	0.0	Clusters of cases
Grenada	1	155	137.7	0	1	0.9	Sporadic cases
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	44	82.7	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Territoriesⁱⁱⁱ							
Puerto Rico	1 734	105 625	3 692.1	17	2 109	73.7	Community transmission
Curaçao	1 128	6 648	4 051.4	4	27	16.5	Community transmission
Aruba	449	9 073	8 498.0	1	82	76.8	Community transmission
Guadeloupe	417	11 512	2 877.1	4	173	43.2	Community transmission
Martinique	415	7 679	2 046.3	3	50	13.3	Community transmission
Bonaire	302	1 221	5 837.9	4	10	47.8	Community transmission
Bermuda	180	947	1 520.7	0	12	19.3	Sporadic cases
French Guiana	158	16 922	5 665.6	2	89	29.8	Community transmission
United States Virgin Islands	87	2 901	2 778.1	1	26	24.9	Community transmission
Saint Barthélemy	81	857	8 669.7	0	1	10.1	Clusters of cases
Turks and Caicos Islands	35	2 325	6 005.0	2	17	43.9	Clusters of cases
Sint Maarten	25	2 118	4 939.1	0	27	63.0	Community transmission
Saint Martin	24	1 657	4 286.2	0	12	31.0	Community transmission
Cayman Islands	12	487	741.0	0	2	3.0	Sporadic cases
Anguilla	1	23	153.3	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
British Virgin Islands	0	154	509.3	0	1	3.3	Clusters of cases

Reporting Country/Territory/Area ⁱ	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 100 thousand population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths	Cumulative deaths per 100 thousand population	Transmission classification ⁱⁱ
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	51	1 464.3	0	0	0.0	No cases
Montserrat	0	20	400.1	0	1	20.0	Sporadic cases
Saba	0	6	310.4	0	0	0.0	No cases
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	24	414.2	0	0	0.0	No cases
Sint Eustatius	0	20	637.1	0	0	0.0	No cases
Eastern Mediterranean	270 884	7 395 085	1 011.9	3 428	156 891	21.5	
Jordan	55 467	582 133	5 705.4	684	6 472	63.4	Community transmission
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	53 118	1 846 923	2 198.9	584	62 308	74.2	Community transmission
Iraq	37 767	827 157	2 056.5	208	14 177	35.2	Community transmission
Pakistan	26 689	649 824	294.2	359	14 158	6.4	Community transmission
Lebanon	21 763	458 338	6 715.1	343	6 058	88.8	Community transmission
United Arab Emirates	14 431	453 069	4 580.9	44	1 477	14.9	Community transmission
Kuwait	9 245	227 178	5 319.6	64	1 279	29.9	Community transmission
Libya	5 775	156 116	2 272.0	115	2 602	37.9	Community transmission
Bahrain	5 492	140 818	8 275.7	15	513	30.1	Clusters of cases
Oman	4 703	153 838	3 012.5	30	1 650	32.3	Community transmission
Egypt	4 593	199 364	194.8	288	11 845	11.6	Clusters of cases
Tunisia	4 298	249 703	2 112.8	179	8 705	73.7	Community transmission
Qatar	3 929	177 135	6 148.3	12	284	9.9	Community transmission
Saudi Arabia	3 141	387 794	1 113.9	41	6 643	19.1	Sporadic cases
Morocco	2 895	494 358	1 339.3	35	8 798	23.8	Clusters of cases
Syrian Arab Republic	1 116	18 356	104.9	74	1 227	7.0	Community transmission
Somalia	870	10 838	68.2	69	488	3.1	Community transmission
Djibouti	731	7 249	733.7	3	66	6.7	Community transmission
Yemen	691	3 973	13.3	95	833	2.8	Community transmission
Afghanistan	191	56 294	144.6	7	2 470	6.3	Sporadic cases
Sudan	180	31 407	71.6	25	2 028	4.6	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area ⁱ	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 100 thousand population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths	Cumulative deaths per 100 thousand population	Transmission classification ⁱⁱ
Territoriesⁱⁱⁱ							
occupied Palestinian territory	13 799	263 220	5 159.7	154	2 810	55.1	Community transmission
Europe	1 641 672	44 191 579	4 734.4	23 778	954 829	102.3	
France	254 228	4 435 057	6 794.6	2 271	93 884	143.8	Community transmission
Poland	192 441	2 250 991	5 947.7	2 584	51 884	137.1	Community transmission
Turkey	186 421	3 179 115	3 769.4	964	30 923	36.7	Community transmission
Italy	156 122	3 512 453	5 809.4	2 994	107 636	178.0	Clusters of cases
Germany	112 885	2 772 401	3 309.0	1 206	75 870	90.6	Community transmission
Ukraine	97 700	1 644 063	3 759.3	2 013	31 954	73.1	Community transmission
Russian Federation	62 963	4 519 832	3 097.2	2 710	97 740	67.0	Clusters of cases
Hungary	62 265	633 861	6 561.5	1 710	19 972	206.7	Community transmission
Netherlands	50 622	1 244 924	7 265.4	189	16 450	96.0	Community transmission
Czechia	45 482	1 515 029	14 147.3	1 207	25 874	241.6	Community transmission
Romania	39 331	932 179	4 845.6	865	22 997	119.5	Community transmission
The United Kingdom	37 909	4 329 184	6 377.1	451	126 573	186.4	Community transmission
Serbia	34 721	581 617	8 352.0	251	5 151	74.0	Community transmission
Belgium	31 828	870 757	7 513.2	185	22 897	197.6	Community transmission
Sweden	30 393	780 018	7 723.5	34	13 402	132.7	Community transmission
Bulgaria	25 290	327 770	4 717.2	684	12 650	182.1	Clusters of cases
Austria	22 100	530 844	5 894.1	178	8 995	99.9	Community transmission
Spain	20 139	3 247 738	6 946.3	178	74 420	159.2	Community transmission
Greece	16 979	252 590	2 423.4	405	7 826	75.1	Community transmission
Republic of Moldova	11 457	225 660	5 594.0	254	4 785	118.6	Community transmission
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 121	163 875	4 994.9	461	6 278	191.4	Community transmission
Croatia	9 583	267 222	6 509.2	120	5 893	143.5	Community transmission
Kazakhstan	9 279	292 306	1 556.7	110	3 696	19.7	Clusters of cases
Slovakia	9 041	357 910	6 555.6	452	9 496	173.9	Clusters of cases

