

## I. Executive summary

### EU Threats

#### Influenza – Multi-country – Monitoring 2019/2020 season

Opening date: 11 October 2019

Latest update: 20 March 2020

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

##### → Update of the week

For the Region overall, influenza activity remained elevated but continued to decline for the fifth consecutive week. High influenza intensity was reported by one country, and eight countries and areas reported medium influenza intensity. Geographically widespread influenza activity was reported by the majority of Member States and areas across the Region.

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

Opening date: 7 January 2020

Latest update: 20 March 2020

On 31 December 2019, the Wuhan Municipal Health and Health Commission reported a cluster of pneumonia cases of unknown aetiology with a common exposure in 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 has rapidly evolved, affecting other parts of China and other countries. On 30 January 2020, WHO's director declared that the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (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).

### →Update of the week

Since 13 March 2020 and as of 20 March 2020, 108 628 cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (in accordance with the applied case definition in the countries) have been reported, including 4 916 deaths. This means that 45% of the total number of reported cases (242 488) and 50% of the total number of reported deaths (9 885) worldwide have been reported in the last week.

The following countries/territories have previously reported cases but as of today they will be reported independently in our daily reporting: Cayman Islands, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Guernsey, Jersey, and Netherlands Antilles. Therefore all the cases reported for these countries/territories appear as new cases (n=100) in today's report.

Since the last CDTR published on 13 March, 45 new countries reported cases:

Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Sudan, Antigua and Barbuda, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, Namibia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Suriname, Swaziland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bahamas, Central African Republic, Congo, Kosovo\*\*, Uzbekistan, Benin, Liberia, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania, Benin, Liberia, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania, Barbados, Gambia, Montenegro, Djibouti, El Salvador, French Polynesia, Guam, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Zambia, Bermuda, Chad, Fiji, Haiti and Mauritius.

*\*\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1244/1999 and the International Court of Justice Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.*

During the same period, in the EU/EEA and the UK, 74 362 cases, including 3 694 deaths, have been reported for all EU/EEA countries. More details are available [here](#).

## Dengue - French Antilles - 2020

Opening date: 12 February 2020

Latest update: 20 March 2020

French authorities reported an increased number of dengue cases in Guadeloupe, Saint Martin, Saint Barthelemy and Martinique islands in the recent weeks.

### →Update of the week

Since the previous CDTR published on 21 February 2020 and as of 8 March, 1 519 additional suspected dengue cases with no associated deaths have been reported in the French Antilles:

In **Guadeloupe**, since the previous CDTR and as of 8 March 2020, 970 additional suspected dengue cases have been reported.

In **Saint Martin**, since the previous CDTR and as of 8 March 2020, 170 additional suspected dengue cases have been reported.

In **Saint Barthelemy**, since the previous CDTR and as of 8 March 2020, 24 additional suspected dengue cases have been reported.

In **Martinique**, since the previous CDTR update and as of 8 March 2020, 355 additional suspected cases have been reported.

## Non EU Threats

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### Ebola virus disease - tenth outbreak - Democratic Republic of the Congo - 2018-2020

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Opening date: 1 August 2018

Latest update: 20 March 2020

On 1 August 2018, the Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo declared the tenth outbreak of Ebola virus disease in the country. The outbreak affected North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri Provinces in the north-east of the country, close to the border with Uganda. In 2019, several imported cases from the Democratic Republic of the Congo were detected in Uganda; however, no autochthonous cases have been reported in the country as of today. On 17 July 2019, the [International Health Regulations \(IHR\) Emergency Committee](#) convened, and WHO's Director-General later declared that the outbreak met all the criteria for a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations. On 18 October 2019, and again on 12 February 2020, the Committee decided that the outbreak still constitutes a PHEIC.

#### →Update of the week

Since the previous CDTR and as of 17 March 2020, the [Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) (DRC) has reported no additional confirmed cases. During the same period, no deaths were reported among confirmed cases.

