

This weekly bulletin provides updates on threats monitored by ECDC.

I. Executive summary

EU Threats

COVID-19 associated with SARS-CoV-2 – Multi-country (World) – 2020

Opening date: 7 January 2020

Latest update: 18 December 2020

On 31 December 2019, the Wuhan Municipal Health and Health Commission reported a cluster of pneumonia cases of unknown aetiology with a common source of exposure at Wuhan's 'South China Seafood City' market. Further investigations identified a novel coronavirus as the causative agent of the respiratory symptoms for these cases. The outbreak rapidly evolved, affecting other parts of China and other countries worldwide. On 30 January 2020, WHO declared that the outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) constituted a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), accepting the Committee's advice and issuing temporary recommendations under the International Health Regulations (IHR). On 11 March 2020, the Director-General of WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic.

→Update of the week

Since week 2020-49 and as of week 2020-50, 4 389 490 new cases of COVID-19 (in accordance with the applied case definitions and testing strategies in the affected countries) and 76 047 new deaths have been reported.

Globally, the number of cases has increased from 67 164 528 to 71 554 018 and the number of deaths has risen from 1 537 624 to 1 613 671.

In the EU/EEA and the United Kingdom (UK), the number of cases has increased from 13 680 014 to 14 651 551 (+ 971 537 cases), and the number of deaths has risen from 339 409 to 365 293 (+ 25 884 deaths).

More details are available [here](#).

Dengue - French Antilles - 2020

Opening date: 12 February 2020

French authorities have reported an increased number of dengue cases in the islands of Guadeloupe, Saint Martin, Saint Barthélemy and Martinique in 2020. All islands are in an epidemic phase, although cases have started to decrease since week 40.

→Update of the week

Since the previous update with data as of 22 November 2020, and as of 6 December 2020, an additional 1 925 cases, including one death, have been reported in Guadeloupe, Saint-Martin, Saint-Barthélemy and Martinique. In the previous CDTR update, when the period 12 November to 22 November was analysed, 3 140 new cases were reported.

The following cases have been reported since the previous update:

Guadeloupe: 1 070 additional suspected cases.

Saint-Martin: 70 additional suspected cases.

Saint-Barthelemy: 55 additional suspected cases.

Martinique: 730 additional suspected cases, including one death.

Legionnaires' disease outbreak – Portugal – October 2020

Opening date: 19 November 2020

Latest update: 18 December 2020

In Europe, most Legionnaires' disease cases are reported as sporadic, but outbreaks occur, often in relation to cooling towers or other aerosol-generating installations.

→Update of the week

The public health authority in Portugal has updated ECDC on an outbreak of Legionnaires' disease. Since the CDTR on 4 December 2020 and as of 16 December 2020, one additional death was reported.

Non EU Threats

Influenza – Multi-country – Monitoring 2020/2021 season

Opening date: 14 October 2020

Latest update: 18 December 2020

Influenza transmission in Europe shows a seasonal pattern, with peak activity during the winter months.

→Update of the week

Week 50/2020 (7 December–13 December 2020)

Influenza activity remained at inter-seasonal levels.

Of 1 291 sentinel specimens tested for influenza viruses in week 50, none were positive. Of 16 903 non-sentinel specimens tested, 29 were positive. Type A and type B viruses were detected.

There were no hospitalised laboratory-confirmed influenza cases for week 50/2020.

Influenza A(H5N6) – China – Monitoring human cases

Opening date: 17 January 2018

Latest update: 18 December 2020

Animal influenza viruses that cross the animal-human divide to infect people are considered novel to humans and have the potential to become pandemic threats. In 2014, a novel avian influenza A(H5N6) reassortant causing a human infection was detected in China.

→Update of the week

One new human case of avian influenza A(H5N6) was reported in December 2020 from China. The case is an 81-year-old woman from Changzhou, Jiangsu Province, China. She was hospitalised with severe pneumonia on 27 November 2020 and died the same day. This is the first human case of A(H5N6) reported in 2020.

Chikungunya and dengue – Multi-country (World) – Monitoring global outbreaks

Opening date: 27 January 2017

Latest update: 18 December 2020

Chikungunya virus disease and dengue are vector-borne diseases that affect 50–100 million people per year. In the past decade, an increasing number of countries have detected cases of dengue and chikungunya virus disease. Chikungunya virus disease has been circulating in Africa, Asia, the Americas, the Caribbean and the Pacific since 2013–2014. Dengue is present in Africa, the Americas, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific. In 2020, France and Italy reported autochthonous dengue cases.

→Update of the week

Chikungunya virus disease: The virus is widespread in the Americas region, with several countries reporting cases in 2020. Chikungunya virus disease cases have also been reported in Asia and Africa during this period. Since the previous CDTR update on 21 November 2020, Brazil, India and Thailand have reported the majority of new cases.

