

# COVID-19 Weekly Epidemiological Update

Data as received by WHO from national authorities, as of 14 March 2021, 10 am CET

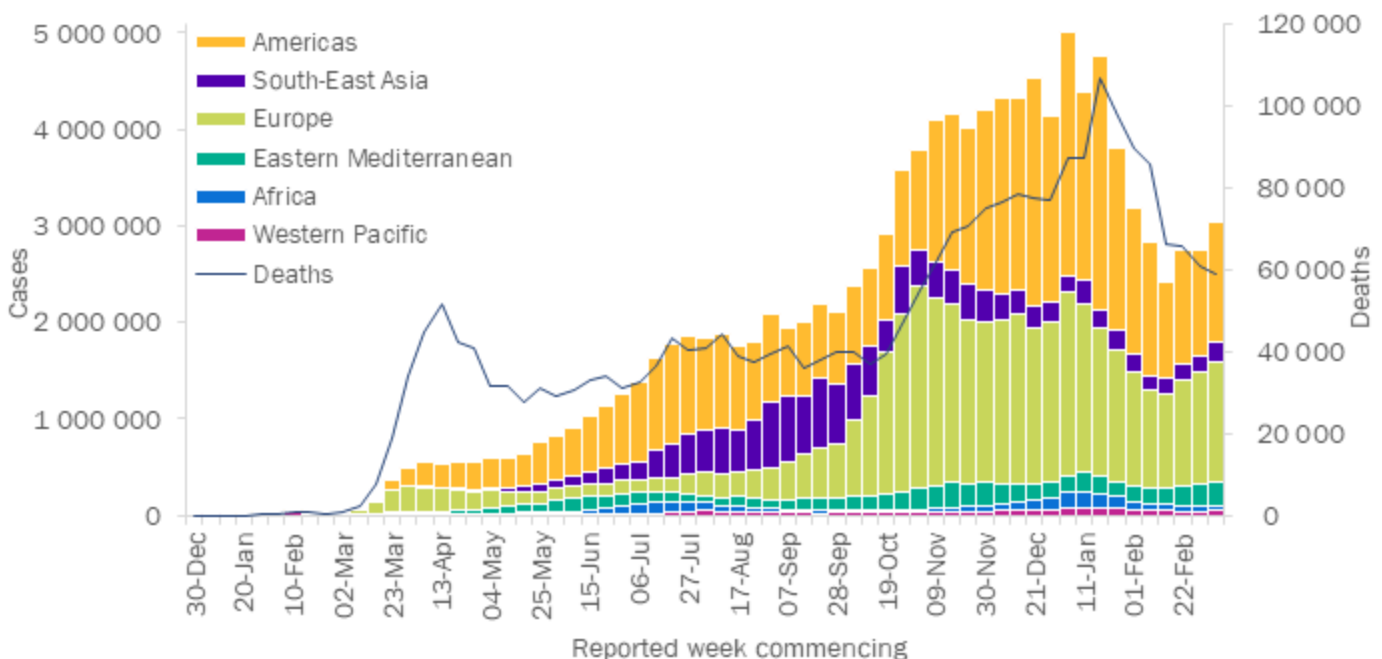
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## Global overview

New cases continue to rise globally, increasing by 10% in the past week to over 3 million new reported cases (Table 1). The number of new cases peaked in [early January](#) 2021 when there were just under 5 million cases reported in one week. New cases then declined to just under 2.5 million cases by the [week commencing 15 February](#). However, for the past three weeks new cases have increased. This week, the Americas and Europe continue to account for over 80% of new cases and new deaths, with rises in new cases seen in all regions apart from Africa, where incidence rates remained similar to the previous week. New deaths on the other hand continue to decline and are now under 60 000, since peaking in the week commencing [18 January](#) (when there were over 95 000 new deaths in the week). The last time when there were fewer than 60 000 new weekly deaths was four months ago, in the week commencing [9 November](#). This week, although new deaths declined globally, they rose in two WHO regions; the Eastern Mediterranean (by 7%) and the Western Pacific (by 14%).

Figure 1. COVID-19 cases reported weekly by WHO Region, and global deaths, as of 14 March 2021\*\*



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

The highest numbers of new cases were reported from Brazil (494 153 new cases; 20% increase), the United States of America (461 190 new cases; 8% increase), France (161 159 new cases; 12% increase), Italy (155 076 new cases; 12% increase), and India (148 249 new cases; 30% increase).

**Table 1. Newly reported and cumulative COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths, by WHO Region, as of 14 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	1 241 439 (41%)	13%	52 763 406 (44%)	30 596 (52%)	-6%	1 268 186 (48%)
Europe	1 236 697 (41%)	6%	41 043 949 (34%)	20 977 (36%)	-1%	906 843 (34%)
South-East Asia	199 924 (7%)	19%	13 884 294 (12%)	2 141 (4%)	-3%	212 355 (8%)
Eastern Mediterranean	251 375 (8%)	14%	6 860 070 (6%)	2 955 (5%)	7%	150 173 (6%)
Africa	54 225 (2%)	0%	2 948 236 (2%)	1 309 (2%)	-6%	74 685 (3%)
Western Pacific	49 553 (2%)	19%	1 711 830 (1%)	720 (1%)	14%	30 357 (1%)
<b>Global</b>	<b>3 033 213 (100%)</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>119 212 530 (100%)</b>	<b>58 698 (100%)</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>2 642 612 (100%)</b>

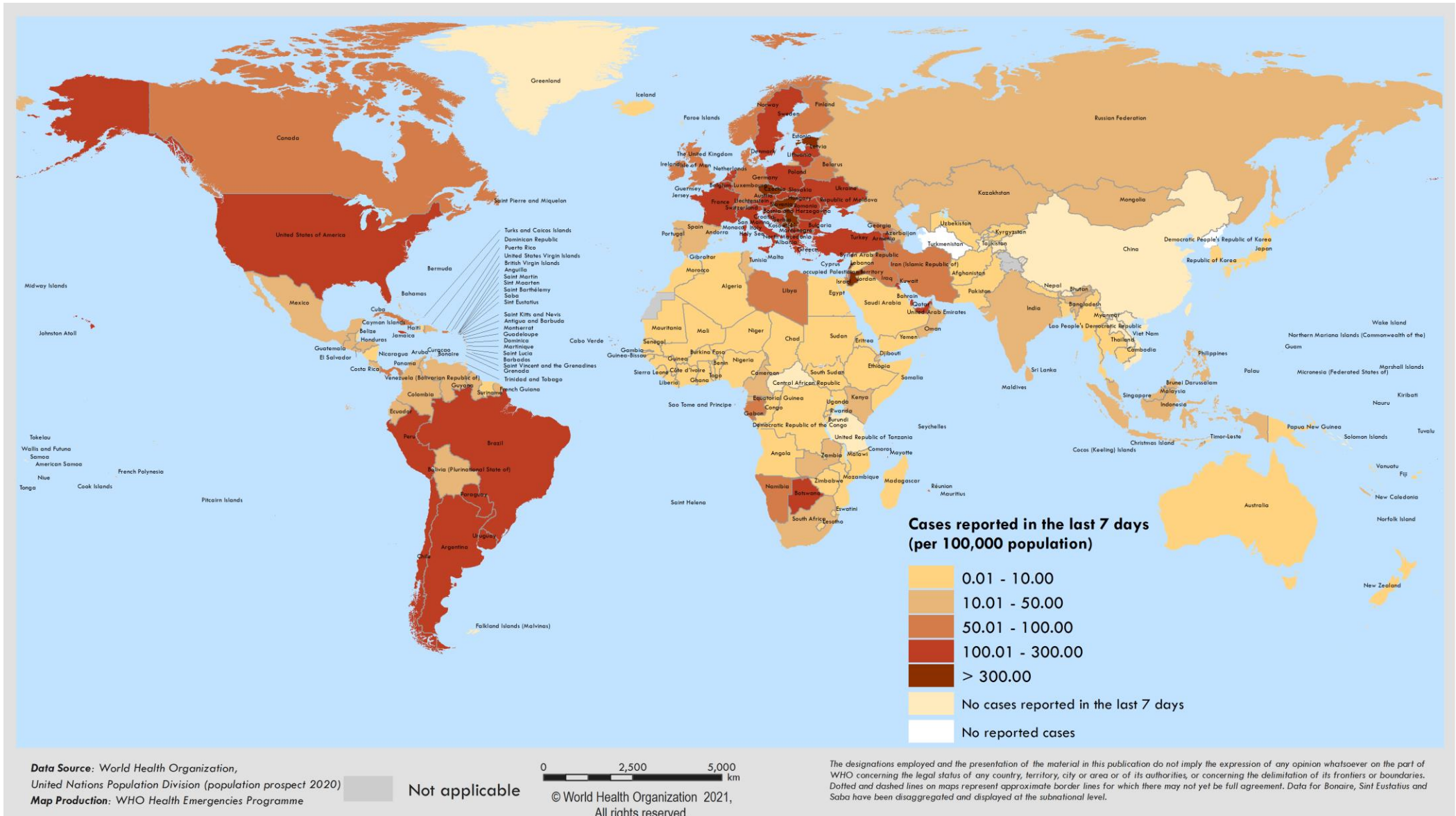
\*Percent change in the number of newly confirmed cases/deaths in past seven days, compared to seven days prior. Regional percentages rounded to the nearest whole number; global totals may not equal 100%.

