

# COVID-19 Weekly Epidemiological Update

Data as received by WHO from national authorities, as of 2 May 2021, 10 am CET

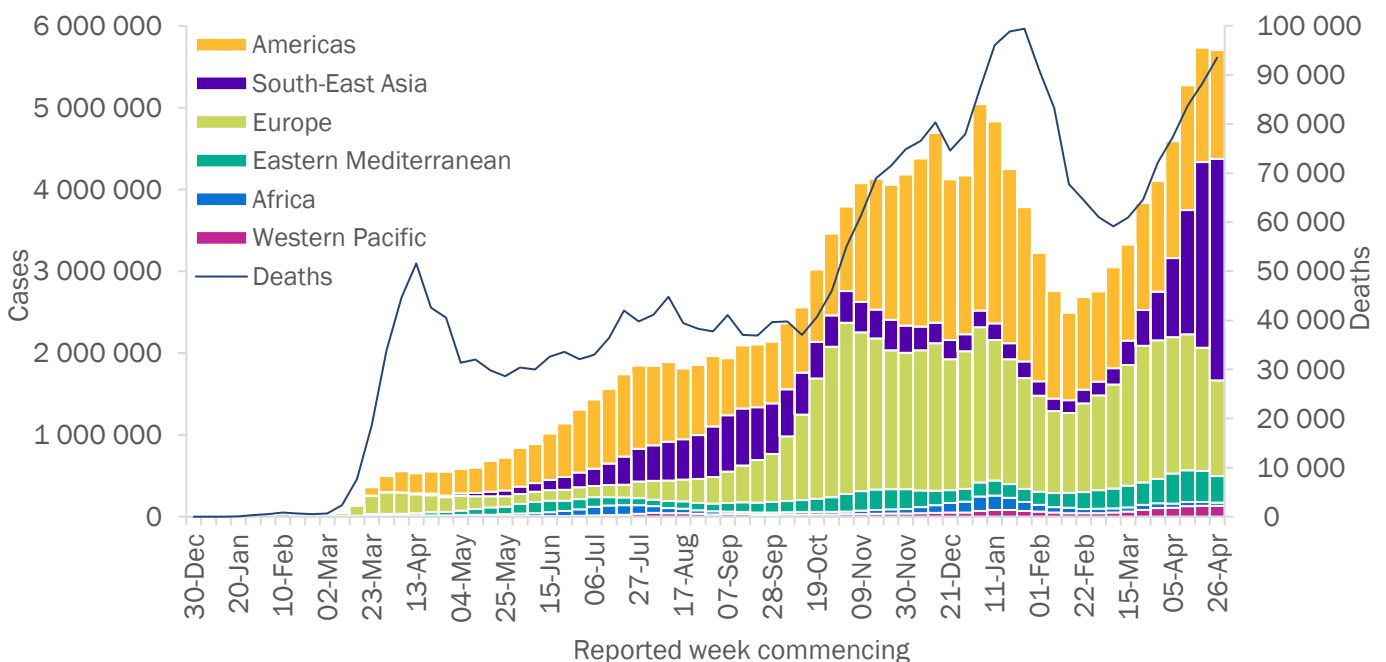
In this edition:

- [Global overview](#)
- [Special focus: World Hand Hygiene Day, 5 May 2021](#)
- [Special focus: WHO partnership with SeroTracker — synthesizing “real-time” seroprevalence data to support global pandemic response](#)
- [Special focus: SARS-CoV-2 variants](#)
- [WHO regional overviews](#)
- [Key weekly updates](#)

## Global overview

For the second successive week, the number of COVID-19 cases globally remains at the highest levels since the beginning of the pandemic with over 5.7 million new weekly cases, following nine consecutive weeks of increases (Figure 1). New deaths continue to increase for the seventh consecutive week, with over 93 000 deaths. The South-East Asia Region continues to report marked increases in both case and death incidences (Table 1). India accounts for over 90% of both cases and deaths in the region, as well as 46% of global cases and 25% of global deaths reported in the past week. Case incidence in the regions of Europe, Eastern Mediterranean, Africa and the Americas decreased, while rates in the Western Pacific Region were comparable to the previous week. The number of deaths decreased in Europe, Africa and the Western Pacific region, while slight increases were reported in the Americas and Eastern Mediterranean regions.

**Figure 1. COVID-19 cases reported weekly by WHO Region, and global deaths, as of 2 May 2021\*\***



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

The highest numbers of new cases were reported from India (2 597 285 new cases; 20% increase), Brazil (421 933 new cases; 4% increase), the United States of America (345 692 new cases; 15% decrease), Turkey (257 992 new cases; 32% decrease), and France (163 666 new cases; 23% decrease).

**Table 1. Newly reported and cumulative COVID-19 cases and deaths, by WHO Region, as of 2 May 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	1 330 513 (23%)	-5%	62 281 517 (41%)	36 715 (39%)	1%	1 517 981 (48%)
Europe	1 166 859 (20%)	-22%	51 920 795 (34%)	22 819 (24%)	-12%	1 084 814 (34%)
South-East Asia	2 709 582 (47%)	19%	22 675 230 (15%)	25 262 (27%)	48%	280 220 (9%)
Eastern Mediterranean	324 394 (6%)	-14%	9 147 412 (6%)	6 461 (7%)	1%	183 431 (6%)
Africa	42 090 (1%)	-15%	3 316 851 (2%)	1 000 (1%)	-13%	82 870 (3%)
Western Pacific	132 543 (2%)	1%	2 470 005 (2%)	1 266 (1%)	-3%	37 488 (1%)
<b>Global</b>	<b>5 705 981 (100%)</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>151 812 556 (100%)</b>	<b>93 523 (100%)</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3 186 817 (100%)</b>

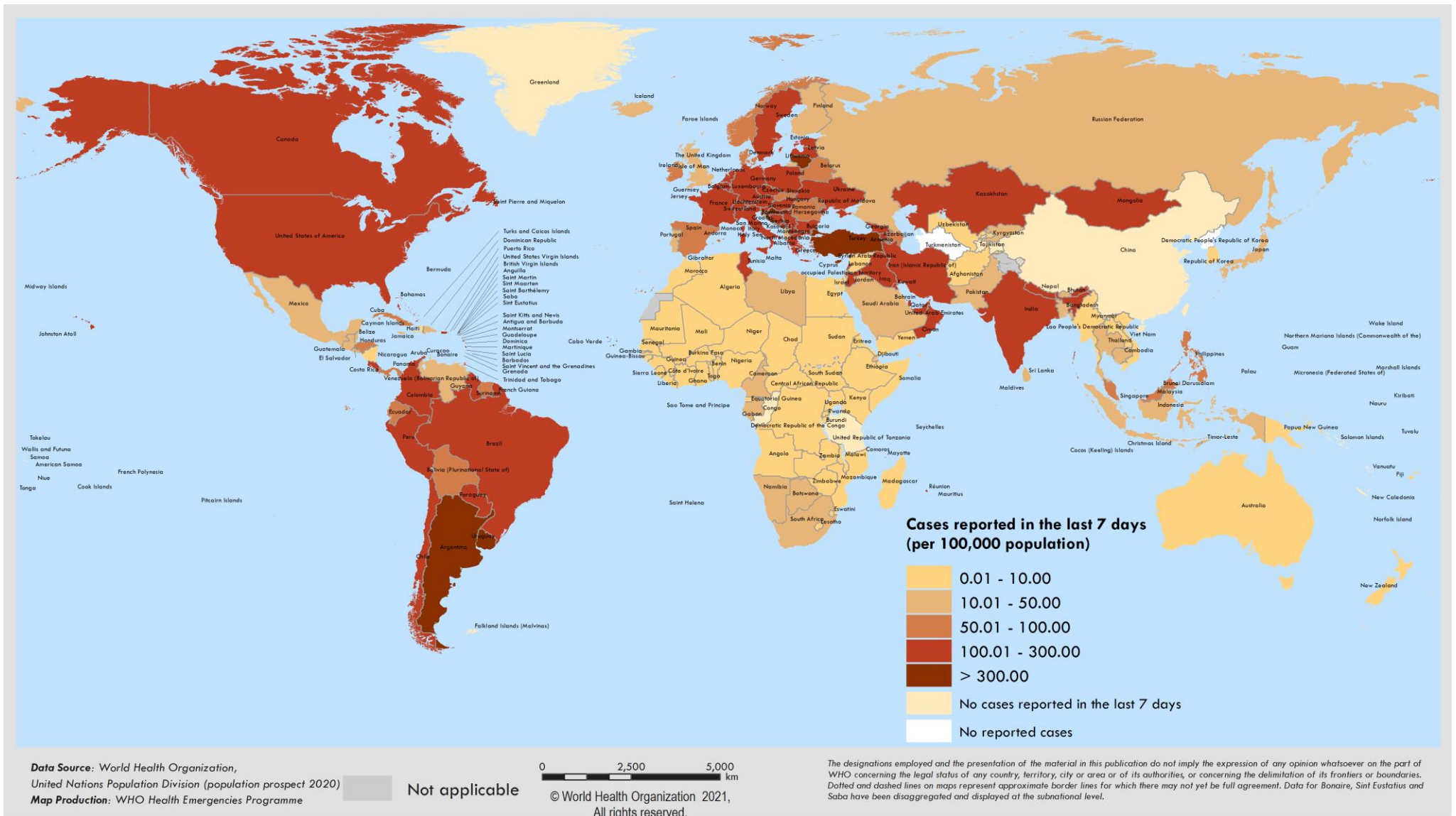
\*Percent change in the number of newly confirmed cases/deaths in past seven days, compared to seven days prior

\*\*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, 26 April – 2 May 2021\*\*



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

## Special Focus: World Hand Hygiene Day, 5 May 2021



For many infectious pathogens, including SARS-CoV-2, good hand hygiene practices are tremendously important for reducing the risk of transmission, as part of a wider package of public health and infection prevention and control (IPC) measures. Launched in 2009 and celebrated annually on 5 May, [World Hand Hygiene Day](#) (WHHD) aims to promote visibility and sustainability of hand hygiene in healthcare, and to bring people together in support of hand hygiene improvement around the world. This year, in the [Year of Health and Care Workers](#), WHHD 2021 focuses on achieving effective hand hygiene action at the point of care and redouble our efforts to ensure that hand hygiene is a priority for action.