Reporting Country/Territory/Area ⁱ	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 100 thousand population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths	Cumulative deaths per 100 thousand population	Transmission classification ⁱⁱ
Azerbaijan	8 880	254 370	2 508.8	125	3 464	34.2	Clusters of cases
Switzerland	8 395	589 486	6 811.2	31	9 577	110.7	Community transmission
Belarus	8 338	317 631	3 361.4	63	2 211	23.4	Community transmission
Estonia	8 229	103 630	7 812.1	60	847	63.9	Clusters of cases
North Macedonia	7 494	126 230	6 058.9	194	3 642	174.8	Community transmission
Armenia	6 604	190 317	6 422.6	116	3 464	116.9	Community transmission
Slovenia	6 526	212 039	10 199.4	33	4 309	207.3	Clusters of cases
Norway	6 381	90 934	1 677.4	8	656	12.1	Community transmission
Denmark	5 017	227 049	3 919.9	14	2 413	41.7	Community transmission
Lithuania	4 930	213 941	7 858.9	75	3 551	130.4	Community transmission
Finland	4 422	75 545	1 363.5	12	817	14.7	Community transmission
Ireland	4 106	233 937	4 737.7	68	4 653	94.2	Community transmission
Israel	4 008	831 084	9 601.8	81	6 165	71.2	Community transmission
Latvia	3 567	100 716	5 339.6	51	1 872	99.2	Community transmission
Albania	3 100	123 641	4 296.4	71	2 204	76.6	Clusters of cases
Portugal	2 962	820 042	8 042.2	65	16 827	165.0	Clusters of cases
Georgia	2 821	280 301	7 026.6	51	3 751	94.0	Community transmission
Montenegro	2 454	90 081	14 342.6	42	1 241	197.6	Clusters of cases
Cyprus	2 423	44 305	3 669.6	8	250	20.7	Clusters of cases
Luxembourg	1 545	60 755	9 705.6	23	738	117.9	Community transmission
Uzbekistan	1 001	82 340	246.0	4	626	1.9	Clusters of cases
Malta	904	28 808	6 524.4	16	385	87.2	Clusters of cases
Kyrgyzstan	703	88 092	1 350.2	5	1 495	22.9	Clusters of cases
Andorra	328	11 809	15 283.8	2	115	148.8	Community transmission
San Marino	270	4 626	13 630.7	5	84	247.5	Community transmission
Monaco	81	2 254	5 743.6	1	28	71.3	Sporadic cases
Iceland	66	6 163	1 806.0	0	29	8.5	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area ⁱ	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 100 thousand population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths	Cumulative deaths per 100 thousand population	Transmission classification ⁱⁱ
Liechtenstein	19	2 731	7 161.0	0	54	141.6	Sporadic cases
Holy See	0	26	3 213.8	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Tajikistan	0	13 714	143.8	0	91	1.0	Pending
Territoriesⁱⁱⁱ							
Kosovo ^[1]	5 675	87 024	4 677.8	78	1 820	97.8	Community transmission
Isle of Man	119	1 551	1 824.0	0	26	30.6	No cases
Gibraltar	3	4 273	12 682.9	0	94	279.0	Clusters of cases
Jersey	1	3 225	2 964.2	0	69	63.4	Community transmission
Faroe Islands	0	661	1 352.7	0	1	2.0	Sporadic cases
Greenland	0	31	54.6	0	0	0.0	No cases
Guernsey	0	821	1 299.1	0	14	22.2	Community transmission
South-East Asia	437 060	14 619 886	723.3	2 947	217 737	10.8	
India	372 494	11 971 624	867.5	1 797	161 552	11.7	Clusters of cases
Indonesia	36 214	1 492 002	545.5	917	40 364	14.8	Community transmission
Bangladesh	23 100	591 806	359.3	201	8 869	5.4	Community transmission
Sri Lanka	1 993	91 839	428.9	14	558	2.6	Clusters of cases
Maldives	1 030	23 403	4 329.5	1	66	12.2	Clusters of cases
Thailand	931	28 734	41.2	4	94	0.1	Clusters of cases
Nepal	921	276 750	949.8	11	3 027	10.4	Clusters of cases
Timor-Leste	209	480	36.4	0	0	0.0	Clusters of cases
Myanmar	165	142 377	261.7	2	3 206	5.9	Clusters of cases
Bhutan	3	871	112.9	0	1	0.1	Sporadic cases
Western Pacific	84 395	1 859 933	94.7	518	31 361	1.6	
Philippines	56 380	712 417	650.1	229	13 159	12.0	Community transmission
Japan	11 211	466 849	369.1	219	9 031	7.1	Clusters of cases
Malaysia	8 929	340 642	1 052.5	22	1 251	3.9	Clusters of cases
Republic of Korea	3 100	101 757	198.5	26	1 722	3.4	Clusters of cases