\*\*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, 8-14 March 2021\*\*



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

## Special Focus: Building and maintaining trust - what countries should do to prepare communities for a COVID-19 vaccine, treatment, or a new test

As we move to the next critical phase of the response, when vaccines and other biomedical tools become more widely available, building trust and engaging communities remains essential. We have learned from previous epidemic responses that when communities fully engage and actively participate in the full cycle of planning, delivery and assessment for new biomedical tools, demand for these tools increases, leading to widespread and effective uptake and use.

### Addressing community concerns

Social-behavioral data tell us that we have much to do in order to build and sustain trust in communities around the world.

People have concerns over the safety of vaccines and other biomedical tools made with unprecedented speed and with new technologies. These concerns must be acknowledged and addressed by providing individuals and communities with actionable, timely and credible health information from trusted sources and by providing the space and follow-up necessary to work through these concerns with trusted health or community leaders. Past epidemics have shown us just how quickly and widely individual or community fears can spread if not dealt with in a timely and comprehensive way.

Recent studies suggest that around 65% of global populations surveyed are willing to be vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine.<sup>1</sup> But this has fluctuated over time. The proportion of those likely to accept a COVID-19 vaccine varies significantly between regions and countries and within countries. The barriers to vaccine uptake are likely to be influenced by a large range of factors.<sup>2</sup> These include exposure to misinformation and rumours, which can negatively impact on vaccine confidence, as well as the role local health care professionals play in promoting vaccine uptake among their patients and communities.<sup>3</sup>

As the pandemic becomes protracted, pandemic fatigue is increasing. The growing fatigue, the stress caused by uncertainty, lower risk perceptions, and reduced trust in government responses, are taking a toll on the fabric of our communities. This has already led to stigma and discrimination in some settings as well as protests against public health and social measures in many countries.

This is why since the beginning of the pandemic, WHO has promoted and provided guidance on implementing a whole-of-society approach to ensure the widest array of stakeholders are actively involved in the introduction of new biomedical tools, while also supporting communities' broader trust in their health systems.

One of the ways WHO is supporting countries strengthen their engagement and empowerment strategies is through the publication of the [10 Steps to Community Readiness – What countries should do to prepare communities for a COVID-19 vaccine, treatment, or new test.](#)

This is a new tool, developed by WHO, UNICEF, IFRC and the Global Outbreak and Alert Response Network (GOARN) through the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Collective Service (a new partnership launched in June 2020), to strengthen coordination and quality of practice for the COVID-19 pandemic response.

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<sup>1</sup> Johns Hopkins University, WHO, GOARN, Facebook, MIT (2021) KAP COVID-19 - Vaccine acceptance around the world. <https://ccp.jhu.edu/kap-covid/vaccine-acceptance>

<sup>2</sup> Anthrologica (2020) Literature analysis: norms and practices relevant to COVID-19 in the Middle East and North Africa Region.

<sup>3</sup> PERC (2020) Responding to COVID-19 in Africa: using data to find a balance Part II. <https://preventepidemics.org/covid19/perc/>

Figure 3: 10 Steps to Community Readiness



The tool is built around the recognition that the empowerment of people and communities is not an abstract idea, and there are concrete and measurable steps that can be taken to ensure citizens are engaged and ready to support new biomedical tools.

Though communication needs may be slightly different for each step, the principles that promote their safe and successful introduction remain the same.

The steps build on well-established RCCE principles that put communities at the heart of the roll-out of new vaccines, treatments, and tests, and promote trust – the critical ingredient for all community action.

With the imminent arrival of new biomedical tools, investments in coordinated and proactive community engagement approaches, such as the 10 Steps to Community Readiness, are now needed more than ever. These approaches not only support the widest possible uptake of new tools but also support the continued maintenance of protective behaviours, such as mask wearing and physical distancing.

**Additional resources:**

- [Tools guidance and job aids to support implementing each of the 10 steps that lead to community readiness](#)
- [Ways the RCCE Collective Service supporting regions and countries](#)
- [Guidance on how to ensure people centered and community led approaches underpin the COVID-19 response](#)

## Special Focus: Update on SARS-CoV-2 Variants of Concern

WHO, in collaboration with national authorities, institutions and researchers, continues to monitor the public health events associated with SARS-CoV-2 variants. Further information on the background of the variants of concern (VOCs) is available in previously published editions of the [Weekly Epidemiological Update](#). Here we provide an update on the geographical distribution of the three VOCs, considered as such by WHO and as reported by countries, territories and areas (hereafter countries) as of 16 March 2021; and emerging variants of interest (VOIs).

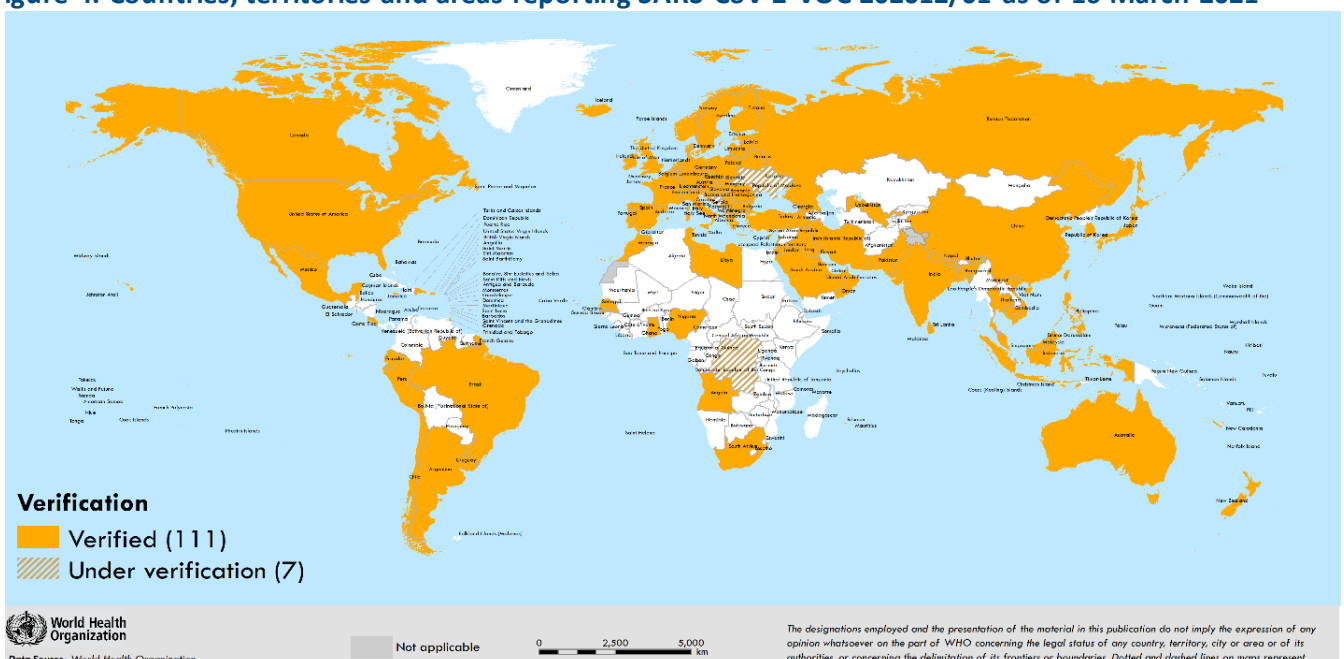
As surveillance activities, including systematic genomic sequencing, are strengthened at local and national levels to detect cases infected with SARS-CoV-2 variants, the number of countries reporting VOCs has continued to increase (Table 2, Figures 4-6, Annex 2). This information should be interpreted with due consideration of limitations of ongoing surveillance, including but not limited to differences between countries in sequencing capacity and which samples are prioritized 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 2: Overview of emerging information on key variants of concern, as of 16 March 2021\***