Health workers, patients and families, infection prevention and control practitioners, health facility managers, policy-makers, vaccinators and the general public all have an important role to play and are [encouraged to practice good hand hygiene](#), because:

- Appropriate hand hygiene reduces the risk of infection from many pathogens, including SARS-CoV-2, both in the general population<sup>1</sup> and among health workers.<sup>2</sup>
- Appropriate hand hygiene prevents up to 50% of avoidable infections acquired during health care delivery.<sup>3</sup>
- Investing in hand hygiene yields huge returns – hand hygiene policies can generate economic savings averaging 16 times the cost of their implementation.<sup>4</sup>
- Effective hand hygiene reduces mortality and disabilities due to health care-associated infections.<sup>4</sup>

Effective hand hygiene can be achieved by using the [WHO hand hygiene multimodal improvement strategy](#), which has proved to be highly impactful, leading to a significant improvement in key hand hygiene indicators, a reduction in health care-associated infections and antimicrobial resistance, and substantially helping to stop outbreaks.<sup>5</sup>

Despite overwhelming evidence showing the impact of good hand hygiene practices, many gaps still exist that show inadequate infrastructure and supplies leading to gaps in hand washing behaviour, in particular in health care. For example:

- Globally, 1 in 4 health care facilities do not have access to basic water services.<sup>6</sup>
- 1 in 3 facilities lack hand hygiene resources at the point of care,<sup>6</sup> and in low-income countries only 17% of facilities have continuous availability of alcohol-based hand rub supplies, compared to 75% in high-income countries.<sup>7</sup>
- Compliance with hand hygiene best practices is only around 9% during care of critically ill patients in low-income countries, while levels of hand hygiene compliance for high-income countries rarely exceed 70%.<sup>8,9</sup>

Through the global [Hand Hygiene for All initiative](#), WHO and UNICEF call upon policy and decision makers to invest in hand hygiene improvement as a whole-of-society effort, and show tangible action to strengthen the enabling environment and ensure vital hand hygiene products and WASH services are readily accessible, across the health system, and for everyone in their community.

WHO provides guidance on the [resources considerations](#) needed for making such an investment across the health system and WHHD 2021 represents a critical time for everyone to show commitment to hand hygiene improvement.

For more information, see WHHD [key facts and figures](#), and [how to get involved](#) in the campaign.

Seconds save lives – Clean your hands!

## References

1. Jefferson T et al. Physical interventions to interrupt or reduce the spread of respiratory viruses. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2020 Nov 20;11:CD006207. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD006207.pub5
2. Chou R et al. Epidemiology of and Risk Factors for Coronavirus Infection in Health Care Workers: A Living Rapid Review. *Ann Intern Med.* 5 May 2020. doi: 10.7326/M20-1632
3. Luangasanatip N et al., Comparative efficacy of interventions to promote hand hygiene in hospital: systematic review and network meta-analysis. *BMJ* 2015; 28;351:h3728. doi: 10.1136/bmj.h3728
4. OECD (2018), *Stemming the Superbug Tide: Just A Few Dollars More*, OECD Publishing, Paris. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264307599-en>
5. Allegranzi B et al. Global implementation of WHO's multimodal strategy for improvement of hand hygiene: a quasi-experimental study. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2013; 13:843–51. doi: 10.1016/S1473-3099(13)70163-4
6. Global progress report on WASH in health care facilities: Fundamentals first <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240017542>
7. WHO unpublished data. Global survey on hand hygiene in health care facilities, 2019.
8. Erasmus V et al. Systematic review of studies on compliance with hand hygiene guidelines in hospital care. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2010; 31:283-294. doi: 10.1086/650451
9. Lambe KA et al. Hand Hygiene Compliance in the ICU: A Systematic Review. *Crit Care Med*, 2019; 47:1251-1257. doi: 10.1097/CCM.0000000000003868

## Special Focus: WHO partnership with SeroTracker — synthesizing “real-time” seroprevalence data to support global pandemic response

As of 2 May 2021, there have been over 151 million confirmed COVID-19 cases reported to WHO worldwide; however, this does not fully represent the true extent of infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus. This is because current surveillance strategies and testing capacities often do not typically include infected individuals who were asymptomatic, often miss mildly symptomatic cases, those who do not have access to testing. Studies measuring seroprevalence are crucial tools for pandemic surveillance and to provide data to inform public health interventions. These studies are designed to measure antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 in a population at a point in time. They provide a more robust estimate of the true extent of the pandemic, population susceptibility to infection (antibody-mediated immunity), and provide data to estimate other critical parameters (e.g. infection fatality ratios) – all of which are key metrics that inform public health decision-making at local, national and international levels.

To date, more than 950 serosurveys have reported results either through pre-prints or peer-reviewed publications. Most available studies have been conducted in high-income countries and many have not used standardized methods, including the use of standardized protocols or used well-performing antibody tests, making it challenging to compare findings between countries, regions and over time. The [WHO is supporting countries through the Unity Studies](#) initiative, which provides technical, operational and financial support for countries around the world, particularly low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), to build research capacity and conduct serosurveys following a standardized protocols and well-performing, easy to use antibody tests protocols, including a [population-based, age-stratified seroepidemiological investigation protocol](#) and studies of health care workers.

To support the reporting of available seroprevalence studies, WHO has partnered with SeroTracker – a knowledge hub that tracks, displays, maps and synthesizes SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence and serosurveillance efforts worldwide.<sup>1–3</sup> Through its partnership with SeroTracker, WHO aims to create the world’s largest repository of seroprevalence data, including results from countries performing one or more of the Unity Studies with other SARS-CoV-2 serosurveys. These efforts will help to map COVID-19 infections globally.

Data and information from available SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence studies will be visualized on the [SeroTracker digital dashboard and data platform](#), which will include a webpage dedicated to display research aligned with WHO Unity Studies. The platform will allow users to filter results based on study date, WHO Region, participant demographics; visualize results through maps and graphics; and access study publications.

The WHO-SeroTracker database will additionally be used to regularly synthesize SARS-CoV-2 serosurvey findings to inform public health strategies. Synthesizing findings, through comprehensive meta-analyses across countries and regions, is crucial to understand the global extent of SARS-CoV-2 infection, to better inform decision making, and to identify gaps in knowledge.

### References

1. Arora RK, et al. 2020. SeroTracker: a global SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence dashboard. *Lancet Infectious Diseases*. Available from: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30631-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30631-9)
2. Bobrovitz N, et al. 2020. Lessons from a rapid systematic review of early SARS-CoV-2 serosurveys. *medRxiv* (preprint). <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.05.10.20097451v1>
3. Bobrovitz N, et al. 2020. Global seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *medRxiv* (preprint). <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.11.17.20233460v2>

## Special Focus: Update on SARS-CoV-2 variants

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 result in changes in public health and social measures (PHSM) implementation by national health authorities. Systems have been established to detect “signals” of potential variants of concern (VOCs) or variants of interest (VOIs) and assess these based on the risk posed to global public health (see also [working definitions](#)). National authorities may choose to designate other variants of local interest/concern. Detailed information on currently circulating VOCs and 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 VOCs as of 4 May 2021, as well as an update on detected VOIs (Table 2).

As surveillance activities to detect SARS-CoV-2 variants are strengthened at local and national levels, including by strategic genomic sequencing, the number of countries/areas/territories (hereafter countries) reporting VOCs and VOIs has continued to increase. Since our last update on 27 April, VOC 202012/01 has been detected in three additional countries, variant 501Y.V2 in ten additional countries, and variant P.1 has been reported in three additional countries. As of 4 May, a total 142 countries have reported VOC 202012/01 (Figure 3), 97 countries variant 501Y.V2 (Figure 4), and 56 countries variant P.1 (Figure 5) – see also Annex 2. The information presented here should be interpreted with due consideration of surveillance limitations, including differences in sequencing capacities and prioritization of samples for sequencing between countries.