As of 17 March 2020, no new cases have been reported since the case reported in Beni on 17 February 2020. This case recovered and tested negative twice and was subsequently discharged on 3 March 2020. WHO recommends a period of [42 days](#) of enhanced surveillance (two full incubation periods) after the last person tests negative before declaring the end of the outbreak. If no new cases are reported this could be on 12 April 2020. WHO [states](#) that flare-ups of new cases remain a risk, both during this 42-day period and afterwards.

According to [WHO](#), response actions are currently facing increasing limitations, including a shortage of funding, ongoing insecurity and lack of access to some areas, and limited staffing and resources amidst other local and global emergencies.

Since the start of the vaccination campaign on 8 August 2018, 301 585 people have been vaccinated with the rVSV-ZEBOV vaccine (Merck & Co). In addition, 20 339 people have been vaccinated with the first dose of the Ad26.ZEBOV/MVA-BN-Filo vaccine (Johnson & Johnson) in the two health areas of Karisimbi in Goma. Between 14 February and 6 March 2020, 3 684 people were vaccinated with the second dose of this vaccine.

## II. Detailed reports

### Influenza – Multi-country – Monitoring 2019/2020 season

Opening date: 11 October 2019

Latest update: 20 March 2020

#### Epidemiological summary

##### Week 11/2020 (9 to 15 March 2020)

For the Region overall, influenza activity remained elevated but continued to decline for the fifth consecutive week. High influenza intensity was reported by one country, and eight Member States and areas reported medium influenza intensity. Widespread influenza activity was reported by the majority of Member States and areas across the Region.

Influenza-like illness (ILI) or acute respiratory infection (ARI) notification rates increased compared to the previous week in some Member States, which may reflect an increase in community transmission of SARS-CoV-2, as influenza detections continued to decrease.

Of the individuals sampled who presented with ILI or ARI to sentinel primary healthcare sites, 31% tested positive for influenza viruses, a decrease compared to the previous week (38%).

Both influenza virus types A and B were co-circulating in sentinel source specimens with a higher proportion (58%) of type A viruses being detected. Of the type A detections, A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses were the most common (52%). Of the influenza B viruses, the vast majority were B/Victoria lineage.

The distribution of viruses detected varied between Member States and areas and within sub-regions. Of 25 reports available from across the Region, 15 reported dominance of type A viruses, six reported co-dominance of types A and B viruses and four reported dominance of type B viruses.

Pooled estimates of all-cause mortality from 23 countries or regions reporting to the [EuroMOMO](#) project showed normal expected levels of mortality.

##### 2019–2020 season overview:

The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the Region may affect healthcare seeking behaviour and testing capacities in Member States which would impact both influenza epidemiologic and virologic data, and seasonal patterns.

For the Region as a whole, influenza activity commenced earlier than in recent years and, based on sentinel sampling, first exceeded a positivity rate of 10% in week 47, 2019.

The influenza season for the Region as a whole peaked in week 5 of 2020, reaching a maximum positivity rate of 55%. The peak phase with positivity levels above 50% lasted for just two weeks, week 5 and 6, 2020. In the previous influenza season rates of influenza positivity exceeded 50% for six weeks.

The majority of circulating viruses were susceptible to neuraminidase inhibitors, supporting early treatment or prophylactic use in accordance with national guidelines.

Interim estimates of 2019–2020 seasonal influenza vaccine effectiveness in the northern hemisphere are available. Vaccination remains the best possible method for prevention of influenza and/or reduction of the risk of serious complications. Member States should continue to promote vaccination while influenza viruses continue to circulate in the community.

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 for the 2020–2021 influenza vaccine.

ECDC and WHO Regional Office for Europe published a joint [Regional Situation Assessment](#) for the 2019–2020 influenza season up to week 49 of 2019, which focused on disease severity and impact on healthcare systems to assist forward planning in Member States.

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

#### ECDC assessment

Influenza activity remains high in the majority of Member States. In March 2019, WHO published [recommendations](#) for the

composition of influenza vaccines to be used in the 2019–2020 northern hemisphere season. Influenza vaccination for the 2019–2020 season should be promoted because vaccine coverage among the elderly, chronic disease risk groups and healthcare workers is sub-optimal in most EU Member States, according to the [VENICE report](#). The vast majority of recently circulating influenza viruses in the Region and worldwide were susceptible to neuraminidase inhibitors, which supports the use of antiviral treatment in accordance with national guidelines.