Dengue: Since the beginning of the year, the five countries reporting most cases are Brazil, Paraguay, Mexico, Vietnam and Malaysia.

II. Detailed reports

COVID-19 associated with SARS-CoV-2 – Multi-country (World) – 2020

Opening date: 7 January 2020

Latest update: 18 December 2020

Epidemiological summary

Since 31 December 2019 and as of week 2020-50, 71 554 018 cases of COVID-19 (in accordance with the applied case definitions and testing strategies in the affected countries) have been reported, including 1 613 671 deaths.

Cases have been reported from:

Africa: 2 381 003 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are South Africa (860 964), Morocco (399 609), Egypt (121 575), Ethiopia (116 769) and Tunisia (111 361).

Asia: 16 782 206 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are India (9 884 100), Iran (1 108 269), Indonesia (617 820), Iraq (574 634) and Bangladesh (490 533).

America: 30 889 863 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are United States (16 256 754), Brazil (6 901 952), Argentina (1 498 160), Colombia (1 425 774) and Mexico (1 250 044).

Europe: 21 446 672 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are Russia (2 653 928), France (2 376 852), United Kingdom (1 849 403), Italy (1 843 712) and Spain (1 751 884).

Oceania: 53 569 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are Australia (28 031), French Polynesia (15 747), Guam (7 106), New Zealand (1 740) and Papua New Guinea (725).

Other: 705 cases have been reported from an international conveyance in Japan.

Deaths have been reported from:

Africa: 56 342 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are South Africa (23 276), Egypt (6 920), Morocco (6 624), Tunisia (3 894) and Algeria (2 596).

Asia: 290 130 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are India (143 355), Iran (52 196), Indonesia (18 819), Iraq (12 579) and Pakistan (8 832).

America: 785 462 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are United States (299 177), Brazil (181 402), Mexico (113 953), Argentina (40 766) and Colombia (39 053).

Europe: 480 572 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are Italy (64 520), United Kingdom (64 170), France (57 911), Spain (48 013) and Russia (46 941).

Oceania: 1 159 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are Australia (908), Guam (118), French Polynesia (96), New Zealand (25) and Papua New Guinea (8).

Other: six deaths have been reported from an international conveyance in Japan.

EU/EEA and the UK:

As of week 2020-50, 15 130 100 cases have been reported in the EU/EEA and the UK: France (2 376 852), United Kingdom (1 849 403), Italy (1 843 712), Spain (1 751 884), Germany (1 337 078), Poland (1 135 676), Netherlands (612 746), Belgium (611 284), Czechia (581 079), Romania (556 335), Portugal (348 744), Sweden (341 029), Austria (320 036), Hungary (283 870), Bulgaria (179 449), Croatia (175 886), Slovakia (132 984), Greece (124 534), Denmark (109 758), Slovenia (96 314), Lithuania (95 021), Ireland (76 185), Luxembourg (41 272), Norway (41 003), Finland (30 810), Latvia (25 675), Estonia (18 055), Cyprus (15 101), Malta (11 254), Iceland (5 557) and Liechtenstein (1 514).

As of week 2020-50, 375 930 deaths have been reported in the EU/EEA and the UK: Italy (64 520), United Kingdom (64 170), France (57 911), Spain (48 013), Poland (22 864), Germany (21 975), Belgium (18 170), Romania (13 385), Netherlands (10 034), Czechia (9 609), Sweden (7 667), Hungary (7 130), Bulgaria (5 688), Portugal (5 559), Austria (4 400), Greece (3 625),

Croatia (2 640), Ireland (2 124), Slovenia (1 459), Slovakia (1 175), Denmark (941), Lithuania (825), Finland (461), Luxembourg (396), Norway (393), Latvia (349), Malta (174), Estonia (149), Cyprus (78), Iceland (28) and Liechtenstein (18).

EU:

As of week 2020-50, 13 232 623 cases and 311 321 deaths have been reported in the EU.

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC):

On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared that the outbreak of COVID-19 constituted a PHEIC. On 11 March 2020, the [Director-General of WHO](#) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. The [third](#), [fourth](#) and [fifth](#) International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee meetings for COVID-19 were held in Geneva on 30 April, 31 July and 29 October 2020, respectively. During these meetings, the committee concluded that the COVID-19 pandemic continues to constitute a PHEIC.