Reporting Country/Territory/Area ⁱ	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 100 thousand population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths	Cumulative deaths per 100 thousand population	Transmission classification ⁱⁱ
Mongolia	1 887	6 693	204.2	1	6	0.2	Clusters of cases
Papua New Guinea	1 846	5 205	58.2	9	45	0.5	Community transmission
Cambodia	553	2 233	13.4	7	10	0.1	Sporadic cases
China	157	102 680	7.0	2	4 851	0.3	Clusters of cases
Singapore	104	60 288	1 030.5	0	30	0.5	Sporadic cases
Australia	60	29 252	114.7	0	909	3.6	Clusters of cases
New Zealand	29	2 126	44.1	0	26	0.5	Clusters of cases
Viet Nam	18	2 590	2.7	0	35	0.0	Clusters of cases
Brunei Darussalam	1	206	47.1	0	3	0.7	Clusters of cases
Fiji	0	67	7.5	0	2	0.2	Sporadic cases
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	49	0.7	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Solomon Islands	0	18	2.6	0	0	0.0	No cases
Territoriesⁱⁱⁱ							
Wallis and Futuna	65	376	3 343.4	3	4	35.6	Sporadic cases
French Polynesia	31	18 607	6 623.9	0	141	50.2	Sporadic cases
Guam	17	7 587	4 495.3	0	134	79.4	Clusters of cases
New Caledonia	5	121	42.4	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of the)	2	159	276.2	0	2	3.5	Pending
Marshall Islands	0	4	6.8	0	0	0.0	No cases
Samoa	0	4	2.0	0	0	0.0	No cases
Vanuatu	0	3	1.0	0	0	0.0	No cases
Global	3 802 314	126 372 442	1 621.2	64 187	2 769 696	35.5	

*See *Annex: Data, table and figure notes*

Annex 2. List of countries/territories/areas reporting variants of concern as of 30 March 2021**