## Actions

ECDC monitors influenza activity in Europe during the winter season and publishes its weekly report on the [Flu News Europe](#) website. ECDC will be monitoring influenza activity in the WHO European Region between week 40 2019 and week 20 2020.

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

Opening date: 7 January 2020

Latest update: 20 March 2020

## Epidemiological summary

Since 31 December 2019 and as of 20 March 2020, 242 488 cases of COVID-19 (in accordance with the applied case definitions and testing strategies in the affected countries) have been reported, including 9 885 deaths. The deaths have been reported from Italy (3 407), China (3 254), Iran (1 284), Spain (767), France (372), United States (150), United Kingdom (144), South Korea (100), Netherlands (76), Germany (43), Japan (33), Switzerland (33), Belgium (21), Indonesia (19), Philippines (18), San Marino (14), Iraq (12), Canada (10), Sweden (10), Algeria (7), International conveyance in Japan (7), Australia (6), Austria (6), Brazil (6), Denmark (6), Egypt (6), Norway (6), Greece (5), Poland (5), India (4), Lebanon (4), Luxembourg (4), Turkey (4), Argentina (3), Bulgaria (3), Ecuador (3), Ireland (3), Portugal (3), Albania (2), Malaysia (2), Morocco (2), Pakistan (2), Peru (2), Ukraine (2), Bahrain (1), Burkina Faso (1), Costa Rica (1), Croatia (1), Cuba (1), Guatemala (1), Guyana (1), Hungary (1), Iceland (1), Moldova (1), Panama (1), Slovenia (1), Sudan (1), Taiwan (1) and Thailand (1).

### Cases have been reported on the following continents:

**Africa:** Egypt (210), South Africa (150), Algeria (82), Morocco (63), Tunisia (39), Senegal (36), Burkina Faso (33), Cameroon (14), Democratic Republic of the Congo (14), Ghana (11), Rwanda (11), Côte d'Ivoire (9), Nigeria (8), Ethiopia (7), Kenya (7), Seychelles (6), Equatorial Guinea (4), Congo (3), Gabon (3), United Republic Of Tanzania (3), Benin (2), Liberia (2), Mauritania (2), Namibia (2), Sudan (2), Zambia (2), Central African Republic (1), Chad (1), Djibouti (1), Eswatini (1), Gambia (1), Guinea (1), Somalia (1) and Togo (1).

**Asia:** China (81 337), Iran (18 407), South Korea (8 652), Japan (950), Malaysia (900), Israel (677), Pakistan (478), Qatar (460), Singapore (345), Bahrain (269), Saudi Arabia (238), Philippines (230), Indonesia (227), Thailand (212), India (191), Iraq (177), Lebanon (149), Kuwait (148), United Arab Emirates (140), Taiwan (108), Vietnam (85), Brunei Darussalam (73), Jordan (56), Sri Lanka (53), Kazakhstan (49), Palestine\* (47), Oman (39), Cambodia (24), Uzbekistan (23), Afghanistan (22), Maldives (13), Bangladesh (10), Kyrgyzstan (6), Mongolia (5), Mauritius (3), Bhutan (1), Nepal (1) and Myanmar (0).

**America:** United States (14 250), Canada (846), Brazil (621), Chile (342), Peru (234), Ecuador (199), Mexico (164), Panama (137), Argentina (128), Colombia (128), Uruguay (94), Costa Rica (87), Venezuela (33), Honduras (24), Dominican Republic (21), Cuba (16), Jamaica (16), Bolivia (15), Paraguay (13), Guatemala (9), Netherlands Antilles (9), Trinidad and Tobago (9), Guyana (5), Bahamas (3), Barbados (2), Bermuda (2), Greenland (2), Haiti (2), Saint Lucia (2), Antigua and Barbuda (1), Cayman Islands (1), El Salvador (1), Nicaragua (1), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1) and Suriname (1).