Sources: [Wuhan Municipal Health Commission](#) | [China CDC](#) | [WHO statement](#) | [WHO coronavirus website](#) | [ECDC 2019-nCoV website](#) | [RAGIDA](#) | [WHO](#)

ECDC assessment

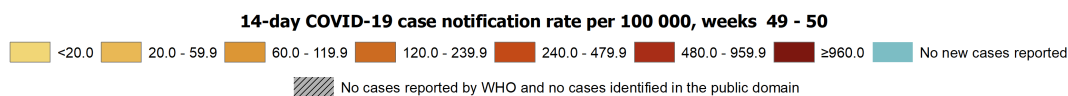
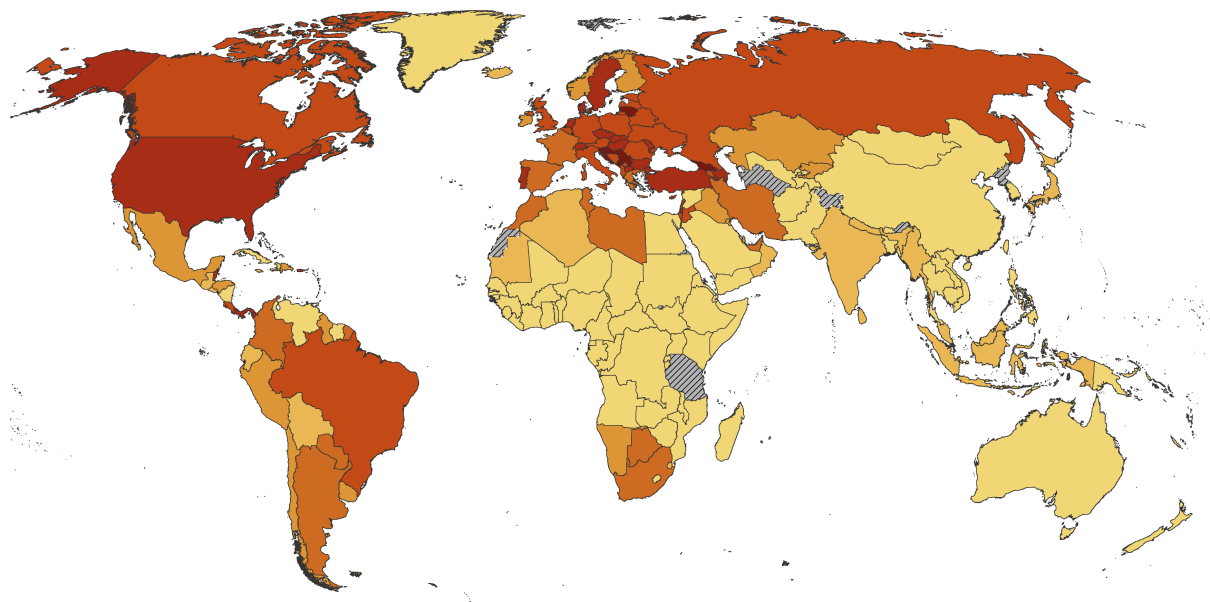
For the last available risk assessment, please visit [ECDC dedicated webpage](#).

Actions

Actions: ECDC has published the thirteenth update of its [rapid risk assessment](#). A [dashboard](#) with the latest updates is available on ECDC's website. ECDC [rapid risk assessment](#) on the risk of increase of COVID-19 infection related to end-of-year festive season has been published on 4 December 2020.

Geographic distribution of 14-day cumulative number of reported COVID-19 cases per 100 000 population, worldwide, as of week 50 2020

Source: ECDC



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union. Date of production: 17-Dec-20

Dengue - French Antilles - 2020

Opening date: 12 February 2020

Epidemiological summary

According to French authorities, Guadeloupe, Saint-Martin, Saint-Barthélemy and Martinique are all in an epidemic phase, although cases have started to decrease since week 40.

In **Guadeloupe**, since week 2019-42 and as of 6 December 2020, 21 500 suspected dengue cases have been reported, including one death. Most of the cases have been identified as dengue virus serotype 2.

In **Saint-Martin**, since week 2020-03 and as of 6 December 2020, 2 610 suspected dengue cases have been reported, including one death. Most of the cases have been identified as dengue virus serotype 1.

In **Saint-Barthélemy**, since week 2020-17 and as of 6 December 2020, 1 360 suspected dengue cases have been reported. Most of the cases have been identified as dengue virus serotype 1.

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In **Martinique**, since 4 November 2019 and as of 6 December 2020, 32 000 suspected dengue cases have been reported, including 17 deaths. Dengue virus serotype 3 has been identified among most of the cases. The number of cases is now declining in Martinique. This outbreak constitutes the largest outbreak reported on the island in the last decade.

Source: [Santé publique France](#)

ECDC assessment

EU/EEA travellers to and residents of the affected areas should apply [personal protective measures against mosquito bites](#). The occurrence of further autochthonous cases in the French Antilles is expected, as environmental conditions remain favourable for continuous transmission. The concurrent circulation of several dengue serotypes may increase the risk of more severe clinical presentations.