**Table 2: SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern (VOC) and variants of interest (VOI), as of 4 May 2021\***

	Nextstrain clade	Pango lineage	GISAID clade	Alternate name	First detected in	Earliest samples	Characteristic spike mutations
VOC	20I/501Y.V1	B.1.1.7	GR/501Y.V1	VOC 202012/01 <sup>†</sup>	United Kingdom	Sep 2020	69/70del, 144del, N501Y, A570D, D614G, P681H, T716I, S982A, D1118H
	20H/501Y.V2 <sup>†</sup>	B.1.351	GH/501Y.V2 <sup>†</sup>	VOC 202012/02	South Africa	Aug 2020	D80A, D215G, 241/243del, K417N, E484K, N501Y, D614G, A701V
	20J/501Y.V3	B.1.1.28.1, alias P.1 <sup>†</sup>	GR/501Y.V3	VOC 202101/02	Brazil and Japan	Dec 2020	L18F, T20N, P26S, D138Y, R190S, K417T, E484K, N501Y, D614G H655Y, T1027I, V1176F
VOI	20A/S.484K	B.1.525	G/484K.V3	-	United Kingdom and Nigeria	Dec 2020	Q52R, A67V, 69/70del, 144del, E484K, D614G, Q677H, F888L
	20C/S.452R	B.1.427/ B.1.429	GH/452R.V1	CAL.20C/L452R	United States of America	Jun 2020	S13I, W152C, L452R, D614G
	20B/S.484K	B.1.1.28.2, alias P.2	GR	-	Brazil	Apr 2020	E484K, D614G, V1176F
	-	B.1.1.28.3, alias P.3	-	PHL-B.1.1.28	Philippines and Japan	Feb 2021	141/143del, E484K, N501Y, D614G P681H, E1092K, H1101Y, V1176F
	20C	B.1.526 with E484K or S477N	GH	-	United States of America	Nov 2020	L5F, T95I, D253G, D614G, A701V, E484K or S477N
	20C	B.1.616	GH	-	France	Jan 2021	H66D, G142V, 144del, D215G, V483A, D614G, H655Y, G669S, Q949R, N1187D
	-	B.1.617	G/452R.V3	-	India	Oct 2020	L452R, D614G, P681R, ±E484Q

<sup>†</sup>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.

Figure 3. Countries, territories and areas reporting SARS-CoV-2 VOC 202012/01, as of 4 May 2021

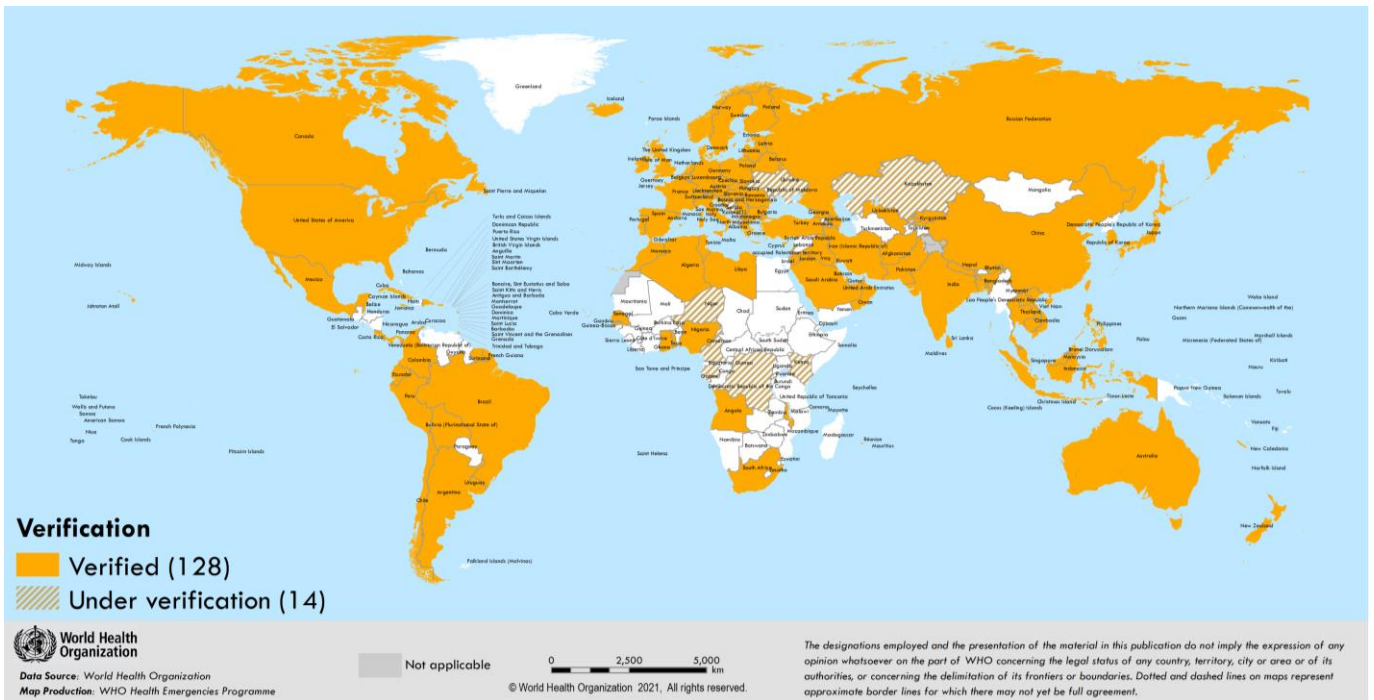
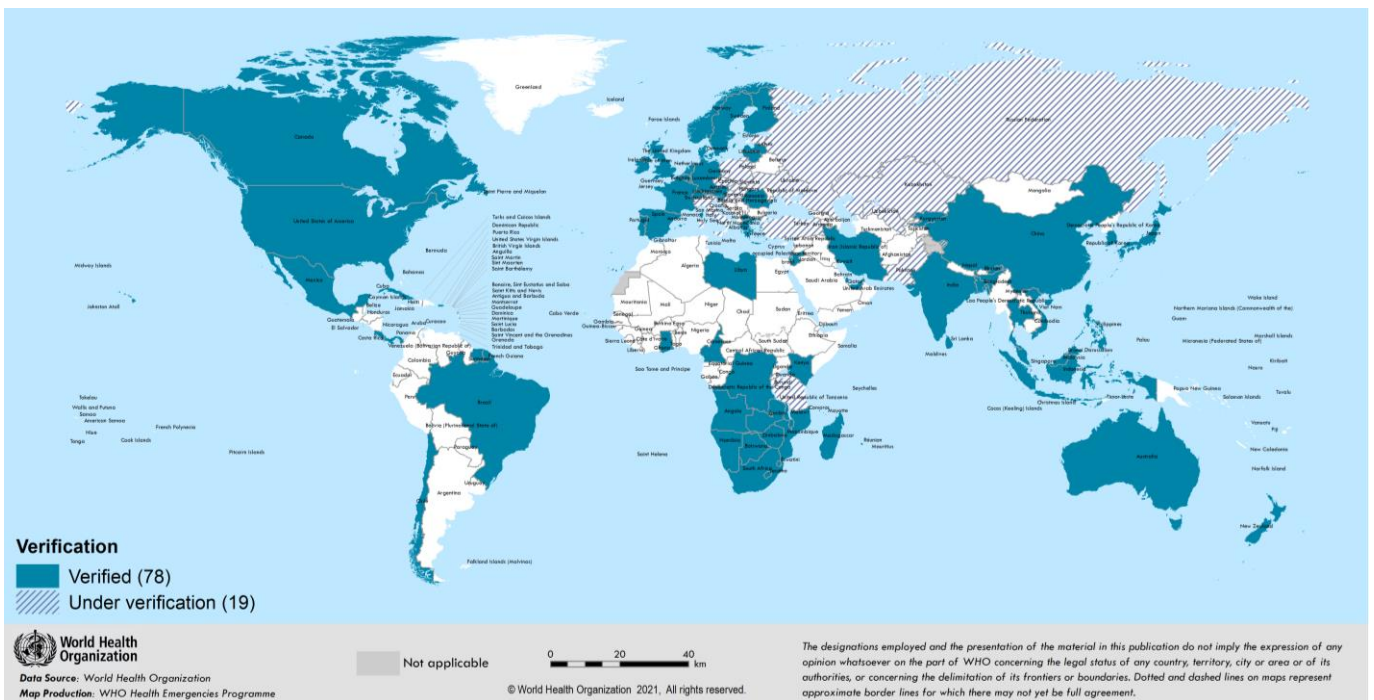
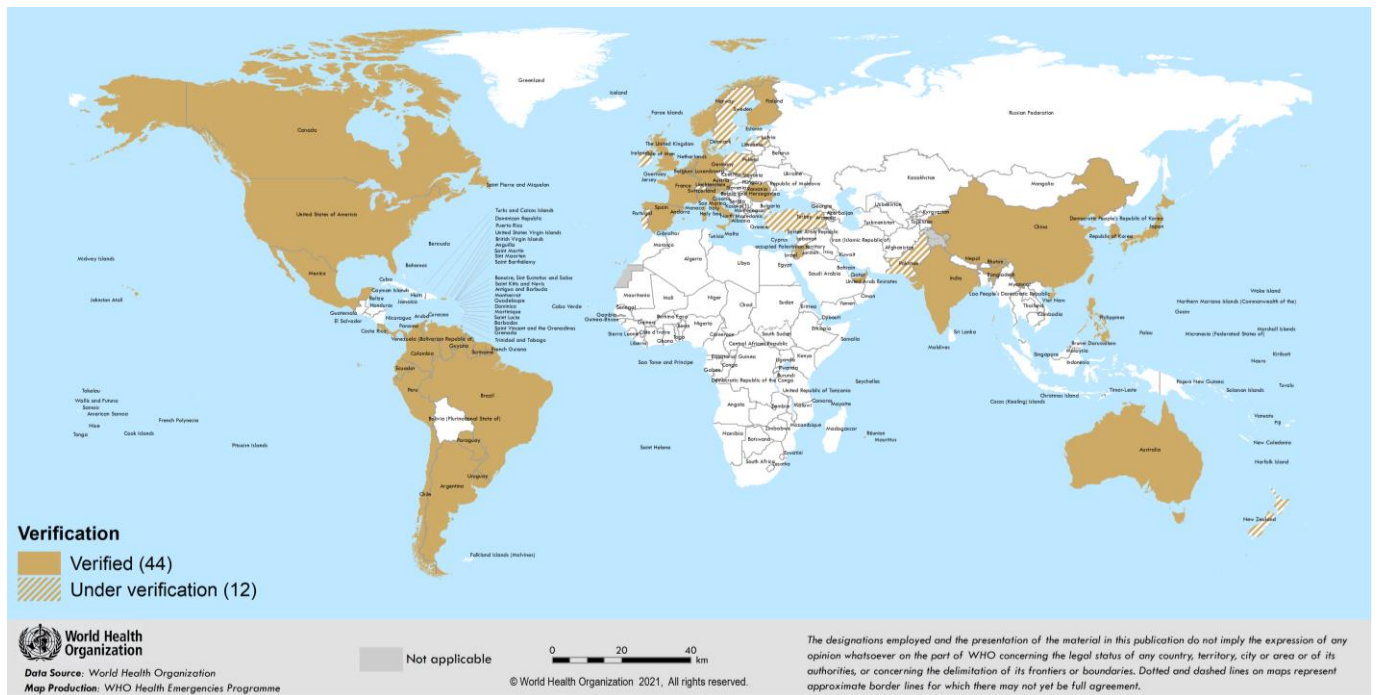