**Europe:** Italy (41 035), Spain (17 147), Germany (14 138), France (10 995), Switzerland (3 888), United Kingdom (3 277), Netherlands (2 460), Austria (2 196), Belgium (1 795), Norway (1 552), Sweden (1 423), Denmark (1 151), Portugal (785), Czech Republic (694), Ireland (557), Greece (464), Finland (400), Turkey (359), Poland (355), Luxembourg (345), Iceland (330), Slovenia (319), Romania (277), Estonia (267), Russia (199), San Marino (126), Serbia (126), Slovakia (123), Armenia (122), Bulgaria (105), Croatia (104), Latvia (86), Hungary (85), Andorra (75), Faroe Islands (72), Albania (70), Cyprus (58), Belarus (57), Malta (53), Moldova (49), Lithuania (48), North Macedonia (48), Azerbaijan (44), Bosnia and Herzegovina (44), Georgia (40), Ukraine (26), Liechtenstein (25), Kosovo\*\* (21), Holy See (13), Montenegro (13), Monaco (11), Gibraltar (10), Jersey (5) and Guernsey (1).

**Oceania:** Australia (709), New Zealand (39), Guam (15), French Polynesia (3) and Fiji (1).

**Other:** International conveyance in Japan (696).

\* *This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions*

5/12

of the Member States on this issue.

**\*\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1244/1999 and the International Court of Justice Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.**

### EU/EEA and the UK:

As of 20 March 2020, 102 659 cases have been reported in the EU/EEA and the UK: Italy (41 035), Spain (17 147), Germany (14 138), France (10 995), United Kingdom (3 277), Netherlands (2 460), Austria (2 196), Belgium (1 795), Norway (1 552), Sweden (1 423), Denmark (1 151), Portugal (785), Czech Republic (694), Ireland (557), Greece (464), Finland (400), Poland (355), Luxembourg (345), Iceland (330), Slovenia (319), Romania (277), Estonia (267), Slovakia (123), Bulgaria (105), Croatia (104), Latvia (86), Hungary (85), Cyprus (58), Malta (53), Lithuania (48), Liechtenstein (25) and Gibraltar (10).

As of 20 March 2020, 4 885 deaths have been reported in the EU/EEA and the UK: Italy (3 407), Spain (767), France (372), United Kingdom (144), Netherlands (76), Germany (43), Belgium (21), Sweden (10), Austria (6), Denmark (6), Norway (6), Greece (5), Poland (5), Luxembourg (4), Bulgaria (3), Ireland (3), Portugal (3), Croatia (1), Hungary (1), Iceland (1) and Slovenia (1).

### EU:

As of 20 March 2020, 97 475 cases have been reported in the EU: Italy (41 035), Spain (17 147), Germany (14 138), France (10 995), Netherlands (2 460), Austria (2 196), Belgium (1 795), Sweden (1 423), Denmark (1 151), Portugal (785), Czech Republic (694), Ireland (557), Greece (464), Finland (400), Poland (355), Luxembourg (345), Slovenia (319), Romania (277), Estonia (267), Slovakia (123), Bulgaria (105), Croatia (104), Latvia (86), Hungary (85), Cyprus (58), Malta (53), Lithuania (48) and Gibraltar (10).

As of 20 March 2020, 4 734 deaths have been reported in the EU: Italy (3 407), Spain (767), France (372), Netherlands (76), Germany (43), Belgium (21), Sweden (10), Austria (6), Denmark (6), Greece (5), Poland (5), Luxembourg (4), Bulgaria (3), Ireland (3), Portugal (3), Croatia (1), Hungary (1) and Slovenia (1).

### Major developments in the EU/EEA and the UK between 14 and 20 March:

**Austria:** Since 16 March 2020, citizens should only leave their house for three reasons: work engagements and activities that can't be delayed or carried out from home, urgent food purchases, or to aid other people in urgent need. Since 17 March 2020, all restaurants and bars, as well as secondary schools and institutes of higher education are closed. The UK, the Netherlands, Russia and Ukraine have been added to the list of countries from which flights are denied permission to land in Austria.

**Cyprus:** On 15 March 2020, [authorities in Cyprus](#) declared a state of emergency for a period of 15 days, during which people will only be allowed to leave their homes for basic necessities. As of 21 March 2020 03:00, Cyprus will prohibit all flights to Larnaka and Pafos airports coming from the countries listed [here](#).