The current likelihood of the occurrence of local transmission events of dengue virus in mainland EU/EEA is negligible, as the environmental conditions are not favourable to vector activity and virus replication.

More information about dengue is available at [ECDC factsheet](#).

Actions

ECDC is monitoring the ongoing situation through its epidemic intelligence activities. ECDC also maintains a list of [autochthonous transmission events of dengue virus in continental EU/EEA](#) since 2010.

Legionnaires' disease outbreak – Portugal – October 2020

Opening date: 19 November 2020

Latest update: 18 December 2020

Epidemiological summary

Since 29 October 2020 and as of 16 December 2020, a total of 79 cases of Legionnaires' disease have been identified in the Norte (Northern) Region of Portugal, originating in the Póvoa de Varzim, Vila do Conde and Matosinhos counties. The average age of the cases is 74 years (range 46 to 97). Fourteen deaths have occurred among the 79 cases.

The epidemiological investigation is ongoing, including clinical and environmental assessment and sampling for isolate comparison.

So far, there has been no match between the genotypes of *Legionella pneumophila* serogroup 1 isolated from patients and environmental sources.

The source of exposure remains unknown.

Source: Public health authority in Portugal

ECDC assessment

In Europe, most Legionnaires' disease cases are reported as sporadic, but outbreaks occur often in relation to cooling towers or other aerosol-generating installations. In 2014, Portugal reported an [outbreak](#) of 403 cases in Vila Franca de Xira (Lisbon area), attributed to an industrial wet cooling system.

Given the localised nature of Legionnaires' disease outbreaks, and the absence of indications that travellers are or could be affected, the risk for other EU/EEA countries is considered very low. For more information about Legionnaires' disease, refer to [ECDC's factsheet](#).

Since Legionnaires' disease presents with similar symptoms and in similar risk groups as COVID-19, it is important that Member States maintain a high level of readiness to detect outbreaks of Legionnaires' disease early. This is all the more important now when, due to COVID-19 control measures, there may be changes in the level of activity at tourist facilities and in industrial infrastructure, potentially affecting water systems. The ESCMID Study Group for Legionella Infections (ESGLI) has produced [guidance on managing Legionella risk in building water systems during the COVID-19 pandemic](#).

Actions

ECDC will continue to monitor this event through its epidemic intelligence activities and communication with the country.

Influenza – Multi-country – Monitoring 2020/2021 season

Opening date: 14 October 2020

Latest update: 18 December 2020

Epidemiological summary

Week 50/2020 (7 December–13 December 2020)

Influenza activity remained at inter-seasonal levels.

Of 1 291 sentinel specimens tested for influenza viruses in week 50 none were positive. Of 16 903 non-sentinel specimens tested, 29 were positive. Type A and type B viruses were detected.

There were no hospitalised laboratory-confirmed influenza cases for week 50/2020.

2020-2021 season overview

For the Region as a whole, influenza activity has been at a baseline level since the start of the season.

In total, 374 specimens have tested positive for influenza viruses, seven from sentinel sources and 367 from non-sentinel sources, with A(H1)pdm09, A(H3) and type B viruses detected.

Since the start of the season, few hospitalised laboratory-confirmed influenza cases have been reported: 10 from ICUs (nine infected with type A viruses and one with type B); three cases (all type B viruses) in wards outside ICUs with one fatality; and four from severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)-based surveillance (three infected with type B viruses and one with type A).

WHO has published [recommendations](#) for the composition of influenza vaccines to be used in the 2020–2021 northern hemisphere season. Based on these recommendations, the influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, A(H3N2) and B/Victoria-lineage virus components should be updated compared to the 2019–2020 influenza vaccine.

Sources: [EuroMOMO](#) | [Flu News Europe](#) | [Influenzanez](#)

ECDC assessment

Reported influenza activity remains at a very low level, similar to that usually observed during the interseason in summer months.

The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has affected healthcare seeking behaviours, healthcare provision, and testing practices and capacities in countries and areas of the European Region, which have negatively impacted on the reporting of influenza epidemiological and virological data during the 2019-2020 season. It is not unusual for influenza activity to be low at this time of year. However, if the COVID-19 pandemic continues, the influenza data we present will need to be interpreted with caution, notably in terms of seasonal patterns.

Actions

ECDC and WHO monitor influenza activity in the WHO European Region between week 40–2020 and week 20–2021. They publish their weekly report on the [Flu News Europe](#) website.