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Albania	Not Verified		
Algeria	Verified		
Angola	Verified	Verified	
Argentina	Verified		Verified
Aruba	Verified	Verified	Verified
Australia	Verified	Verified	Not Verified
Austria	Verified	Verified	Verified
Azerbaijan	Verified		
Bahrain	Verified		
Bangladesh	Verified		
Barbados	Verified		
Belarus	Verified		
Belgium	Verified	Verified	Verified
Belize	Verified		
Bonaire	Verified		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Not Verified		
Botswana		Verified	
Brazil	Verified		Verified
Brunei Darussalam	Verified	Verified	
Bulgaria	Verified		
Cabo Verde	Verified		
Cambodia	Verified		
Cameroon		Verified	
Canada	Verified	Verified	Verified
Cayman Islands	Verified		
Chile	Verified		Verified

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
China	Verified	Verified	Not Verified
Colombia			Verified
Comoros		Verified	
Costa Rica	Verified	Verified	
Croatia	Verified	Not Verified	
Cuba		Verified	
Curaçao	Verified		
Cyprus	Verified		
Czechia	Verified	Not Verified	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Verified	Verified	
Denmark	Verified	Verified	Verified
Dominican Republic	Verified		
Ecuador	Verified		
Estonia	Verified	Not Verified	
Eswatini		Verified	
Faroe Islands			Verified
Finland	Verified	Verified	Verified
France	Verified	Verified	Verified
French Guiana	Verified		Verified
French Polynesia	Verified		
Gambia	Verified		
Georgia	Verified		
Germany	Verified	Verified	Verified
Ghana	Verified	Verified	
Gibraltar	Not Verified		

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Greece	Verified	Verified	
Guadeloupe	Verified	Verified	Verified
Hungary	Verified	Not Verified	
Iceland	Verified		
India	Verified	Verified	Verified
Indonesia	Verified		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Verified		
Iraq	Verified		
			Not
Ireland	Verified	Verified	Verified
Israel	Verified	Verified	
Italy	Verified	Not Verified	Verified
Jamaica	Verified		
Japan	Verified	Verified	Verified
Jordan	Verified		
Kazakhstan	Not Verified	Not Verified	
Kenya	Not Verified	Verified	
Kosovo[1]	Verified		
Kuwait	Verified		
Latvia	Verified	Verified	
Lebanon	Verified		
Lesotho		Verified	
Libya	Verified	Verified	
Liechtenstein	Verified		
Lithuania	Verified	Verified	
Luxembourg	Verified	Verified	
Malawi	Verified	Verified	
Malaysia	Verified	Not Verified	

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Malta	Verified	Not Verified	
Martinique	Verified	Verified	Verified
Mauritania	Verified	Verified	
Mauritius	Not Verified		
Mayotte	Verified	Verified	
Mexico	Verified		Verified
Monaco	Verified	Not Verified	
Montenegro	Verified		
Morocco	Verified		
Mozambique		Verified	
Namibia		Verified	
Nepal	Verified		
Netherlands	Verified	Verified	Verified
New Caledonia	Verified		
			Not
New Zealand	Verified	Verified	Verified
Nigeria	Verified		
North Macedonia	Verified		
Norway	Verified	Verified	Verified
occupied Palestinian territory	Verified	Verified	
Oman	Verified		
Pakistan	Verified		
Panama		Verified	Verified
Paraguay			Verified
Peru	Verified		Verified
Philippines	Verified	Verified	Verified
Poland	Verified	Not Verified	

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Portugal	Verified	Verified	Not Verified
Puerto Rico	Verified		
Qatar	Verified	Verified	
Republic of Korea	Verified	Verified	Verified
Republic of Moldova	Not Verified		
Réunion	Verified	Verified	Verified
Romania	Verified	Verified	Verified
Russian Federation	Verified	Not Verified	
Rwanda	Not Verified	Not Verified	
Saint Barthélemy	Verified		
Saint Lucia	Verified		
Saint Martin	Verified	Verified	Verified
Saudi Arabia	Verified		
Senegal	Verified		
Serbia	Verified		
Singapore	Verified	Not Verified	
Sint Maarten	Verified		
Slovakia	Verified	Not Verified	
Slovenia	Verified	Verified	Not Verified
South Africa	Verified	Verified	
Spain	Verified	Verified	Verified
Sri Lanka	Verified	Verified	