Figure 4. Countries, territories and areas reporting SARS-CoV-2 variant 501Y.V2, as of 4 May 2021





**Figure 5. Countries, territories and areas reporting SARS-CoV-2 variant P.1, as of 4 May 2021**



## WHO recommendations

Virus evolution is expected and the more SARS-CoV-2 circulates, the more opportunities it has to mutate. Reducing transmission through established and proven disease control methods such as those outlined in the [COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan](#), as well as avoiding introductions into 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 and its 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. National and local authorities are encouraged to continue strengthening existing PHSM, IPC and disease control activities. Authorities are also encouraged to strengthen surveillance and sequencing capacities and apply a systematic approach to provide a representative indication of the extent of transmission of SARS-CoV-2 variants based on the local context, and to detect unusual events.

## Additional resources

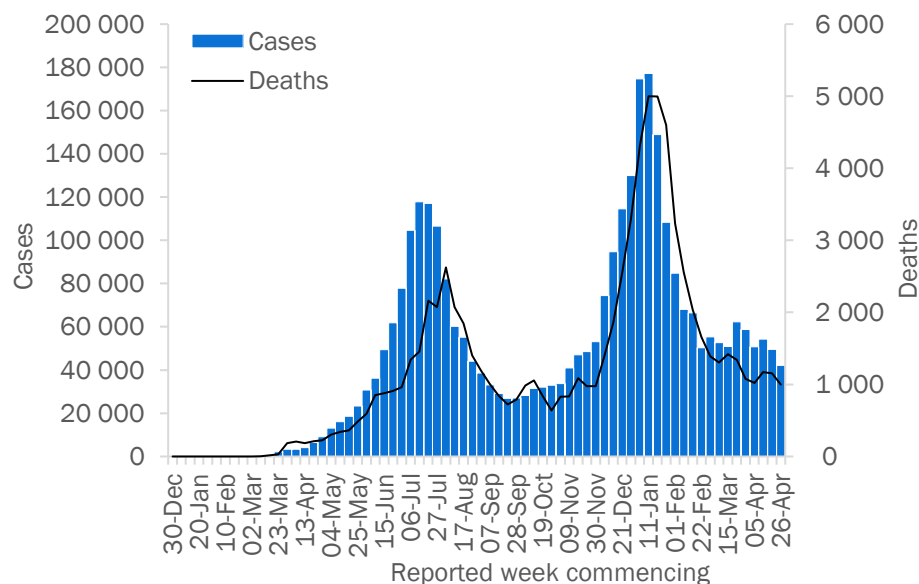
- [Working definitions of SARS-CoV-2 Variants of Interest and Variants of Concern](#)
- [COVID-19 new variants: Knowledge gaps and research](#)
- COVID-19 Situation Reports from WHO Regional Offices and partners: [AFRO](#), [AMRO/PAHO](#), [EMRO](#), [EURO/ECDC](#), [SEARO](#), [WPRO](#)
- [Genomic sequencing 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](#)

## WHO regional overviews

### African Region

The African Region reported over 42 000 new cases and 1000 new deaths, a 15% and a 13% decrease respectively compared to the previous week. Overall, cases and deaths trended downward since peaking in mid-January 2021; however, countries throughout the Region continue to report sustained transmission and increases in some areas. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from South Africa (8472 new cases; 14.3 new cases per 100 000 population; a 3% decrease), Ethiopia (7107 new cases; 6.2 new cases per 100 000; a 34% decrease), and Cameroon (4609 new cases; 17.4 new cases per 100 000; an 8% increase).

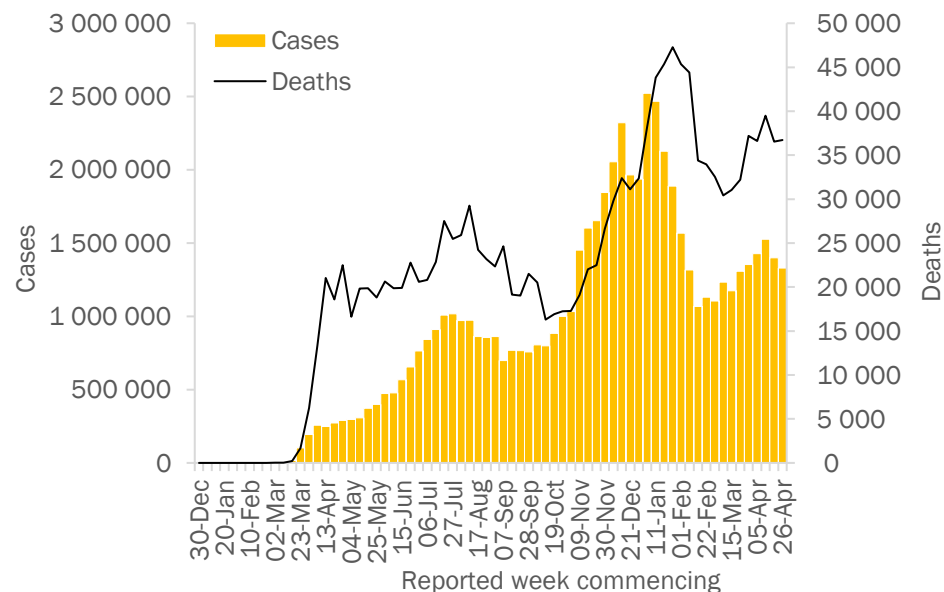
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from South Africa (281 new deaths; 0.5 new deaths per 100 000 population; a 32% decrease), Ethiopia (178 new deaths; 0.2 new deaths per 100 000; a 12% decrease), and Kenya (141 new deaths; 0.3 new deaths per 100 000; a 1% increase).



### Region of the Americas

The Region of the Americas reported over 1.3 million new cases and over 36 000 new deaths, a 5% decrease and a 1% increase respectively compared to the previous week. Case incidence has decreased for a second consecutive week. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from Brazil (421 933 new cases; 198.5 new cases per 100 000; a 4% increase), the United States of America (345 692 new cases; 104.4 new cases per 100 000; a 15% decrease), and Argentina (152 711 new cases; 337.9 new cases per 100 000; an 8% decrease). These three countries account for 69% of cases reported in the region this week.

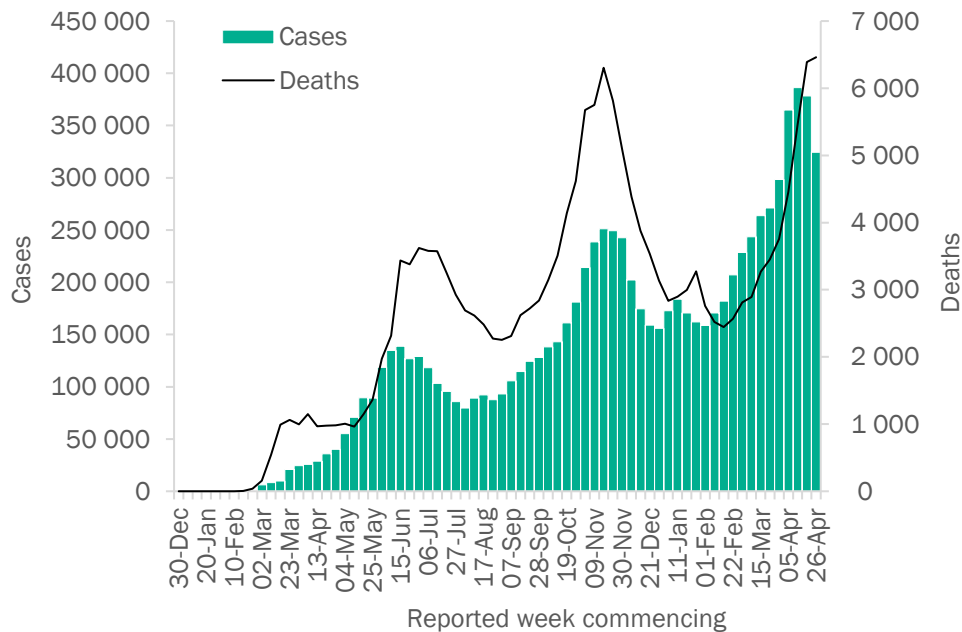
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from Brazil (17 365 new deaths; 8.2 new deaths per 100 000; a 2% decrease), the United States of America (4728 new deaths; 1.4 new deaths per 100 000; a 5% decrease), and Colombia (3274 new deaths; 6.4 new deaths per 100 000; a 14% increase).