Influenza A(H5N6) – China – Monitoring human cases

Opening date: 17 January 2018

Latest update: 18 December 2020

Epidemiological summary

On 4 December 2020, WHO notified about a case of human infection with avian influenza A(H5N6) in China. The infection was confirmed in an 81-year-old woman, a farmer from Changzhou, Jiangsu Province, China who had exposure to domestic poultry before she developed symptoms on 26 November (according to [other sources](#) the onset of symptoms was on 16 November 2020). The case was hospitalised on 27 November 2020 with severe pneumonia and subsequently died the same day.

Since 2014 and as of 16 December 2020, China has reported 26 human cases of influenza A(H5N6). The cases have occurred in Anhui (1), Fujian (1), Guangdong (9), Hubei (1), Hunan (4), Sichuan (1), Jiangsu (2) and Yunnan Provinces (2), Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (4) and Beijing (1). Of the cases, 15 have died. All cases had exposure to live poultry or live poultry markets,

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except for five cases where the exposure source was not reported. No clustering of cases has been reported.

Additionally, one case with year of onset in 2015 has been reported in literature. The case is included in the above data.

Sources: [ECDC Avian influenza page](#) | [Joint ECDC, EFSA, EURLAI report: Avian influenza overview August – December 2020](#) | [WHO Avian Influenza Weekly Update](#) | [Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region](#)

ECDC assessment

Although avian influenza A(H5N6) has caused severe infection in humans, human infections remain rare and no sustained human-to-human transmission has been reported. However, characterisation of the virus is ongoing and its implication to the evolution and potential emergence of a pandemic strain is unknown. According to [WHO](#), the risk of international disease spread is considered to be low.

The risk of zoonotic influenza transmission to the general public in EU/EEA countries is considered to be very low. As the likelihood of zoonotic transmission of newly introduced or emerging reassortant avian influenza viruses is unknown, the use of personal protective measures for people exposed to avian influenza viruses will minimise the remaining risk.

[Assessment related to outbreaks in poultry in Europe](#)

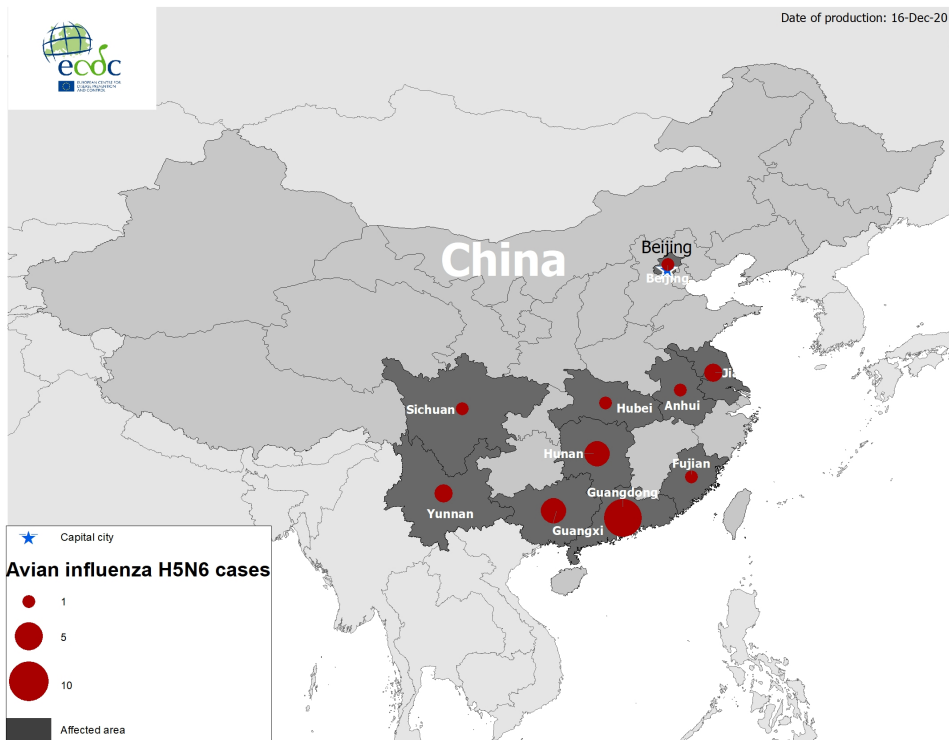
The World Organisation for Animal Health/Food and Agriculture Organization/EU reference laboratory for avian influenza at the Animal and Plant Health Agency Weybridge has conducted a detailed genetic analysis of a small number of H5N6 highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses recently detected in both Europe and Asia. The European strains can be differentiated from those associated with zoonotic infection in Asia. Furthermore, they do not carry any virulence markers strongly associated with human infection risk. In addition, there have been no reported human infections with this particular genetic sublineage of H5N6 highly pathogenic avian influenza to date.