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Sweden	Verified	Verified	Verified
Switzerland	Verified	Verified	Not Verified
Thailand	Verified	Verified	
The United Kingdom	Verified	Verified	Verified
Togo	Verified		
Trinidad and Tobago	Verified		
Tunisia	Verified		
Turkey	Verified	Not Verified	Not Verified
Turks and Caicos Islands	Verified		
Uganda		Not Verified	
Ukraine	Not Verified		
United Arab Emirates	Verified	Verified	Verified
United Republic of Tanzania		Verified	
United States of America	Verified	Verified	Verified
Uruguay	Verified		Verified
Uzbekistan	Verified		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			Verified
Viet Nam	Verified	Verified	
Wallis and Futuna	Not Verified		
Zambia		Verified	
Zimbabwe		Verified	

**See [Annex : Data, table and figure notes](#)

Annex 3. Data, table and figure notes

Data presented are based on official laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 case and deaths reported to WHO by country/territories/areas, largely based upon WHO [case definitions](#) and [surveillance guidance](#). While steps are taken to ensure accuracy and reliability, all data are subject to continuous verification and change, and caution must be taken when interpreting these data as several factors influence the counts presented, with variable underestimation of true case and death incidence, and variable delays to reflecting these data at global level. Case detection, inclusion criteria, testing strategies, reporting practices, and data cut-off and lag times differ between countries/territories/areas. A small number of countries/territories/areas report combined probable and laboratory-confirmed cases. Differences are to be expected between information products published by WHO, national public health authorities, and other sources. Due to public health authorities conducting data reconciliation exercises which remove large numbers of cases or deaths from their total counts, negative numbers may be displayed in the new cases/deaths columns as appropriate. When additional details become available that allow the subtractions to be suitably apportioned to previous days, graphics will be updated accordingly. A record of historic data adjustment made is available upon request by emailing epi-data-support@who.int. Please specify the country(ies) of interest, time period(s), and purpose of the request/intended usage. Prior situation reports will not be edited; see covid19.who.int for the most up-to-date data. Global totals include 745 cases and 13 deaths reported from international conveyances.

The designations employed, and the presentation of these materials do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Countries, territories and areas are arranged under the administering WHO region. The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

^[1] All references to Kosovo should be understood to be in the context of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). In the map, number of cases of Serbia and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244, 1999) have been aggregated for visualization purposes.

ⁱ Excludes countries, territories, and areas that have never reported a confirmed COVID-19 case (Annex 1), or the detection of a variant of concern (Annex 2).

ⁱⁱ Transmission classification is based on a process of country/territory/area self-reporting. Classifications are reviewed on a weekly basis and may be revised as new information becomes available. Differing degrees of transmission may be present within countries/territories/areas. For further information, please see: [Considerations for implementing and adjusting public health and social measures in the context of COVID-19](#):

- No (active) cases: No new cases detected for at least 28 days (two times the maximum incubation period), in the presence of a robust surveillance system. This implies a near-zero risk of infection for the general population.
- Imported / Sporadic cases: Cases detected in the past 14 days are all imported, sporadic (e.g., laboratory acquired or zoonotic) or are all linked to imported/sporadic cases, and there are no clear signals of further locally acquired transmission. This implies minimal risk of infection for the general population.
- Clusters of cases: Cases detected in the past 14 days are predominantly limited to well-defined clusters that

are not directly linked to imported cases, but which are all linked by time, geographic location and common exposures. It is assumed that there are a number of unidentified cases in the area. This implies a low risk of infection to others in the wider community if exposure to these clusters is avoided.

- Community transmission: Which encompasses a range of levels from low to very high incidence, as described below and informed by a series of indicators described in the aforementioned guidance. As these subcategorization are not currently collated at the global level, but rather intended for use by national and sub-national public health authorities for local decision-making, community transmission has not been disaggregated in this information product.
 - CT1: Low incidence of locally acquired, widely dispersed cases detected in the past 14 days, with many of the cases not linked to specific clusters; transmission may be focused in certain population sub-groups. Low risk of infection for the general population.
 - CT2: Moderate incidence of locally acquired, widely dispersed cases detected in the past 14 days; transmission less focused in certain population sub-groups. Moderate risk of infection for the general population.
 - CT3: High incidence of locally acquired, widely dispersed cases in the past 14 days; transmission widespread and not focused in population sub-groups. High risk of infection for the general population.
 - CT4: Very high incidence of locally acquired, widely dispersed cases in the past 14 days. Very high risk of infection for the general population.
- Pending: transmission classification has not been reported to WHO.

ⁱⁱⁱ “Territories” include territories, areas, overseas dependencies and other jurisdictions of similar status.