## Eastern Mediterranean Region

The Eastern Mediterranean Region reported over 324 000 new cases and over 6400 new deaths, a 14% decrease and a 1% increase respectively compared to the previous week. The number of cases has decreased for a second consecutive week, while deaths continue to increase for a tenth consecutive week. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from the Islamic Republic of Iran (139 118 new cases; 165.6 new cases per 100 000; a 14% decrease), Iraq (45 078 new cases; 112.1 new cases per 100 000; a 17% decrease), and Pakistan (35 503 new cases; 16.1 new cases per 100 000; an 11% decrease).

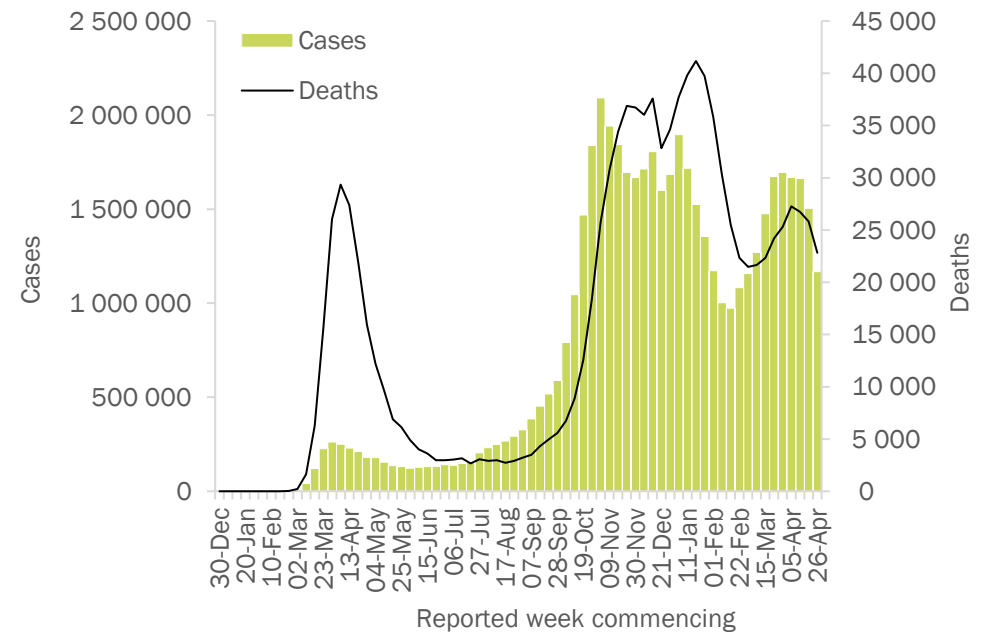
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from the Islamic Republic of Iran (2970 new deaths; 3.5 new deaths per 100 000; a 6% increase), Pakistan (958 new deaths; 0.4 new deaths per 100 000; a 6% increase), and Tunisia (577 new deaths; 4.9 new deaths per 100 000; a 12% increase).



## European Region

The European Region reported over 1.1 million new cases and over 22 000 new deaths, a marked 22% and a 12% decrease respectively compared to the previous week. Cases have decreased for a fourth consecutive week, and deaths have also decreased for a third consecutive week. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from Turkey (257 992 new cases; 305.9 new cases per 100 000; a 32% decrease), France (163 666 new cases; 251.6 new cases per 100 000; a 23% decrease), and Germany (129 404 new cases; 155.6 new cases per 100 000; an 11% decrease).

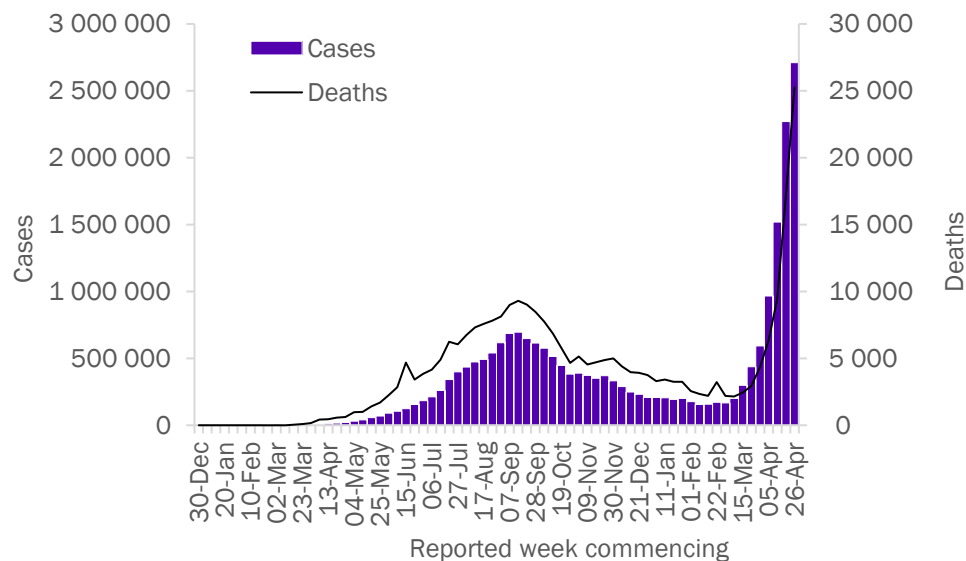
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from Poland (2653 new deaths; 7.0 new deaths per 100 000; a 22% decrease), the Russian Federation (2630 new deaths; 1.8 new deaths per 100 000; a 1% decrease), and Turkey (2493 new deaths; 3.0 new deaths per 100 000; a 4% increase).



## South-East Asia Region

The South-East Asia Region reported over 2.7 million new cases and over 25 000 new deaths, a 19% and a 48% increase respectively compared to the previous week. India is currently driving the vast majority of this upward trend; however, notable increases have also been observed elsewhere in the region, for example in Nepal and Sri Lanka. Among ten countries which have reported cases in this region, eight countries reported an increase in case incidence this week. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from India (2 597 285 new cases; 188.2 new cases per 100 000; a 20% increase), Indonesia (36 088 new cases; 13.2 new cases per 100 000; a 3% decrease), and Nepal (31 806 new cases; 109.2 new cases per 100 000; a 137% increase).

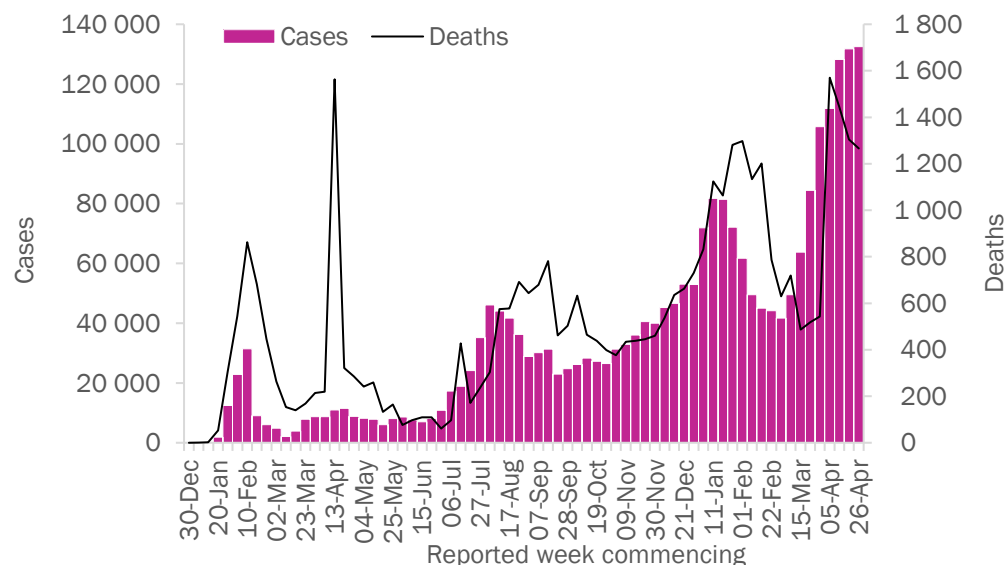
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from India (23 231 new deaths; 1.7 new deaths per 100 000; a 53% increase), Indonesia (1152 new deaths; 0.4 new deaths per 100 000; a 2% decrease), and Bangladesh (558 new deaths; 0.3 new deaths per 100 000; a 17% decrease).



## Western Pacific Region

The Western Pacific Region reported over 132 000 new cases and over 1200 new deaths, a 1% increase and a 3% decrease respectively compared to the previous week. Case incidence continued an upward trend which has been reported for the past eight weeks, while deaths decreased for a third consecutive week. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from the Philippines (57 238 new cases; 52.2 new cases per 100 000; a 10% decrease), Japan (35 084 new cases; 27.7 new cases per 100 000; a 9% increase), and Malaysia (21 342 new cases; 65.9 new cases per 100 000; a 23% increase).

The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from the Philippines (680 new deaths; 0.6 new deaths per 100 000; a 21% decrease), Japan (383 new deaths; 0.3 new deaths per 100 000; a 32% increase), and Malaysia (95 new deaths; 0.3 new deaths per 100 000; a 70% increase).