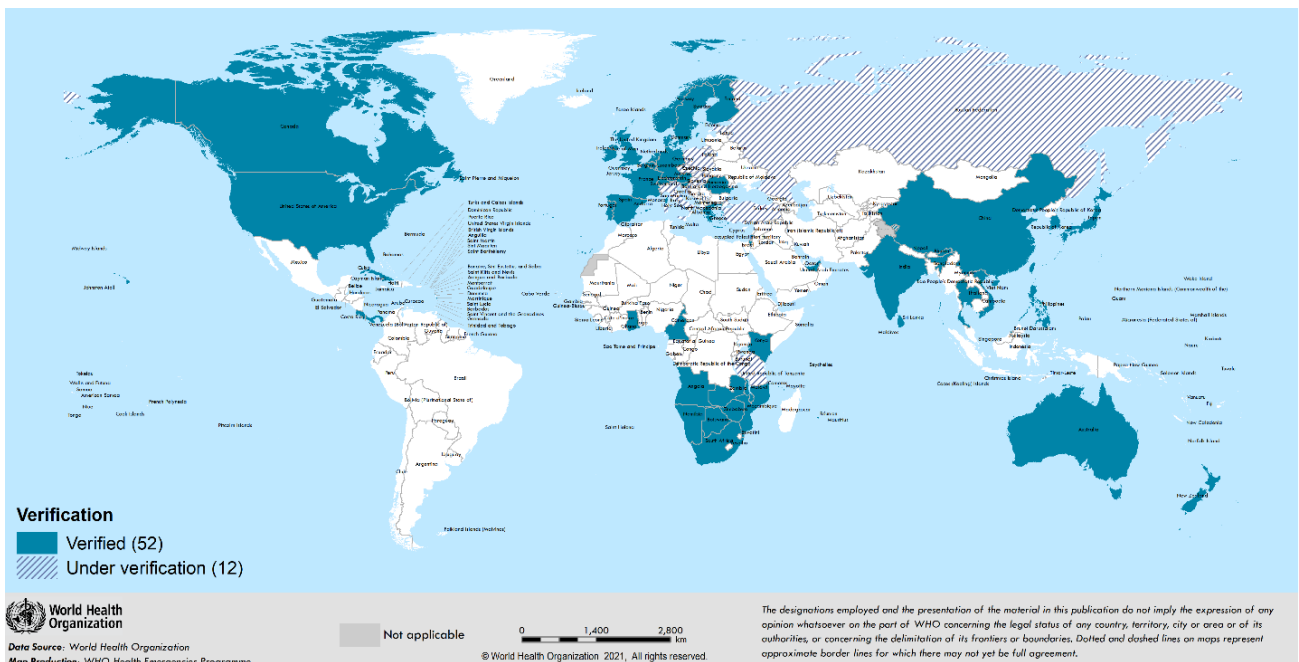
Nextstrain clade	20I/501Y.V1	20H/501Y.V2 <sup>†</sup>	20J/501Y.V3
PANGO lineage	B.1.1.7	B.1.351	B.1.1.28.1, alias <b>P.1</b> <sup>†</sup>
GISAID clade	GR	GH	GR
Alternate names	<b>VOC 202012/01</b> <sup>†</sup>	VOC 202012/02	-
First detected by	United Kingdom	South Africa	Brazil / Japan
Earliest sample date	20 September 2020	Early August 2020	December 2020
Key spike mutations	H69/V70 deletion; Y144 deletion; N501Y; A570D; 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)**	118 (7)	64 (6)	38 (6)

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

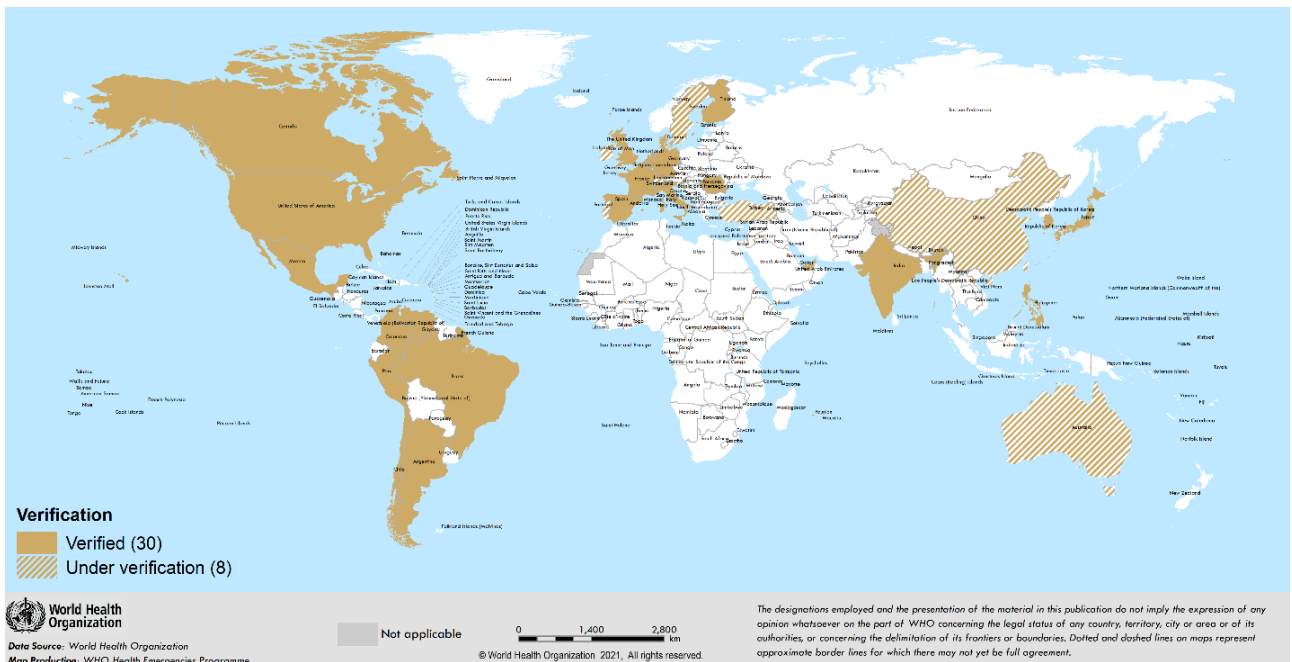
**Figure 4. Countries, territories and areas reporting SARS-CoV-2 VOC 202012/01 as of 16 March 2021**



**Figure 5. Countries, territories and areas reporting SARS-CoV-2 variant 501Y.V2 as of 16 March 2021**



**Figure 6. Countries, territories and areas reporting SARS-CoV-2 variant P.1 as of 16 March 2021**



**Emerging variants of interest (VOIs)**

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 on public health and social measures (PHSM). Systems have been established to detect “signals” of potential variants of interest or concern, 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](#)). Such signals are currently under assessment, and as new variants of interest VOIs or VOCs are determined, WHO is committed to highlighting these to support prioritization for further monitoring and assessment.

A SARS-CoV-2 variant, labelled CAL.20C/L452R (based upon the NextStrain subclade and key mutation), spanning PANGO lineages B.1.427 and B.1.429, has been designated as a VOI by WHO based on recent assessments and emerging evidence. This variant is characterized by a combination of three mutations in the receptor binding domain (RBD), namely S13I, W152C, L452R, of which the focus is on the L452R mutation. It was first detected during a local increase in COVID-19 cases in California, United States of America in June 2020. Surveillance has shown that it has since contributed to a substantive proportion of local COVID-19 cases in California, and has been detected in all US states and at least 26 other countries to date<sup>1-4</sup>. Outside of the US, reported detections of this VOI are currently limited to a relatively low number of sequences, suggesting it has not yet resulted in widespread disease in other countries.