Actions

ECDC monitors avian influenza strains through its epidemic intelligence activities in order to identify significant changes in the epidemiology of the virus. ECDC, together with EFSA and the EU reference laboratory for avian influenza, produces a quarterly updated [report of the avian influenza situation](#). The most [recent report](#) was published on 11 December 2020. ECDC has published an [outbreak alert](#) for new avian influenza outbreaks of A(H5) among wild and domestic birds.

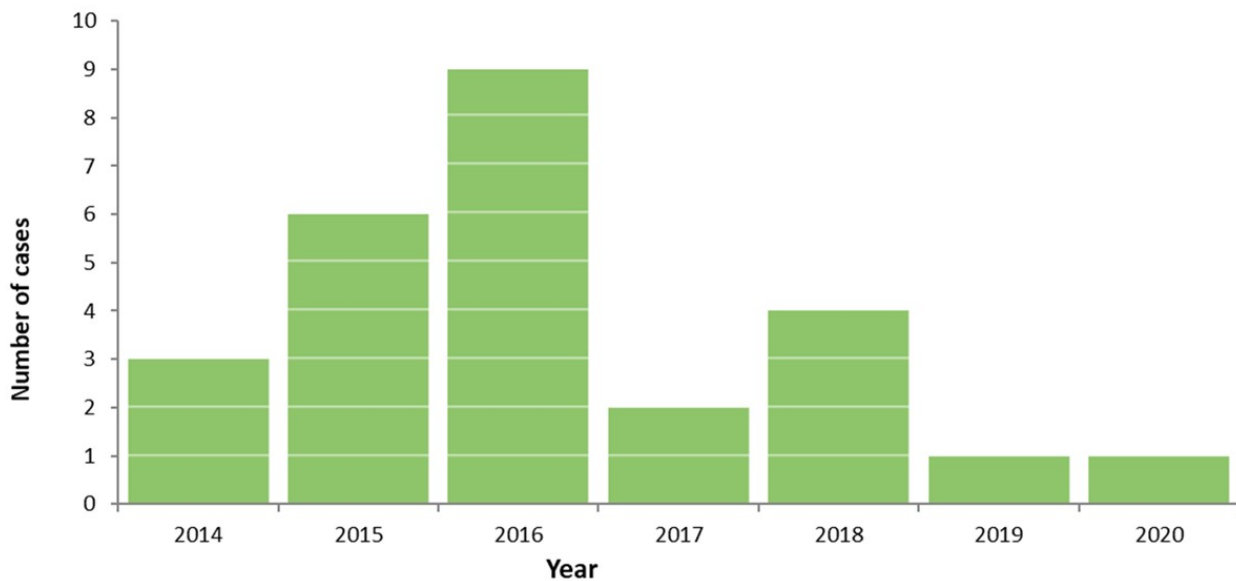
Geographical distribution of confirmed human cases with avian influenza A(H5N6) infection, China, 2014–2020

Source: ECDC



Distribution of confirmed human cases with avian influenza A(H5N6) infection, China, 2014–2020

Source: ECDC



*If the date of onset is not available the date of reporting has been used

** the epicurve includes one case reported in the literature with year of onset in 2015

Chikungunya and dengue – Multi-country (World) – Monitoring global outbreaks

Opening date: 27 January 2017

Latest update: 18 December 2020

Epidemiological summary

Europe

Chikungunya virus disease:

No autochthonous cases of Chikungunya virus disease have been detected in continental Europe in 2020.

Dengue:

Since the beginning of the year and as of 18 December 2020, [France](#) has reported 12 autochthonous cases of dengue: two in Hérault department, three in Var department, six in Alpes Maritimes and one in Gard department.

In [Italy](#), 10 locally-acquired cases were detected in the Veneto region in August 2020.

Americas and the Caribbean

Chikungunya virus disease:

[Bolivia](#): In 2020, as of 12 December, Bolivia has reported 1 540 cases, 50 of which are laboratory-confirmed.

[Brazil](#): In 2020, as of 14 November, Brazil has reported 92 718 cases, 36 836 of which are laboratory-confirmed. Twenty-five deaths have been reported.

[Colombia](#): In 2020, as of 21 November, Colombia has reported 157 cases, five of which are laboratory-confirmed.

[Costa Rica](#): In 2020, as of 28 November, Costa Rica has reported 49 cases.

[El Salvador](#): In 2020, as of 21 November, El Salvador has reported 113 suspected cases. This represents an increase of seven new cases since the last CDTR update. During the same period in 2019, El Salvador reported 661 suspected cases.

[Guatemala](#): In 2020, as of 14 November, Guatemala has reported 45 cases.

[Mexico](#): In 2020 and as of 28 November, Mexico has reported seven confirmed cases. During the same period in 2019, Mexico reported nine cases.

[Paraguay](#): In 2020, as of 5 December, Paraguay has reported four probable cases and 302 additional suspected cases.