## Key weekly updates

### WHO Director-General's key message

[Opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19](#) – 3 May 2021:

- More cases of COVID-19 have been reported globally in the past two weeks than during the first six months of the pandemic.
- Sweden will donate 1 million doses of AstraZeneca - Vaxzevria vaccines to COVAX, which follows similar donations by France, New Zealand and Norway, with positive signs from some other countries.
- The Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator currently faces a funding gap of 19 billion US dollars, and we estimate that we will need a further 35 to 45 billion dollars next year to vaccinate most adults around the world. The G7 countries could mobilize a substantial portion of these funds themselves and lead a global effort to accelerate vaccination around the world.

### COVID-19 Infodemic

- [WHO and UN Global Pulse are building a social listening radio tool to aid the COVID-19 infodemic response](#)
- [Fighting misinformation in the time of COVID-19, one click at a time](#)

### COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund

- [Partner highlights: Young refugees in South Sudan raise awareness of COVID-19 through song](#)
- [Partner highlights: Saving lives—helping refugees access health care in Uganda during the COVID-19 lockdown](#)

### COVID-19 Vaccines

- [COVID-19 Vaccination Financing and Budgeting Q&A](#)
- [WHO lists Moderna - mRNA 1273 vaccine for emergency use](#)
- [WHO welcomes Sweden's announcement to share COVID-19 vaccine doses with COVAX](#)
- [Disability considerations for COVID-19 vaccination: WHO and UNICEF policy brief, 19 April 2021](#)
- [COVID-19 Exercise Programme - Drills for Vaccine Deployment](#)

### Intra-action Reviews

- [Conducting safe onsite COVID-19 intra-action reviews during the pandemic](#)
- [Conducting effective online COVID-19 intra-action reviews during the pandemic](#)

## 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 2 May 2021\*\*

Reporting Country/Territory/Area <sup>i</sup>	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 <sup>ii</sup>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>42 090</b>	<b>3 316 851</b>	<b>295.6</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>82 870</b>	<b>7.4</b>	
South Africa	8 472	1 582 842	2 668.8	281	54 406	91.7	Community transmission
Ethiopia	7 107	258 062	224.5	178	3 709	3.2	Community transmission
Cameroon	4 609	70 607	266.0	73	1 064	4.0	Community transmission
Kenya	3 735	160 053	297.7	141	2 744	5.1	Community transmission
Cabo Verde	2 343	24 127	4 339.5	19	220	39.6	Community transmission
Madagascar	2 034	37 296	134.7	61	654	2.4	Community transmission
Algeria	1 575	122 311	278.9	63	3 261	7.4	Community transmission
Angola	1 323	26 815	81.6	23	600	1.8	Community transmission
Botswana	1 079	46 934	1 995.8	21	712	30.3	Community transmission
Namibia	983	48 654	1 914.8	19	643	25.3	Community transmission
Rwanda	690	25 225	194.8	7	335	2.6	Community transmission
Ghana	673	92 601	298.0	2	779	2.5	Community transmission
Gabon	642	23 075	1 036.7	1	139	6.2	Community transmission
Nigeria	469	165 153	80.1	2	2 063	1.0	Community transmission
Guinea	444	22 247	169.4	5	144	1.1	Community transmission
Seychelles	432	5 602	5 696.2	1	27	27.5	Community transmission
Democratic Republic of the Congo	406	29 904	33.4	12	768	0.9	Community transmission
Zambia	353	91 670	498.6	6	1 251	6.8	Community transmission
Mali	336	13 896	68.6	23	485	2.4	Community transmission
Uganda	332	41 907	91.6	2	343	0.7	Community transmission
Mozambique	322	69 965	223.8	7	814	2.6	Community transmission
Senegal	306	40 388	241.2	10	1 109	6.6	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area <sup>i</sup>	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 <sup>ii</sup>
Côte d'Ivoire	294	46 114	174.8	5	286	1.1	Community transmission
Mauritania	210	18 402	395.8	1	455	9.8	Community transmission
Togo	205	12 992	156.9	2	123	1.5	Community transmission
Zimbabwe	196	38 260	257.4	12	1 568	10.5	Community transmission
Central African Republic	187	6 411	132.7	3	88	1.8	Community transmission
Burundi	185	4 038	34.0	0	6	0.1	Community transmission
Equatorial Guinea	135	7 694	548.4	5	112	8.0	Community transmission
Benin	101	7 821	64.5	2	99	0.8	Community transmission
Burkina Faso	88	13 319	63.7	1	157	0.8	Community transmission
Malawi	84	34 095	178.2	1	1 148	6.0	Community transmission
Comoros	79	3 908	449.4	0	146	16.8	Community transmission
Gambia	78	5 898	244.1	1	174	7.2	Community transmission
Chad	72	4 824	29.4	1	170	1.0	Community transmission
Niger	70	5 228	21.6	0	191	0.8	Community transmission
South Sudan	68	10 583	94.5	1	115	1.0	Community transmission
Eritrea	66	3 671	103.5	0	10	0.3	Community transmission
Eswatini	18	18 458	1 591.0	0	671	57.8	Community transmission
Liberia	13	2 099	41.5	0	85	1.7	Community transmission
Sierra Leone	13	4 057	50.9	0	79	1.0	Community transmission
Guinea-Bissau	12	3 736	189.8	0	67	3.4	Community transmission
Sao Tome and Principe	12	2 310	1 054.0	0	35	16.0	Community transmission
Lesotho	3	10 731	500.9	0	316	14.8	Community transmission
Congo	0	10 678	193.5	0	144	2.6	Community transmission
Mauritius	0	1 206	94.8	0	16	1.3	Clusters of cases
United Republic of Tanzania	0	509	0.9	0	21	0.0	Pending
<b>Territories<sup>iii</sup></b>							