The assessment as a VOI follows preliminary, emerging evidence that this variant may be associated with phenotypic impacts which may pose an increased public health risk and COVID-19 control measures compared to other variants. This includes a possible increase in transmissibility,<sup>1</sup> mixed findings on potentially higher infectivity (based on PCR cycle thresholds as a proxy),<sup>1,5,6</sup> and a slight reduction in neutralization for sera from recovered patients clinically diagnosed with COVID-19 and in vaccine recipients.<sup>1,7</sup> The L452R mutation has been associated with a reduction in neutralization of monoclonal antibodies but further investigations are ongoing<sup>8,9</sup>. The impact of this variant on disease severity is under investigation. These are preliminary findings, include non-peer review studies, and require further investigations. WHO is working with US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the WHO Virus Evolution Working Group to further assess this VOI.

### **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 all circulating SARS-CoV-2 viruses and variants by using established disease control methods, are critical aspects of the global strategy to reduce the occurrence of mutations that have negative public health implications. PHSM and infection prevention and control measures inside and outside of health facilities remain critically important to curb the spread of SARS-CoV-2, including newly reported variants. Evidence from multiple countries with extensive transmission of VOCs has indicated that the implementation of physical distancing and other PHSM, as well as 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.

On 25 February 2021, [proposed working definitions of SARS-CoV-2 Variants of Interest and Variants of Concern](#) were published. As SARS-CoV-2 is continuously evolving, and new signals of potential VOIs and VOCs are frequently detected, WHO aims to assess potential VOCs based on the risk posed to global public health. 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.

If potential VOIs or VOCs are detected, Member States are requested to inform WHO through established WHO Country or Regional Office reporting channels, submit genome sequences to publicly available databases (e.g., GISAID), and perform field and laboratory investigations (where appropriate) to improve understanding of potential impacts.

### **Additional resources**

- [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](#)
- [Proposed working definitions of SARS-CoV-2 Variants of Interest and Variants of Concern](#)
- [Disease Outbreak News on SARS-CoV-2 Variants, 31 December 2020](#)



## References

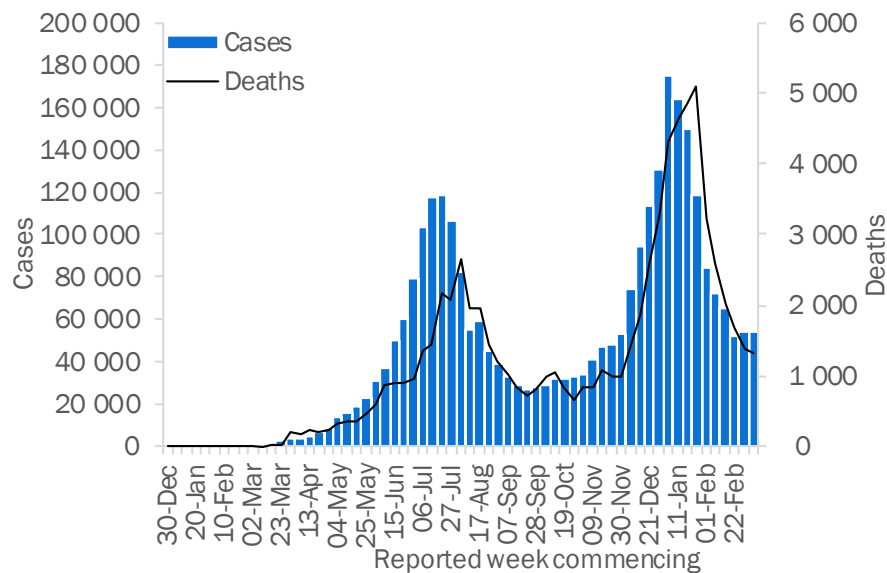
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## WHO regional overviews

### African Region

The African Region reported over 54 000 new cases, a number similar to last week, while deaths decreased by 6% compared to the previous week with just over 1300 deaths reported. The decreasing trend in deaths has been observed since early February 2021. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from Ethiopia (9025 new cases; 7.9 new cases per 100 000 population; a 29% increase), South Africa (8208 new cases; 13.8 new cases per 100 000; a 3% increase), and Kenya (5476 new cases; 10.2 new cases per 100 000; a 226% increase).

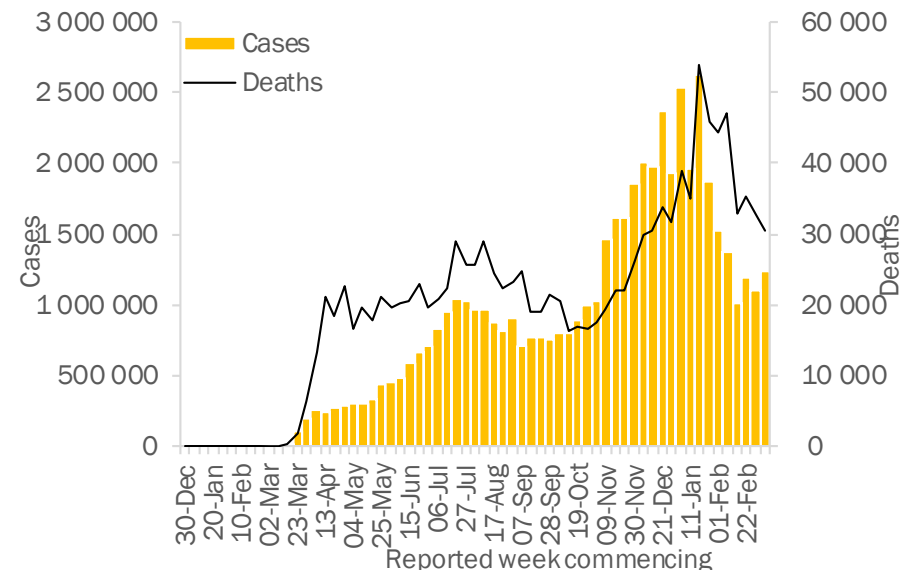
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from South Africa (614 new deaths; 1.0 new deaths per 100 000 population; a 13% decrease), Ethiopia (120 new deaths; 0.1 new deaths per 100 000; an 82% increase), and Botswana (65 new deaths; 2.8 new deaths per 100 000; a 33% increase).



### Region of the Americas

The Region of the Americas reported over 1.2 million new cases and over 30 000 new deaths, a 13% increase and a 6% decrease respectively compared to the previous week. Deaths continued to decrease for the second consecutive week. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from Brazil (494 153 new cases; 232.5 new cases per 100 000; a 20% increase), the United States of America (461 190 new cases; 139.3 new cases per 100 000; an 8% increase), and Peru (52 763 new cases; 160.0 new cases per 100 000; a 58% increase).

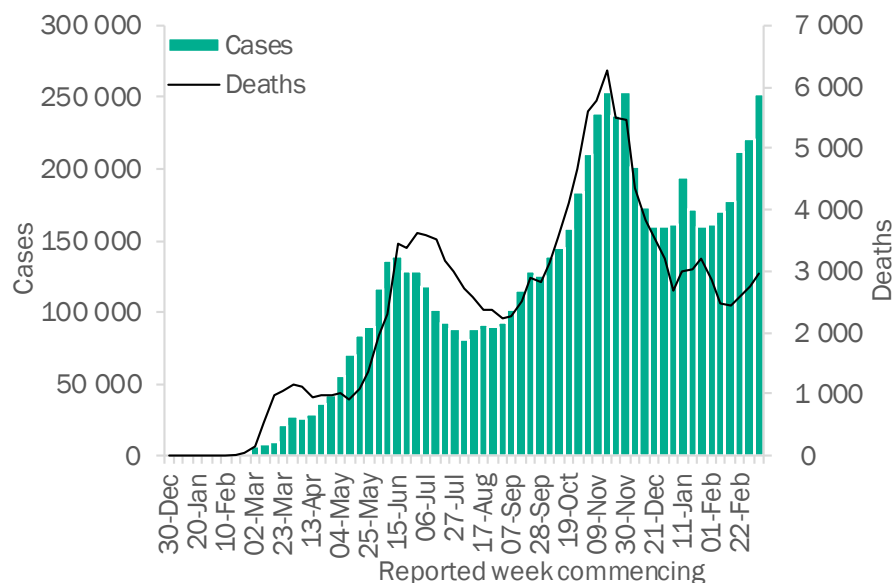
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from Brazil (12 335 new deaths; 5.8 new deaths per 100 000; a 24% increase), the United States of America (9381 new deaths; 2.8 new deaths per 100 000; a 24% decrease), and Mexico (4273 new deaths; 3.3 new deaths per 100 000; a 16% decrease). These three countries accounted for 85% of deaths reported in the Americas this week.



