



**Countries and territories with current or previous Zika virus transmission,<sup>1</sup> by WHO regional office**

| WHO Regional Office | Country / territory   | Total     |
|---------------------|---|-----------|
| <b>AFRO</b>         | Angola; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Côte d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Gabon; Guinea-Bissau; Nigeria; Senegal; Uganda  | <b>13</b> |
| <b>AMRO/PAHO</b>    | Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia (Plurinational State of); Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba; Brazil; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; ISLA DE PASCUA – Chile; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Maarten; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos; United States of America; United States Virgin Islands; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | <b>49</b> |
| <b>SEARO</b>        | Bangladesh; India; Indonesia; Maldives; Myanmar; Thailand   | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>WPRO</b>         | American Samoa; Cambodia; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Marshall Islands; Malaysia; Micronesia (Federated States of); New Caledonia; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu; Viet Nam  | <b>19</b> |
| <b>Total</b>        |   | <b>87</b> |

**Countries and territories with established *Aedes aegypti* mosquito vectors, but no known cases of Zika virus transmission, by WHO regional office**

| WHO Regional Office | Country / territory  | Total     |
|---------------------|--|-----------|
| <b>AFRO</b>         | Benin; Botswana; Chad; Comoros; Congo; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ghana; Guinea; Kenya; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritius; Mayotte; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Réunion; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; South Africa; South Sudan; Togo; United Republic of Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe | <b>32</b> |
| <b>AMRO/PAHO</b>    | Uruguay  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>EMRO</b>         | Djibouti; Egypt; Oman; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Somalia; Sudan; Yemen   | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>EURO</b>         | Georgia; Região Autónoma da Madeira – Portugal; Russian Federation; Turkey   | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>SEARO</b>        | Bhutan; Nepal; Sri Lanka; Timor-Leste  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>WPRO</b>         | Australia; Brunei Darussalam; China; Christmas Island; Guam; Kiribati; Nauru; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of the); Tokelau; Tuvalu; Wallis and Futuna   | <b>12</b> |
|                     |  | <b>61</b> |

<sup>1</sup> A laboratory-confirmed autochthonous, vector-borne case of ZIKV infection in a country or territory, whether it is detected and reported by the country/territory where infection occurred, or by another country by diagnosis of a returning traveller. Autochthonous infection is considered an infection acquired in-country, i.e. among patients with no history of travel during the incubation period or who have travelled exclusively to non-affected areas during the incubation period. Evidence of autochthonous, mosquito-borne transmission includes those countries with known historical laboratory evidence of ZIKV circulation based on published, peer-reviewed literature as well as all ZIKV surveillance data whether detected and reported by the country where infection occurred or by another country reporting a confirmed case in a returning traveller. Laboratory criteria to ascertain the presence of ZIKV in past studies are:

- a. Detection of the virus in humans, mosquitoes or animals.
- b. Serologic confirmation of ZIKV infection with tests conducted after 1980 and considered as confirmed infection on expert review based on testing for all appropriate cross-reactive flaviviruses and utilization of comprehensive testing methodologies. Because of testing and interpretation limitations with serological data antedating 1980, they were not included as evidence of transmission.