Reporting Country/Territory/Area <sup>i</sup>	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 <sup>ii</sup>
Réunion	1 038	20 381	2 276.4	7	148	16.5	Community transmission
Mayotte	198	20 094	7 365.4	1	170	62.3	Community transmission
<b>Americas</b>	<b>1 330 513</b>	<b>62 281 517</b>	<b>6 089.5</b>	<b>36 715</b>	<b>1 517 981</b>	<b>148.4</b>	
Brazil	421 933	14 659 011	6 896.4	17 365	403 781	190.0	Community transmission
United States of America	345 692	32 002 328	9 668.3	4 728	570 537	172.4	Community transmission
Argentina	152 711	2 977 363	6 587.7	2 689	63 865	141.3	Community transmission
Colombia	119 180	2 859 724	5 620.2	3 274	73 720	144.9	Community transmission
Canada	54 844	1 219 425	3 230.9	336	24 219	64.2	Community transmission
Peru	53 790	1 799 445	5 457.5	2 465	61 477	186.5	Community transmission
Chile	41 944	1 204 755	6 302.3	715	26 457	138.4	Community transmission
Mexico	21 325	2 344 755	1 818.6	2 403	216 907	168.2	Community transmission
Uruguay	18 891	198 428	5 712.2	389	2 616	75.3	Community transmission
Paraguay	15 943	279 077	3 912.7	670	6 385	89.5	Community transmission
Costa Rica	14 061	250 991	4 927.1	95	3 231	63.4	Community transmission
Ecuador	11 835	384 589	2 179.8	566	18 724	106.1	Community transmission
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	9 702	305 594	2 618.0	192	12 975	111.2	Community transmission
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8 302	197 683	695.2	127	2 136	7.5	Community transmission
Cuba	7 304	107 622	950.2	73	654	5.8	Community transmission
Guatemala	7 170	228 477	1 275.3	148	7 543	42.1	Community transmission
Honduras	6 637	212 333	2 143.8	186	5 281	53.3	Community transmission
Dominican Republic	2 917	266 861	2 460.0	36	3 487	32.1	Community transmission
Panama	2 218	364 576	8 449.5	32	6 232	144.4	Community transmission
Trinidad and Tobago	1 337	10 824	773.4	12	169	12.1	Community transmission
Jamaica	910	45 777	1 545.9	23	779	26.3	Community transmission
El Salvador	880	69 198	1 066.8	30	2 128	32.8	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area <sup>i</sup>	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 <sup>ii</sup>
Guyana	835	13 283	1 688.8	19	296	37.6	Community transmission
Suriname	431	10 363	1 766.5	11	204	34.8	Clusters of cases
Bahamas	403	10 453	2 658.1	3	199	50.6	Clusters of cases
Haiti	136	13 094	114.8	3	254	2.2	Community transmission
Saint Lucia	89	4 552	2 478.9	4	74	40.3	Community transmission
Belize	69	12 668	3 185.9	2	323	81.2	Community transmission
Nicaragua	48	5 498	83.0	1	182	2.7	Community transmission
Barbados	43	3 863	1 344.2	0	44	15.3	Community transmission
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	34	1 864	1 680.2	1	11	9.9	Community transmission
Antigua and Barbuda	10	1 232	1 258.1	1	32	32.7	Clusters of cases
Grenada	2	161	143.1	0	1	0.9	Sporadic cases
Dominica	1	174	241.7	0	0	0.0	Clusters of cases
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	45	84.6	0	0	0.0	No cases
<b>Territories<sup>iii</sup></b>							
Puerto Rico	4 506	131 956	4 612.5	47	2 310	80.7	Community transmission
Guadeloupe	1 707	14 634	3 657.4	34	228	57.0	Community transmission
Martinique	1 381	11 139	2 968.3	13	79	21.1	Community transmission
French Guiana	717	19 543	6 543.1	3	101	33.8	Community transmission
Curaçao	159	12 181	7 423.2	9	108	65.8	Community transmission
Aruba	139	10 608	9 935.7	3	98	91.8	Community transmission
Bermuda	78	2 393	3 842.8	5	28	45.0	Community transmission
United States Virgin Islands	45	3 125	2 992.6	0	27	25.9	Community transmission
Saint Martin	39	1 749	4 524.2	1	14	36.2	Community transmission
Anguilla	35	93	619.9	0	0	0.0	Clusters of cases
Saint Barthélemy	34	988	9 994.9	0	1	10.1	Clusters of cases
Sint Maarten	18	2 230	5 200.3	0	27	63.0	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area <sup>i</sup>	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 <sup>ii</sup>
Turks and Caicos Islands	14	2 390	6 172.8	0	17	43.9	Clusters of cases
Cayman Islands	9	543	826.2	0	2	3.0	Sporadic cases
Bonaire	4	1 531	7 320.1	1	16	76.5	Community transmission
British Virgin Islands	0	194	641.6	0	1	3.3	Clusters of cases
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	63	1 808.8	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Montserrat	0	20	400.1	0	1	20.0	No cases
Saba	0	6	310.4	0	0	0.0	No cases
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	25	431.4	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Sint Eustatius	0	20	637.1	0	0	0.0	No cases
<b>Eastern Mediterranean</b>	<b>324 394</b>	<b>9 147 412</b>	<b>1 251.7</b>	<b>6 461</b>	<b>183 431</b>	<b>25.1</b>	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	139 118	2 516 157	2 995.7	2 970	72 090	85.8	Community transmission
Iraq	45 078	1 070 366	2 661.1	281	15 498	38.5	Community transmission
Pakistan	35 503	825 519	373.7	958	17 957	8.1	Community transmission
United Arab Emirates	13 023	521 948	5 277.3	22	1 591	16.1	Clusters of cases
Tunisia	12 162	310 734	2 629.2	577	10 808	91.4	Community transmission
Jordan	11 654	712 077	6 979.0	308	8 871	86.9	Community transmission
Kuwait	9 866	275 270	6 445.7	58	1 569	36.7	Community transmission
Oman	7 975	193 253	3 784.4	68	2 010	39.4	Community transmission
Lebanon	7 893	527 508	7 728.6	186	7 302	107.0	Community transmission
Bahrain	7 662	177 997	10 460.7	28	648	38.1	Community transmission
Saudi Arabia	7 148	418 411	1 201.9	81	6 968	20.0	Community transmission
Egypt	7 014	228 584	223.4	404	13 402	13.1	Clusters of cases
Qatar	4 806	206 302	7 160.6	47	465	16.1	Community transmission
Libya	2 756	177 508	2 583.3	82	3 029	44.1	Community transmission
Morocco	2 525	511 562	1 386.0	38	9 026	24.5	Community transmission
Afghanistan	1 279	60 122	154.4	55	2 637	6.8	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area <sup>i</sup>	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 <sup>ii</sup>
Syrian Arab Republic	819	22 818	130.4	72	1 598	9.1	Community transmission
Somalia	456	13 915	87.6	24	713	4.5	Community transmission
Djibouti	375	11 121	1 125.6	13	145	14.7	Community transmission
Yemen	220	6 329	21.2	54	1 230	4.1	Community transmission
Sudan	195	33 944	77.4	29	2 349	5.4	Clusters of cases
<b>Territories<sup>iii</sup></b>							
occupied Palestinian territory	6 867	325 967	6 389.7	106	3 525	69.1	Community transmission
<b>Europe</b>	<b>1 166 859</b>	<b>51 920 795</b>	<b>5 564.5</b>	<b>22 819</b>	<b>1 084 814</b>	<b>116.3</b>	
Kosovo <sup>[1]</sup>	1 560	105 332		60	2 168		Community transmission
Turkey	257 992	4 849 408	5 749.9	2 493	40 504	48.0	Community transmission
France	163 666	5 553 806	8 539.1	1 963	103 994	159.9	Community transmission
Germany	129 404	3 416 822	4 108.4	1 628	83 192	100.0	Community transmission
Italy	86 100	4 035 617	6 766.5	2 012	121 033	202.9	Clusters of cases
Russian Federation	60 686	4 823 255	3 305.1	2 630	110 862	76.0	Clusters of cases
Ukraine	57 909	2 083 180	4 763.3	2 273	44 596	102.0	Community transmission
Netherlands	49 169	1 502 081	8 628.9	131	17 169	98.6	Community transmission
Poland	44 377	2 803 233	7 385.1	2 653	68 068	179.3	Community transmission
Spain	30 950	3 514 942	7 426.0	169	78 080	165.0	Community transmission
Sweden	29 792	973 604	9 427.2	19	14 048	136.0	Community transmission
Belgium	19 669	995 559	8 640.2	260	24 284	210.8	Community transmission
Kazakhstan	19 503	381 078	2 029.5	197	4 542	24.2	Clusters of cases
Czechia	16 038	1 634 114	15 280.7	397	29 343	274.4	Community transmission
The United Kingdom	15 360	4 418 534	6 508.8	107	127 524	187.9	Community transmission
Greece	14 692	346 422	3 232.0	503	10 453	97.5	Community transmission
Hungary	13 374	782 892	8 013.6	1 177	27 802	284.6	Community transmission
Austria	13 195	616 614	6 927.4	157	9 978	112.1	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area <sup>i</sup>	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 <sup>ii</sup>
Serbia	12 959	690 931	9 974.9	190	6 386	92.2	Community transmission
Croatia	12 547	335 173	8 259.2	328	7 182	177.0	Community transmission
Romania	11 850	1 056 572	5 466.3	927	28 194	145.9	Community transmission
Azerbaijan	8 857	320 322	3 159.3	196	4 538	44.8	Clusters of cases
Switzerland	8 763	656 952	7 590.8	36	9 971	115.2	Community transmission
Georgia	8 694	312 445	7 832.3	126	4 151	104.1	Community transmission
Lithuania	8 383	249 680	8 936.0	102	3 950	141.4	Community transmission
Belarus	8 308	359 982	3 809.6	69	2 552	27.0	Community transmission
Bulgaria	7 746	404 846	5 823.9	585	16 444	236.6	Clusters of cases
Denmark	5 035	252 045	4 328.6	15	2 489	42.7	Community transmission
Cyprus	4 796	66 372	7 474.3	15	313	35.2	Clusters of cases
Slovenia	4 696	241 311	11 513.7	33	4 567	217.9	Clusters of cases
Latvia	4 415	119 370	6 257.4	38	2 139	112.1	Community transmission
Armenia	3 575	216 863	7 318.5	121	4 139	139.7	Community transmission
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 361	198 832	6 060.4	337	8 579	261.5	Community transmission
Ireland	3 233	249 437	5 024.5	34	4 906	98.8	Community transmission
Slovakia	3 187	383 098	7 019.2	271	11 766	215.6	Clusters of cases
Portugal	2 983	836 947	8 128.9	17	16 976	164.9	Clusters of cases
Norway	2 959	112 540	2 096.7	20	756	14.1	Clusters of cases
Uzbekistan	2 616	91 643	273.8	9	652	1.9	Clusters of cases
Estonia	2 470	122 685	9 231.5	25	1 168	87.9	Clusters of cases
North Macedonia	2 307	152 581	7 323.7	241	4 891	234.8	Community transmission
Republic of Moldova	2 262	251 160	6 226.1	117	5 826	144.4	Community transmission
Kyrgyzstan	2 229	96 060	1 472.4	37	1 619	24.8	Clusters of cases
Finland	1 271	86 808	1 571.1	11	914	16.5	Community transmission
Luxembourg	1 195	67 397	10 764.4	7	797	127.3	Community transmission

Reporting Country/Territory/Area <sup>i</sup>	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 <sup>ii</sup>
Montenegro	839	97 613	15 541.9	38	1 503	239.3	Clusters of cases
Albania	776	131 185	4 558.5	24	2 396	83.3	Clusters of cases
Israel	561	838 535	9 687.8	15	6 365	73.5	Community transmission
Andorra	208	13 232	17 125.5	1	125	161.8	Community transmission
Malta	158	30 307	5 889.8	3	415	80.7	Clusters of cases
Iceland	82	6 472	1 777.4	0	29	8.0	Community transmission
Liechtenstein	51	3 022	7 799.3	0	56	144.5	Sporadic cases
Monaco	28	2 457	6 260.8	1	32	81.5	Sporadic cases
San Marino	19	5 066	14 927.2	1	90	265.2	Community transmission
Holy See	0	26	3 213.8	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Tajikistan	0	13 714	143.8	0	91	1.0	Pending
<b>Territories<sup>iii</sup></b>							
Isle of Man	2	1 587	1 866.4	0	29	34.1	No cases
Faroe Islands	1	664	1 358.8	0	1	2.0	Sporadic cases
Jersey	1	3 234	3 000.1	0	69	64.0	Community transmission
Gibraltar	0	4 283	12 712.6	0	94	279.0	Clusters of cases
Greenland	0	31	54.6	0	0	0.0	No cases
Guernsey	0	822	1 275.1	0	14	21.7	Community transmission
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>2 709 582</b>	<b>22 675 230</b>	<b>1 121.8</b>	<b>25 262</b>	<b>280 220</b>	<b>13.9</b>	
India	2 597 285	19 557 457	1 417.2	23 231	215 542	15.6	Clusters of cases
Indonesia	36 088	1 672 880	611.6	1 152	45 652	16.7	Community transmission
Nepal	31 806	328 893	1 128.8	162	3 298	11.3	Clusters of cases
Bangladesh	18 184	760 584	461.8	558	11 510	7.0	Community transmission
Thailand	13 524	68 984	98.8	105	245	0.4	Clusters of cases
Sri Lanka	9 276	109 862	513.1	49	687	3.2	Clusters of cases
Maldives	2 616	30 237	5 593.8	2	73	13.5	Clusters of cases