## Eastern Mediterranean Region

The Eastern Mediterranean Region reported over 251 000 new cases and just under 3000 new deaths, a 14% and a 7% increase respectively compared to the previous week. New weekly cases have increased for the past five weeks and deaths have increased for the past three weeks. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from the Islamic Republic of Iran (65 890 new cases; 78.4 new cases per 100 000; a 31% increase), Jordan (47 585 new cases; 466.4 new cases per 100 000; a 36% increase), and Iraq (31 129 new cases; 77.4 new cases per 100 000; a 1% increase).

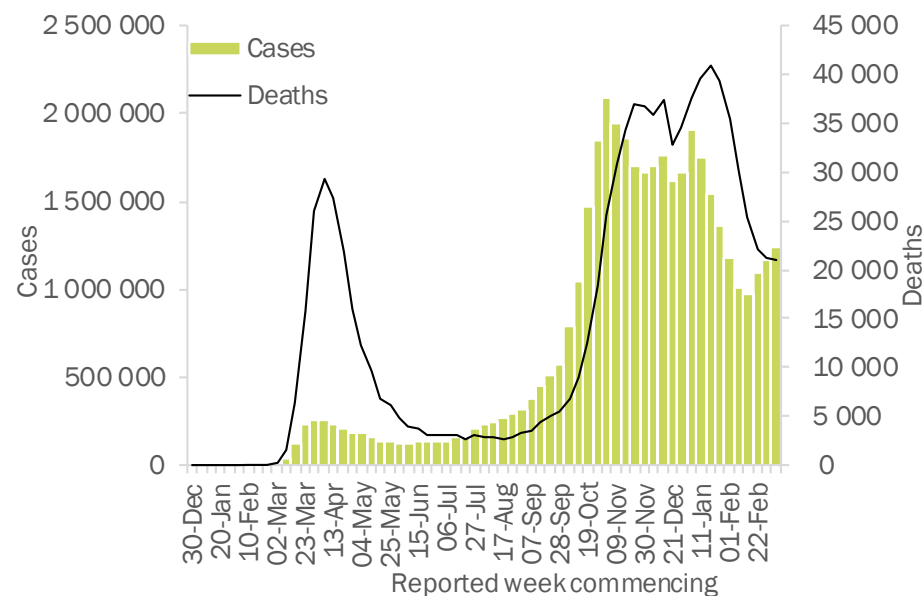
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from the Islamic Republic of Iran (630 new deaths; 0.8 new deaths per 100 000; an 18% increase), Jordan (385 new deaths; 3.8 new deaths per 100 000; a 71% increase), and Lebanon (321 new deaths; 4.7 new deaths per 100 000; an 11% decrease).



## European Region

The European Region reported over 1.2 million new cases and just under 21 000 new deaths, a 6% increase and a 1% decrease respectively compared to the previous week. Cases in the Region have been steadily increasing over the past three weeks while trends in new deaths have been consistently declining for the past eight weeks. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from France (161 159 new cases; 246.9 new cases per 100 000; a 12% increase), Italy (155 076 new cases; 256.5 new cases per 100 000; a 12% increase), and Poland (111 718 new cases; 295.2 new cases per 100 000; a 27% increase).

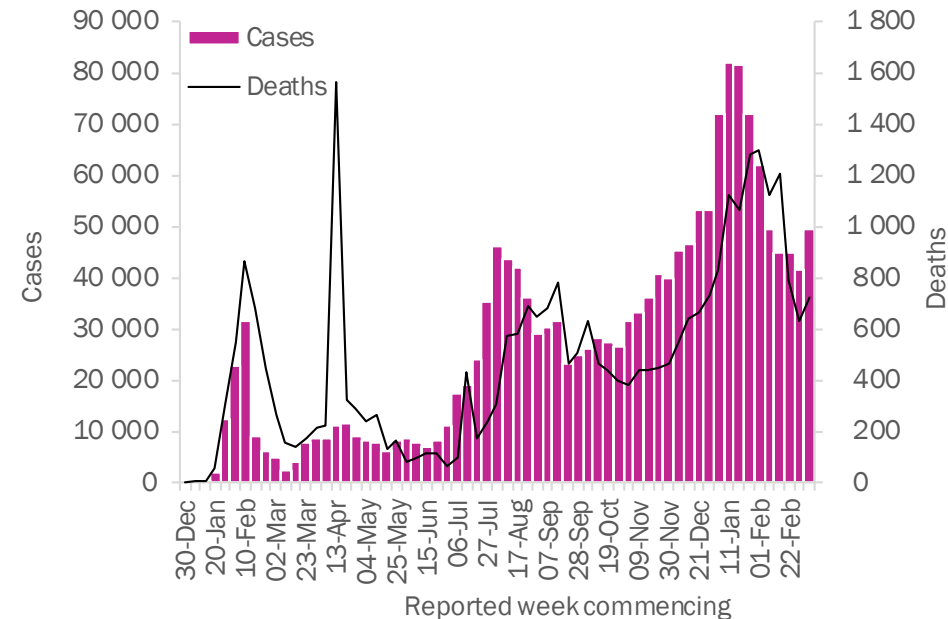
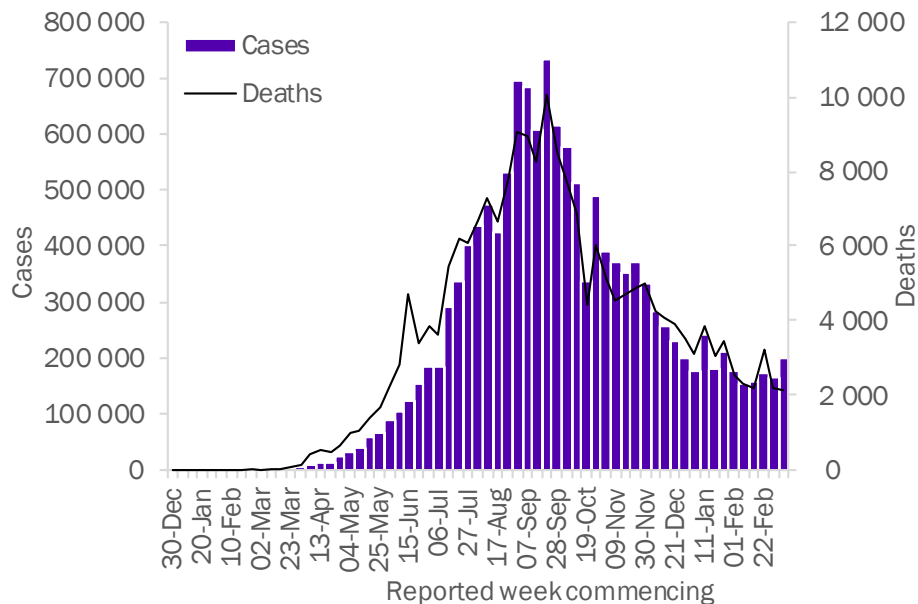
The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from the Russian Federation (2990 new deaths; 2.0 new deaths per 100 000; similar to the previous week), Italy (2303 new deaths; 3.8 new deaths per 100 000; an 11% increase), and Poland (1893 new deaths; 5.0 new deaths per 100 000; a 25% increase).



## South-East Asia Region

The South-East Asia Region reported just under 200 000 new cases and just over 2100 new deaths, a 19% increase and a 3% decrease respectively compared to the previous week. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from India (148 249 new cases; 10.7 new cases per 100 000; a 30% increase), Indonesia (40 905 new cases; 15.0 new cases per 100 000; a 9% decrease), and Bangladesh (6512 new cases; 4.0 new cases per 100 000; a 67% increase).