[Peru](#): In 2020, as of 21 November, Peru has reported 101 cases, 60 of which are laboratory-confirmed. This represents an increase of seven cases since the last CDTR update.

[Venezuela](#): In 2020, as of 28 November, Venezuela has reported 65 cases, two of which are laboratory-confirmed. This represents an increase of three cases since the last CDTR update.

No updates are available for Barbados, Ecuador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Dengue:

In 2020, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) reported 2 206 612 suspected and confirmed dengue cases and 900 deaths, in the Americas region. This corresponds to a 30% decrease compared to 2019 figures. The five countries reporting most cases are: Brazil (1 418 296 cases), Paraguay (221 544), Mexico (114 642), Bolivia (84 146) and Colombia (75 246).

All four dengue virus serotypes (DENV 1, DENV 2, DENV 3, and DENV 4) are currently circulating in the Region of the Americas, which increases the risk of severe cases. The figures for each country of the Americas region can be found on the [PAHO Health Information Platform](#).

According to [Santé Publique France](#), the French Caribbean islands are all in epidemic phase, although cases have started to decrease since week 40. Details about the current epidemics in Guadeloupe, Saint Martin, Saint Barthélemy and Martinique can be found in the Dengue – French Antilles – 2020 threat in this CDTR.

Asia

Chikungunya virus disease:

[India](#): In 2020, as of 30 November, India has reported 32 287 suspected cases and 5 159 confirmed cases.

[Thailand](#): In 2020, as of 10 December, the country has reported 10 849 cases, with no associated deaths, affecting 72 provinces across the country. This represents an increase of 452 cases since the last CDTR update.

No updates are available for Cambodia, Malaysia and Yemen.

Dengue:

According to media sources quoting health authorities, [Bangladesh](#) has reported 1 193 dengue cases and three deaths in 2020 and as of 30 November 2020.

[Cambodia](#) has reported 10 864 cases and 15 deaths as of 8 November 2020. The number of cases reported is only 16% of the 66 021 cases reported in the same period in 2019.

[India](#) has reported 32 796 cases and 16 deaths as of 30 November 2020.

[Lao PDR](#) has reported 7 224 dengue cases and 12 deaths in 2020 and as of 8 November 2020. The cumulative number of cases is 5.2 times lower compared to the same period in 2019, and the trend is within seasonally expected levels.

[Malaysia](#) has reported 84 688 cases and 135 deaths in 2020 and as of 15 November 2020. Dengue activity is showing a decreasing trend since week 33, and overall, the cumulative number of cases this year has been lower compared to the same period as last year, in which 114 745 cases were reported.

According to media quoting health authorities, [Myanmar](#) has reported 4 121 dengue cases and 32 deaths as of 11 July 2020.

[Nepal](#) has reported 414 cases in 2020 as of 6 December 2020.

[Pakistan](#) has reported a total of 3 619 cases of dengue for 2020 as of 5 December 2020.

[The Philippines](#) have reported 74 699 dengue cases and 294 deaths in 2020 as of 31 October. The number of cases is 81% lower compared to the 396 932 cases that were reported in the same period in 2019.

[Singapore](#) has reported 34 690 cases in 2020 as of 12 December. The number of cases has been further decreasing since the peak at week 30, but in recent weeks the weekly case number remains relatively high for this time of year. Singapore experienced the largest outbreak this year since records began.

[Sri Lanka](#) has reported 30 015 cases as of 15 December 2020.

[Taiwan](#) has reported 137 cases in 2020 and as of 14 December 2020.

[Thailand](#) has reported 49 447 cases and six deaths as of 13 December 2020.

[Vietnam](#) has reported 98 372 cases and 13 deaths as of 25 October. This represents a decrease of 63% in cumulative cases, and 37 fewer deaths, compared to the same period in 2019.

There are no new updates available from China and Indonesia.

Africa

Chikungunya virus disease:

[Sudan](#): In 2020 and as of 22 October, 248 cases of Chikungunya have been reported in West Darfur. Additionally, one death has been reported.

No updates are available for the outbreaks previously reported in Chad, [Congo](#) and [Kenya](#).

Dengue:

According to [WHO AFRO](#), sporadic cases have been detected in Mauritania (seven cases) and in Senegal (one case).

[Réunion](#) reported 16 050 confirmed cases and 11 deaths as of 15 December 2020. In December 2019, there were 18 206 confirmed cases on the island.

As of 10 December, [Mayotte](#) reported 4305 cases in 2020, mainly DENV-1. Cases have dramatically decreased since June 2020.

Australia and the Pacific

Chikungunya virus disease:

No outbreaks have been reported since the previous update.

Dengue:

[Australia](#) reported 220 dengue cases since the beginning of the year and as of 17 December 2020. This is significantly lower compared with the same period in previous years.