Reporting Country/Territory/Area <sup>i</sup>	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 <sup>ii</sup>
Timor-Leste	588	2 396	181.7	0	3	0.2	Clusters of cases
Myanmar	127	142 831	262.5	3	3 209	5.9	Clusters of cases
Bhutan	88	1 106	143.3	0	1	0.1	Sporadic cases
<b>Western Pacific</b>	<b>132 543</b>	<b>2 470 005</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>37 488</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
Philippines	57 238	1 046 637	955.1	680	17 354	15.8	Community transmission
Japan	35 084	597 225	472.2	383	10 296	8.1	Clusters of cases
Malaysia	21 342	411 594	1 271.7	95	1 521	4.7	Community transmission
Mongolia	8 066	37 285	1 137.3	41	115	3.5	Clusters of cases
Cambodia	4 545	14 520	86.8	29	103	0.6	Sporadic cases
Republic of Korea	4 353	123 240	240.4	20	1 833	3.6	Clusters of cases
Lao People's Democratic Republic	574	821	11.3	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Papua New Guinea	536	11 206	125.2	13	115	1.3	Community transmission
Singapore	213	61 179	1 045.7	1	31	0.5	Sporadic cases
China	185	103 649	7.0	2	4 858	0.3	Clusters of cases
Australia	154	29 812	116.9	0	910	3.6	Clusters of cases
Viet Nam	109	2 942	3.0	0	35	0.0	Clusters of cases
Fiji	32	119	13.3	0	2	0.2	Sporadic cases
New Zealand	16	2 261	46.9	0	26	0.5	Clusters of cases
Brunei Darussalam	4	227	51.9	0	3	0.7	Sporadic cases
Solomon Islands	0	20	2.9	0	0	0.0	No cases
<b>Territories<sup>iii</sup></b>							
Guam	60	7 757	4 596.1	0	136	80.6	Clusters of cases
French Polynesia	24	18 758	6 677.6	0	141	50.2	Sporadic cases
Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of the)	4	168	291.9	0	2	3.5	Pending
Wallis and Futuna	4	453	4 028.1	2	7	62.2	Sporadic cases

Reporting Country/Territory/Area <sup>i</sup>	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 <sup>ii</sup>
Marshall Islands	0	4	6.8	0	0	0.0	No cases
New Caledonia	0	124	43.4	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Samoa	0	1	0.5	0	0	0.0	No cases
Vanuatu	0	3	1.0	0	0	0.0	No cases
<b>Global</b>	<b>5 705 981</b>	<b>151 812 556</b>		<b>93 523</b>	<b>3 186 817</b>		

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



**Annex 2. List of countries/territories/areas reporting variants of concern as of 4 May 2021\*\***

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Afghanistan	Verified	-	-
Albania	Under verification	-	-
Algeria	Verified	-	-
Angola	Verified	Verified	-
Argentina	Verified	-	Verified
Armenia	Under verification	-	-
Aruba	Verified	Verified	Verified
Australia	Verified	Verified	Verified
Austria	Verified	Verified	Verified
Azerbaijan	Verified	-	-
Bahrain	Verified	Verified*	-
Bangladesh	Verified	Verified	-
Barbados	Verified	-	-
Belarus	Verified	-	-
Belgium	Verified	Verified	Verified
Belize	Verified	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Verified	-	-
Bonaire	Verified	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Under verification	-	-
Botswana	-	Verified	-
Brazil	Verified	Verified	Verified
Brunei Darussalam	Verified	Verified	-
Bulgaria	Verified	-	-
Cabo Verde	Verified	-	-
Cambodia	Verified	-	-

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Cameroon	Under verification*	Verified	-
Canada	Verified	Verified	Verified
Cayman Islands	Verified	-	-
Chile	Verified	Verified	Verified
China	Verified	Verified	Verified
Colombia	Verified	-	Verified
Comoros	-	Verified	-
Costa Rica	Verified	Verified	Verified
Croatia	Verified	Under verification	-
Cuba	Verified	Verified	-
Curaçao	Verified	-	-
Cyprus	Verified	-	-
Czechia	Verified	Under verification	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Under verification	Verified	-
Denmark	Verified	Verified	Verified
Dominican Republic	Verified	-	-
Ecuador	Verified	-	Verified
Estonia	Verified	Under verification	-
Eswatini	-	Verified	-
Faroe Islands	-	-	Verified
Finland	Verified	Verified	Verified
France	Verified	Verified	Verified
French Guiana	Verified	Verified	Verified

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
French Polynesia	Verified	-	Verified
Gabon	Under verification*	-	-
Gambia	Verified	-	-
Georgia	Verified	-	-
Germany	Verified	Verified	Verified
Ghana	Verified	Verified	-
Gibraltar	Under verification	-	-
Greece	Verified	Verified	-
Grenada	Verified	-	-
Guadeloupe	Verified	Verified*	-
Guyana	-	-	Verified
Hungary	Verified	Under verification	-
Iceland	Verified	-	-
India	Verified	Verified	Verified
Indonesia	Verified	Verified*	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Verified	Verified*	-
Iraq	Verified	-	-
Ireland	Verified	Verified	Under verification
Israel	Verified	Verified	Under verification*
Italy	Verified	Under verification	Verified
Jamaica	Verified	-	-
Japan	Verified	Verified	Verified
Jordan	Verified	Verified	Verified
Kazakhstan	Under verification	Under verification	-

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Kenya	Under verification	Verified	-
Kosovo <sup>[1]</sup>	Verified	-	-
Kuwait	Verified	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Verified	Verified	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Verified	-	-
Latvia	Verified	Verified	Under verification*
Lebanon	Verified	-	-
Lesotho	-	Verified	-
Libya	Verified	Verified	-
Liechtenstein	Verified	-	-
Lithuania	Verified	Verified	-
Luxembourg	Verified	Verified	Under verification
Madagascar	-	Verified*	-
Malawi	Verified	Verified	-
Malaysia	Verified	Verified	-
Malta	Verified	Under verification	Verified
Martinique	Verified	Verified*	-
Mauritius	Under verification	Under verification*	-
Mayotte	Verified	Verified	-
Mexico	Verified	Verified*	Verified
Monaco	Verified	Under verification	-
Montenegro	Verified	-	-
Morocco	Verified	-	-
Mozambique	-	Verified	-

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Namibia	-	Verified	-
Nepal	Verified	-	-
Netherlands	Verified	Verified	Verified
New Caledonia	Verified	-	-
New Zealand	Verified	Verified	Under verification
Niger	Under verification*	-	-
Nigeria	Verified	-	-
North Macedonia	Verified	Verified	-
Norway	Verified	Verified	Verified
occupied Palestinian territory	Verified	Verified	-
Oman	Verified	-	-
Pakistan	Verified	Under verification*	Under verification*
Panama	Verified	Verified	Verified
Paraguay	-	-	Verified
Peru	Verified	-	Verified
Philippines	Verified	Verified	Verified
Poland	Verified	Under verification	Under verification
Portugal	Verified	Verified	Under verification
Puerto Rico	Verified	Verified	Verified
Qatar	Verified	Verified	-
Republic of Korea	Verified	Verified	Verified
Republic of Moldova	Under verification	-	-
Réunion	Verified	Verified	Verified
Romania	Verified	Verified	Verified

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Russian Federation	Verified	Under verification	-
Rwanda	Under verification	Under verification	-
Saint Barthélemy	Verified	-	-
Saint Lucia	Verified	-	-
Saint Martin	Verified	Verified	-
Saudi Arabia	Verified	-	-
Senegal	Verified	-	-
Serbia	Verified	-	-
Seychelles	-	Under verification*	-
Singapore	Verified	Verified	-
Sint Maarten	Verified	-	-
Slovakia	Verified	Under verification	-
Slovenia	Verified	Verified	Under verification
South Africa	Verified	Verified	-
Spain	Verified	Verified	Verified
Sri Lanka	Verified	Verified	-
Suriname	Verified	Verified	Verified
Sweden	Verified	Verified	Under verification
Switzerland	Verified	Verified	Under verification
Thailand	Verified	Verified	-
The United Kingdom	Verified	Verified	Verified
Togo	Verified	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	Verified	-	Verified

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Tunisia	Verified	-	-
Turkey	Verified	Under verification	Under verification
Turks and Caicos Islands	Verified	-	-
Ukraine	Under verification	Under verification	-
United Arab Emirates	Verified	Verified	Verified
United Republic of Tanzania	-	Under verification	-
United States of America	Verified	Verified	Verified
Uruguay	Verified	-	Verified

\*Newly reported in this update.

"Verified" indicates that information for this variant was received by WHO from official sources.

"Under verification" indicates that information for this variant was received by WHO from unofficial sources and will be reviewed as more information become available.

Variant P.1 for Saint Martin was excluded this week based on further information received.

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

Country/Territory/Area	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)
Uzbekistan	Verified	Under verification	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	-	-	Verified
Viet Nam	Verified	Verified	-
Wallis and Futuna	Verified	-	-
Zambia	-	Verified	-
Zimbabwe	-	Verified	-

### 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](mailto: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](https://covid19.who.int) for the most up-to-date data. Global totals include 746 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.

<sup>[1]</sup> 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.

<sup>i</sup> 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).

<sup>ii</sup> 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 subcategorizations 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.

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