The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from Indonesia (1175 new deaths; 0.4 new deaths per 100 000; similar to the previous week), India (851 new deaths; 0.1 new deaths per 100 000; a 21% increase), and Bangladesh (76 new deaths; <0.1 new deaths per 100 000; a 49% increase).



## Western Pacific Region

The Western Pacific Region reported just under 50 000 new cases and over 700 new deaths, a 19% and a 14% increase respectively compared to the previous week. This is the first time in seven weeks that an increase in new cases has been reported with new deaths also showing an uptick. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from the Philippines (25 473 new cases; 23.2 new cases per 100 000; a 51% increase), Malaysia (10 632 new cases; 32.8 new cases per 100 000; a 21% decrease), and Japan (7917 new cases; 6.3 new cases per 100 000; a 10% increase).

The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from Japan (333 new deaths; 0.3 new deaths per 100 000; a 9% decrease), the Philippines (301 new deaths; 0.3 new deaths per 100 000; a 71% increase), and Malaysia (40 new deaths; 0.1 new deaths per 100 000; an 11% decrease).

## Key weekly updates

### WHO Director-General's key message

[Opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 – 12 March 2021](#): *The inequitable distribution of vaccines remains the biggest threat to ending the pandemic and driving a global recovery.*

### International Women's Day: Women and COVID-19

- [WHO signs MoU with Women in Global Health on International Women's Day](#)
- [Devastatingly pervasive: 1 in 3 women globally experience violence](#)
- [Women scientists capture public attention as COVID-19 rages across the world](#)

### COVID-19 Vaccines

- [Waive COVID vaccine patents to put world on war footing](#)
- [WHO adds Janssen vaccine to list of safe and effective emergency tools against COVID-19](#)
- [GACVS COVID-19 Vaccine Safety subcommittee meeting to review reports on influenza-like illness in individuals vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccines](#)

### COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund

- [COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund marks first anniversary and appeals for continued support](#)

### ACT Accelerator strategy and budget

- [ACT-Accelerator releases prioritised strategy and budget for 2021 to change the course of the evolving COVID-19 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](#)