[New Caledonia](#) reported 58 autochthonous and imported dengue cases in 2020 and as of 27 November 2020. Dengue activity remains at a low level.

As of 13 December 2020, [Wallis and Futuna](#) have reported 121 probable and confirmed dengue cases in 2020: 47 in Wallis and 74 in Futuna.

The [Republic of the Marshall Islands](#) reported 3 865 dengue cases (of which 1 969 have been laboratory confirmed) and two deaths since the start of the epidemic in May 2019 and as of 8 December 2020.

There are no official updates available from French Polynesia, Fiji and the Federated States of Micronesia. The epidemic is declared over in the [Cook islands](#).

N.B: The data presented in this report originate from several sources, both official public health authorities and non-official sources such as news media. Data completeness depends on the availability of reports from surveillance systems and their accuracy, which varies between countries. All data should be interpreted with caution as there may be areas of under-reporting; reported figures may not reflect the actual epidemiological situation.

ECDC assessment

Chikungunya virus disease and dengue affect most countries in the tropics and sub-tropics. EU/EEA travellers to the affected areas should apply [personal protective measures against mosquito bites](#).

The current likelihood of the occurrence of local transmission events of chikungunya virus and dengue virus in mainland EU/EEA is negligible, as the environmental conditions are not favourable to vector activity and virus replication.

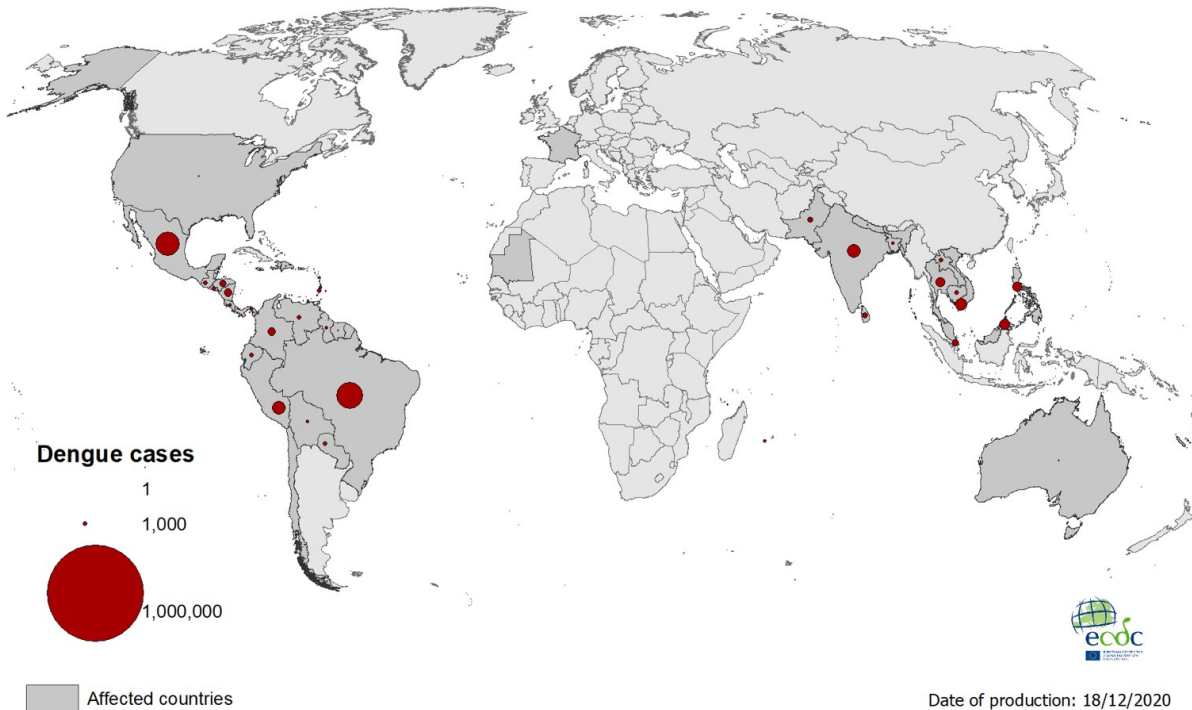
More information about dengue is available in [ECDC's factsheet](#).

Actions

ECDC monitors these threats through epidemic intelligence and reports on a monthly basis. A summary of the worldwide overview of [dengue](#) and [chikungunya](#) is available on the ECDC website.

Geographical distribution of dengue cases reported worldwide, October to December 2020

Source: ECDC



Geographical distribution of chikungunya virus disease cases reported worldwide, October to December 2020

Source: ECDC



The Communicable Disease Threat Report may include unconfirmed information which may later prove to be unsubstantiated.