## 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 14 March 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>54 225</b>	<b>2 948 236</b>	<b>262.8</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>74 685</b>	<b>6.7</b>	
Ethiopia	9 025	174 054	151.4	120	2 540	2.2	Community transmission
South Africa	8 208	1 528 414	2 577.0	614	51 261	86.4	Community transmission
Kenya	5 476	112 805	209.8	38	1 908	3.5	Community transmission
Cameroon	3 274	38 988	146.9	37	588	2.2	Community transmission
Zambia	2 463	84 474	459.5	37	1 153	6.3	Community transmission
Botswana	2 440	34 098	1 450.0	65	424	18.0	Community transmission
Côte d'Ivoire	2 369	37 304	141.4	11	211	0.8	Community transmission
Nigeria	2 300	160 537	77.9	49	2 013	1.0	Community transmission
Mozambique	2 165	64 296	205.7	36	722	2.3	Community transmission
Ghana	1 670	87 762	282.4	45	685	2.2	Community transmission
Namibia	1 559	41 025	1 614.6	22	458	18.0	Community transmission
Madagascar	1 201	21 356	77.1	26	326	1.2	Community transmission
Gabon	1 143	16 660	748.5	6	96	4.3	Community transmission
Senegal	1 094	36 726	219.3	47	955	5.7	Community transmission
Guinea	1 052	17 592	134.0	9	102	0.8	Community transmission
Algeria	1 039	115 143	262.6	24	3 034	6.9	Community transmission
South Sudan	752	9 429	84.2	2	104	0.9	Community transmission
Rwanda	717	20 143	155.5	9	276	2.1	Community transmission
Togo	528	8 049	97.2	3	93	1.1	Community transmission
Democratic Republic of the Congo	469	26 937	30.1	5	717	0.8	Community transmission
Benin	430	6 501	53.6	6	81	0.7	Community transmission
Malawi	391	32 789	171.4	15	1 082	5.7	Community transmission
Mali	353	8 862	43.8	2	360	1.8	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>
Cabo Verde	311	16 035	2 884.1	4	156	28.1	Community transmission
Angola	268	21 323	64.9	8	520	1.6	Community transmission
Equatorial Guinea	233	6 562	467.7	2	98	7.0	Community transmission
Seychelles	223	3 173	3 226.3	1	15	15.3	Community transmission
Zimbabwe	211	36 471	245.4	16	1 501	10.1	Community transmission
Burkina Faso	197	12 350	59.1	1	144	0.7	Community transmission
Gambia	180	4 939	204.4	1	153	6.3	Community transmission
Congo	150	9 329	169.1	0	131	2.4	Community transmission
Burundi	142	2 441	20.5	0	3	0.0	Community transmission
Sao Tome and Principe	140	2 078	948.2	1	32	14.6	Community transmission
Chad	127	4 288	26.1	13	153	0.9	Community transmission
Guinea-Bissau	124	3 436	174.6	3	52	2.6	Community transmission
Niger	117	4 857	20.1	9	181	0.7	Community transmission
Eritrea	116	3 038	85.7	0	7	0.2	Community transmission
Mauritania	101	17 410	374.4	0	442	9.5	Community transmission
Uganda	92	40 544	88.6	0	334	0.7	Community transmission
Mauritius	71	691	54.3	0	10	0.8	Clusters of cases
Eswatini	61	17 234	1 485.5	3	661	57.0	Community transmission
Comoros	32	3 623	416.6	1	146	16.8	Community transmission
Sierra Leone	19	3 937	49.4	0	79	1.0	Community transmission
Lesotho	8	10 530	491.5	2	309	14.4	Community transmission
Liberia	6	2 030	40.1	0	85	1.7	Community transmission
Central African Republic	0	5 021	104.0	0	63	1.3	Community transmission
United Republic of Tanzania	0	509	0.9	0	21	0.0	Pending
<b>Territories<sup>iii</sup></b>							
Réunion	676	13 801	1 541.5	12	71	7.9	Community transmission
Mayotte	502	18 642	6 833.2	4	129	47.3	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>
<b>Americas</b>	<b>1 241 439</b>	<b>52 763 406</b>	<b>5 158.8</b>	<b>30 596</b>	<b>1 268 186</b>	<b>124.0</b>	
Brazil	494 153	11 363 380	5 346.0	12 335	275 105	129.4	Community transmission
United States of America	461 190	29 063 401	8 780.4	9 381	528 456	159.7	Community transmission
Peru	52 763	1 402 610	4 254.0	1 358	48 664	147.6	Community transmission
Argentina	45 311	2 192 025	4 850.1	776	53 646	118.7	Community transmission
Mexico	38 466	2 157 771	1 673.6	4 273	193 851	150.4	Community transmission
Chile	34 896	885 379	4 631.6	566	21 574	112.9	Community transmission
Colombia	25 035	2 294 617	4 509.6	650	60 950	119.8	Community transmission
Canada	21 472	903 233	2 393.2	212	22 404	59.4	Community transmission
Paraguay	11 782	177 593	2 489.9	158	3 436	48.2	Community transmission
Ecuador	7 723	300 666	1 704.2	195	16 215	91.9	Community transmission
Uruguay	7 145	69 074	1 988.5	52	689	19.8	Community transmission
Cuba	6 473	60 558	534.7	25	366	3.2	Community transmission
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5 027	258 324	2 213.0	114	11 903	102.0	Community transmission
Jamaica	4 609	29 912	1 010.1	38	484	16.3	Community transmission
Honduras	4 148	177 168	1 788.7	78	4 325	43.7	Community transmission
Guatemala	3 637	181 974	1 015.7	79	6 546	36.5	Community transmission
Panama	3 483	347 226	8 047.4	74	5 981	138.6	Community transmission
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3 430	144 786	509.2	51	1 422	5.0	Community transmission
Dominican Republic	2 956	245 616	2 264.2	51	3 213	29.6	Community transmission
Costa Rica	2 453	209 093	4 104.6	29	2 862	56.2	Community transmission
El Salvador	1 286	62 086	957.2	51	1 945	30.0	Community transmission
Guyana	340	9 069	1 153.0	6	206	26.2	Clusters of cases
Saint Lucia	175	3 989	2 172.3	5	48	26.1	Community transmission
Barbados	174	3 391	1 180.0	0	37	12.9	Community transmission
Antigua and Barbuda	149	962	982.3	6	27	27.6	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>
Haiti	96	12 632	110.8	0	250	2.2	Community transmission
Bahamas	64	8 680	2 207.3	3	185	47.0	Clusters of cases
Suriname	46	9 012	1 536.2	1	176	30.0	Clusters of cases
Nicaragua	40	5 216	78.7	1	175	2.6	Community transmission
Trinidad and Tobago	40	7 769	555.1	1	140	10.0	Community transmission
Belize	35	12 370	3 110.9	1	316	79.5	Community transmission
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	22	1 680	1 514.3	0	8	7.2	Community transmission
Dominica	12	156	216.7	0	0	0.0	Clusters of cases
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	43	80.8	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Grenada	0	151	134.2	0	1	0.9	Sporadic cases
<b>Territories<sup>iii</sup></b>							
Puerto Rico	1 501	102 567	3 585.2	21	2 077	72.6	Community transmission
Guadeloupe	267	10 725	2 680.4	0	168	42.0	Community transmission
Aruba	263	8 272	7 747.8	2	77	72.1	Community transmission
Bonaire	178	633	3 026.5	1	6	28.7	Community transmission
Curaçao	164	4 915	2 995.3	0	22	13.4	Community transmission
Martinique	151	7 037	1 875.2	0	47	12.5	Community transmission
French Guiana	71	16 764	5 612.7	0	87	29.1	Community transmission
Saint Barthélemy	54	725	7 334.3	1	1	10.1	Clusters of cases
United States Virgin Islands	53	2 767	2 649.7	0	25	23.9	Community transmission
Saint Martin	31	1 612	4 169.8	0	12	31.0	Community transmission
Turks and Caicos Islands	28	2 200	5 682.1	1	15	38.7	Clusters of cases
Cayman Islands	17	468	712.1	0	2	3.0	Sporadic cases
Bermuda	13	735	1 180.3	0	12	19.3	Sporadic cases
Sint Maarten	12	2 078	4 845.9	0	27	63.0	Community transmission
Anguilla	3	21	140.0	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
British Virgin Islands	0	154	509.3	0	1	3.3	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>
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
<b>Eastern Mediterranean</b>	<b>251 375</b>	<b>6 860 070</b>	<b>938.7</b>	<b>2 955</b>	<b>150 173</b>	<b>20.5</b>	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	65 890	1 739 360	2 070.8	630	61 142	72.8	Community transmission
Jordan	47 585	469 000	4 596.6	385	5 285	51.8	Community transmission
Iraq	31 129	754 318	1 875.4	171	13 719	34.1	Community transmission
Lebanon	22 151	415 362	6 085.5	321	5 334	78.1	Community transmission
United Arab Emirates	16 169	424 405	4 291.1	78	1 388	14.0	Community transmission
Pakistan	13 808	602 536	272.8	310	13 476	6.1	Community transmission
Kuwait	9 032	208 460	4 881.3	45	1 165	27.3	Community transmission
Libya	6 161	143 643	2 090.5	112	2 348	34.2	Community transmission
Egypt	4 358	190 280	185.9	302	11 256	11.0	Clusters of cases
Bahrain	4 278	130 404	7 663.7	12	481	28.3	Clusters of cases
Tunisia	4 229	241 257	2 041.3	192	8 359	70.7	Community transmission
Qatar	3 292	169 767	5 892.5	3	265	9.2	Community transmission
Morocco	2 658	488 632	1 323.8	42	8 718	23.6	Clusters of cases
Oman	2 361	145 257	2 844.5	17	1 600	31.3	Community transmission
Saudi Arabia	2 234	381 708	1 096.4	32	6 556	18.8	Sporadic cases
Somalia	905	8 946	56.3	55	349	2.2	Community transmission
Syrian Arab Republic	476	16 401	93.7	36	1 094	6.3	Community transmission
Yemen	327	2 775	9.3	33	684	2.3	Community transmission
Sudan	266	30 873	70.4	29	1 940	4.4	Community transmission
Afghanistan	138	55 985	143.8	8	2 457	6.3	Clusters of cases
Djibouti	118	6 252	632.8	0	63	6.4	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>
<b>Territories<sup>iii</sup></b>							
occupied Palestinian territory	13 810	234 449	4 595.8	142	2 494	48.9	Community transmission
<b>Europe</b>	<b>1 236 697</b>	<b>41 043 949</b>	<b>4 397.2</b>	<b>20 977</b>	<b>906 843</b>	<b>97.2</b>	
France	161 159	3 975 989	6 091.3	1 828	89 800	137.6	Community transmission
Italy	155 076	3 201 838	5 295.6	2 303	101 881	168.5	Clusters of cases
Poland	111 718	1 906 632	5 037.8	1 893	47 178	124.7	Community transmission
Turkey	96 782	2 866 012	3 398.2	456	29 421	34.9	Community transmission
Czechia	77 747	1 399 078	13 064.5	1 509	23 226	216.9	Community transmission
Germany	69 063	2 569 245	3 066.5	1 471	73 371	87.6	Community transmission
Russian Federation	67 832	4 390 608	3 008.6	2 990	92 090	63.1	Clusters of cases
Ukraine	59 528	1 460 756	3 340.1	1 281	28 303	64.7	Community transmission
Hungary	50 473	516 490	5 346.5	1 079	16 952	175.5	Community transmission
The United Kingdom	40 477	4 253 824	6 266.1	1 045	125 464	184.8	Community transmission
Netherlands	35 811	1 151 180	6 718.3	243	16 045	93.6	Community transmission
Romania	30 331	855 326	4 446.1	585	21 439	111.4	Community transmission
Serbia	29 654	512 051	7 353.1	152	4 694	67.4	Community transmission
Sweden	23 431	712 527	7 055.2	30	13 146	130.2	Community transmission
Belgium	19 397	808 283	6 974.2	167	22 441	193.6	Community transmission
Austria	18 468	488 007	5 418.4	123	8 652	96.1	Community transmission
Spain	18 078	3 183 704	6 809.4	308	72 258	154.5	Community transmission
Bulgaria	18 067	277 878	3 999.1	641	11 234	161.7	Clusters of cases
Greece	15 543	219 521	2 106.1	333	7 038	67.5	Community transmission
Slovakia	14 113	337 503	6 181.8	692	8 528	156.2	Clusters of cases
Estonia	9 804	84 807	6 393.1	66	719	54.2	Clusters of cases
Republic of Moldova	9 105	203 710	5 049.9	203	4 294	106.4	Community transmission
Israel	7 903	806 257	9 314.9	62	5 925	68.5	Community transmission
Belarus	6 896	301 328	3 188.9	58	2 087	22.1	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>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6 720	143 218	4 365.3	241	5 488	167.3	Community transmission
Switzerland	5 937	567 967	6 562.6	37	9 359	108.1	Community transmission
Denmark	5 592	219 918	3 796.8	13	2 390	41.3	Community transmission
North Macedonia	5 275	112 107	5 381.0	115	3 300	158.4	Community transmission
Kazakhstan	5 194	273 521	1 456.7	67	3 456	18.4	Clusters of cases
Slovenia	4 765	199 855	9 613.3	26	4 218	202.9	Clusters of cases
Albania	4 735	116 813	4 059.1	112	2 030	70.5	Clusters of cases
Norway	4 547	78 040	1 439.5	7	639	11.8	Community transmission
Croatia	4 531	251 045	6 115.2	87	5 677	138.3	Community transmission
Portugal	4 304	813 716	7 980.2	157	16 669	163.5	Clusters of cases
Finland	3 943	66 006	1 191.3	19	786	14.2	Community transmission
Armenia	3 706	178 385	6 019.9	34	3 255	109.8	Community transmission
Ireland	3 659	226 358	4 584.2	115	4 534	91.8	Community transmission
Montenegro	3 502	83 690	13 325.0	55	1 122	178.6	Clusters of cases
Latvia	3 475	93 484	4 956.2	70	1 757	93.2	Community transmission
Azerbaijan	3 327	239 692	2 364.0	38	3 276	32.3	Clusters of cases
Lithuania	3 171	205 385	7 544.6	68	3 396	124.7	Community transmission
Cyprus	2 702	39 277	3 253.1	6	238	19.7	Clusters of cases
Georgia	2 138	274 989	6 893.4	72	3 648	91.4	Community transmission
Malta	2 051	26 267	5 948.9	21	350	79.3	Clusters of cases
Luxembourg	1 194	57 700	9 217.6	31	688	109.9	Community transmission
Uzbekistan	391	80 567	240.7	0	622	1.9	Clusters of cases
Kyrgyzstan	300	86 850	1 331.2	10	1 481	22.7	Clusters of cases
Andorra	209	11 228	14 531.8	0	112	145.0	Community transmission
San Marino	204	4 126	12 157.5	1	77	226.9	Community transmission
Monaco	88	2 106	5 366.4	1	27	68.8	Sporadic cases
Iceland	13	6 072	1 779.4	0	29	8.5	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>
Liechtenstein	10	2 678	7 022.1	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
<b>Territories<sup>iii</sup></b>							
Kosovo <sup>[1]</sup>	4 048	76 505	4 112.3	56	1 686	90.6	Community transmission
Isle of Man	486	1 092	1 284.2	0	25	29.4	No cases
Gibraltar	19	4 263	12 653.2	0	93	276.0	Clusters of cases
Faroe Islands	3	661	1 352.7	0	1	2.0	Sporadic cases
Jersey	2	3 222	2 961.4	0	69	63.4	Community transmission
Greenland	0	31	54.6	0	0	0.0	No cases
Guernsey	0	821	1 299.1	0	14	22.2	Community transmission
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>199 924</b>	<b>13 884 294</b>	<b>686.9</b>	<b>2 141</b>	<b>212 355</b>	<b>10.5</b>	
India	148 249	11 359 048	823.1	851	158 607	11.5	Clusters of cases
Indonesia	40 905	1 414 741	517.2	1 175	38 329	14.0	Community transmission
Bangladesh	6 512	556 236	337.7	76	8 527	5.2	Community transmission
Sri Lanka	2 264	87 600	409.1	33	526	2.5	Clusters of cases
Maldives	719	21 382	3 955.6	0	64	11.8	Clusters of cases
Thailand	557	26 927	38.6	1	86	0.1	Clusters of cases
Nepal	523	275 178	944.4	4	3 014	10.3	Clusters of cases
Myanmar	136	142 136	261.2	1	3 201	5.9	Clusters of cases
Timor-Leste	59	178	13.5	0	0	0.0	Clusters of cases
Bhutan	0	868	112.5	0	1	0.1	Sporadic cases
<b>Western Pacific</b>	<b>49 553</b>	<b>1 711 830</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>30 357</b>	<b>1.5</b>	
Philippines	25 473	616 611	562.7	301	12 766	11.6	Community transmission
Malaysia	10 632	322 409	996.1	40	1 206	3.7	Clusters of cases
Japan	7 917	446 873	353.3	333	8 560	6.8	Clusters of cases
Republic of Korea	3 164	95 635	186.5	35	1 669	3.3	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>
Mongolia	672	3 833	116.9	2	4	0.1	Clusters of cases
Papua New Guinea	590	2 173	24.3	5	21	0.2	Community transmission
Cambodia	318	1 305	7.8	1	1	0.0	Sporadic cases
China	269	102 333	7.0	1	4 849	0.3	Clusters of cases
Australia	82	29 112	114.2	0	909	3.6	Clusters of cases
Singapore	68	60 088	1 027.1	1	30	0.5	Sporadic cases
Viet Nam	44	2 553	2.6	0	35	0.0	Clusters of cases
New Zealand	24	2 067	42.9	0	26	0.5	Clusters of cases
Brunei Darussalam	3	192	43.9	0	3	0.7	Sporadic cases
Fiji	3	66	7.4	0	2	0.2	Sporadic cases
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	49	0.7	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Solomon Islands	0	18	2.6	0	0	0.0	No cases
<b>Territories<sup>iii</sup></b>							
Wallis and Futuna	166	176	1 565.0	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
French Polynesia	68	18 527	6 595.4	1	141	50.2	Sporadic cases
New Caledonia	33	91	31.9	0	0	0.0	Sporadic cases
Guam	18	7 558	4 478.2	0	133	78.8	Clusters of cases
Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of the)	5	150	260.6	0	2	3.5	Pending
Vanuatu	2	3	1.0	0	0	0.0	No cases
Marshall Islands	0	4	6.8	0	0	0.0	No cases
Samoa	0	4	2.0	0	0	0.0	No cases
<b>Global</b>	<b>3 033 213</b>	<b>119 212 530</b>	<b>1 529.4</b>	<b>58 698</b>	<b>2 642 612</b>	<b>33.9</b>	

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

## Annex 2. List of countries/territories/areas reporting variants of concern as of 16 March 2021\*\*

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

Country/Territory/Area	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)
Costa Rica	Verified		Verified
Croatia	Not Verified		Verified
Cuba	Verified		
Curaçao			Verified
Cyprus			Verified
Czechia	Not Verified		Verified
Democratic Republic of the Congo			Not Verified
Denmark	Verified	Verified	Verified
Dominican Republic			Verified
Ecuador			Verified
Estonia	Not Verified		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
Greece	Verified		Verified
Guadeloupe			Verified
Hungary	Not Verified		Verified
Iceland			Verified
India	Verified	Verified	Verified
Indonesia			Verified

Country/Territory/Area	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			Verified
Iraq			Verified
Ireland	Verified	Not Verified	Verified
Israel	Verified		Verified
Italy	Not Verified	Verified	Verified
Jamaica			Verified
Japan	Verified	Verified	Verified
Jordan			Verified
Kenya	Verified		
Kosovo <sup>[1]</sup>			Verified
Kuwait			Verified
Latvia			Verified
Lebanon			Verified
Libya			Verified
Liechtenstein			Verified
Lithuania			Verified
Luxembourg	Verified		Verified
Malawi	Verified		
Malaysia			Verified
Malta	Not Verified		Verified
Martinique			Verified
Mayotte	Verified		Verified
Mexico		Verified	Verified
Monaco			
Montenegro			Verified
Morocco			Verified
Mozambique	Verified		
Namibia	Verified		
Nepal			Verified

Country/Territory/Area	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)
Netherlands	Verified	Verified	Verified
New Caledonia			
New Zealand	Verified		Verified
Nigeria			Verified
North Macedonia			Verified
Norway	Verified		Verified
occupied Palestinian territory			Verified
Oman			Verified
Pakistan			Verified
Panama	Verified		
Peru		Verified	Verified
Philippines	Verified	Verified	Verified
Poland	Not Verified		Verified
Portugal	Verified	Not Verified	Verified
Puerto Rico			Verified
Republic of Korea	Verified	Verified	Verified
Republic of Moldova			
Réunion	Verified	Verified	Verified
Romania	Verified	Verified	Verified
Russian Federation			Verified
Saint Barthélemy			Verified
Saint Lucia			Verified
Saint Martin			Verified
Saudi Arabia			Verified
Senegal			Verified
Serbia			Verified
Singapore			Verified
Slovakia	Not Verified		Verified
Slovenia	Verified		Verified



Country/Territory/Area	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)
South Africa	Verified		Verified
Spain	Verified	Verified	Verified
Sri Lanka			Verified
Sweden	Verified	Not Verified	Verified
Switzerland	Verified	Not Verified	Verified
Thailand	Verified		Verified
The United Kingdom	Verified	Verified	Verified
Trinidad and Tobago			Verified
Tunisia			Verified
Turkey	Not Verified	Not Verified	Verified
Turks and Caicos Islands			Verified

Country/Territory/Area	501Y.v2 (B.1.351)	P.1 (B.1.1.28)	VOC 202012/01 (B.1.1.7)
Ukraine			Not Verified
United Arab Emirates	Verified	Verified	Verified
United Republic of Tanzania	Not Verified		
United States of America	Verified	Verified	Verified
Uruguay			Verified
Uzbekistan			Verified
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		Verified	
Viet Nam	Verified		Verified
Wallis and Futuna			
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](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 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.

<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 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.

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