**Denmark:** On 14 March, [Denmark](#) restricted the cross border movements for population.

**Estonia:** As of 16 March, public venues have closed down, and restrictions on the freedom of movement on the islands of Hiiumaa, Saaremaa, Muhumaa, Vormsi, Kihnu and Ruhnu have been established. As of 17 March 2020, Estonia has restricted cross-border movements and reintroduced border controls in order to contain the spread of SARS-CoV-2.

**France:** On 14 March, [France](#) implemented additional control measures (level 3). This implies the closure of non-essential gathering points.

**Germany:** Since 16 March 2020, Germany's borders with Austria, Denmark, France, Luxembourg and Switzerland are closed. Due to the COVID-19 situation in Germany and worldwide, the RKI has also cancelled the nationwide recommendation to perform contact tracing on flights from 18 March 2020 onwards, so that available resources can be focused primarily on case finding and contact tracing within Germany.

**Greece:** Since 18 March 2020, all non-essential commercial stores and leisure places (malls, bars, restaurants etc.) are closed in Greece. Schools/universities/daycare centres remain closed. Supermarkets, pharmacies and other essential stores are advised to only allow one person per 10 square meters at any given time.

**Iceland:** Since 19 March 2020, all residents of Iceland entering the country are required to go into [quarantine](#) for 14 days, regardless of where they have come from, excluding airline crew and freight personnel.

**Italy:** As of 15 March 2020, all positive cases detected by confirmatory tests carried out by regional reference laboratories can be considered as confirmed cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection, if the region has evidence of sustained local or widespread transmission



and there was an agreement in the last week between the regional and National Reference Laboratory test results.

**Lithuania:** As of 16 March 2020, Lithuania has restricted cross-border movements for persons and vehicles, with the exception of freight. On 16 March 2020, authorities declared a state of emergency and imposed a 14-day quarantine.

**Portugal:** On 17 March 2020, Portugal implemented border checks with Spain and temporary measures at ports with international traffic.

**Romania:** On 14 March 2020, the Romanian President announced that a state of emergency will be declared as of Monday 16 March and asked all citizens to comply with the instructions given by the authorities. According to EWRS, Romanian authorities have suspended all flights for passengers to and from Italy and Spain for 14 days (with exception of humanitarian or medical flights). In addition, the serving of food and beverages in restaurants, hotels, bars, coffee shops, and other hospitality units is prohibited (restriction does not apply to drive-in, room-service and home delivery services). All indoor cultural, scientific, religious and sports activities, as well as spa and personal care services, are suspended. Outdoor events with over 100 people are also banned.

**Slovenia:** As of 14 March 2020, authorities have imposed further restrictions, including the closure of Ljubljana airport. As of 16 March 2020, schools, public institutions and public transportation systems have been closed down.

**Spain:** On 14 March, [Spanish authorities](#) declared a state of emergency for a period of 15 days, during which people will only be allowed to leave their homes for basic necessities.

**Sweden:** On 19 March 2020, Sweden will implement a ban (active for 30 days) on incoming travelers from countries outside of the EU, excluding EU/EEA citizens, diplomats and those in need of international protection or individuals with certain occupations such as healthcare workers.

Other major updates between 14 and 20 March:

**European Medicines Agency (EMA):** On 18 March 2020, EMA published a [statement](#) on the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatories for COVID-19.

**Switzerland:** On 16 March, Switzerland reclassified the situation as 'extraordinary' in accordance with the Swiss Epidemic Act. All shops, restaurants, bars and entertainment and leisure facilities are closed until 19 April 2020. Excluded are, among other places, grocery stores and health facilities. Starting 16 March 2020 at midnight, Switzerland introduced border controls with Germany, Austria and France.

**Taiwan:** On 16 March, Taiwan reported 10 imported cases. Among these cases, five are from EU countries.

#### Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC):

On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared that the outbreak of COVID-19 constitutes a PHEIC. On 11 March 2020, the Director-General of the [WHO](#) has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic.

More details are available [here](#).

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

### ECDC assessment

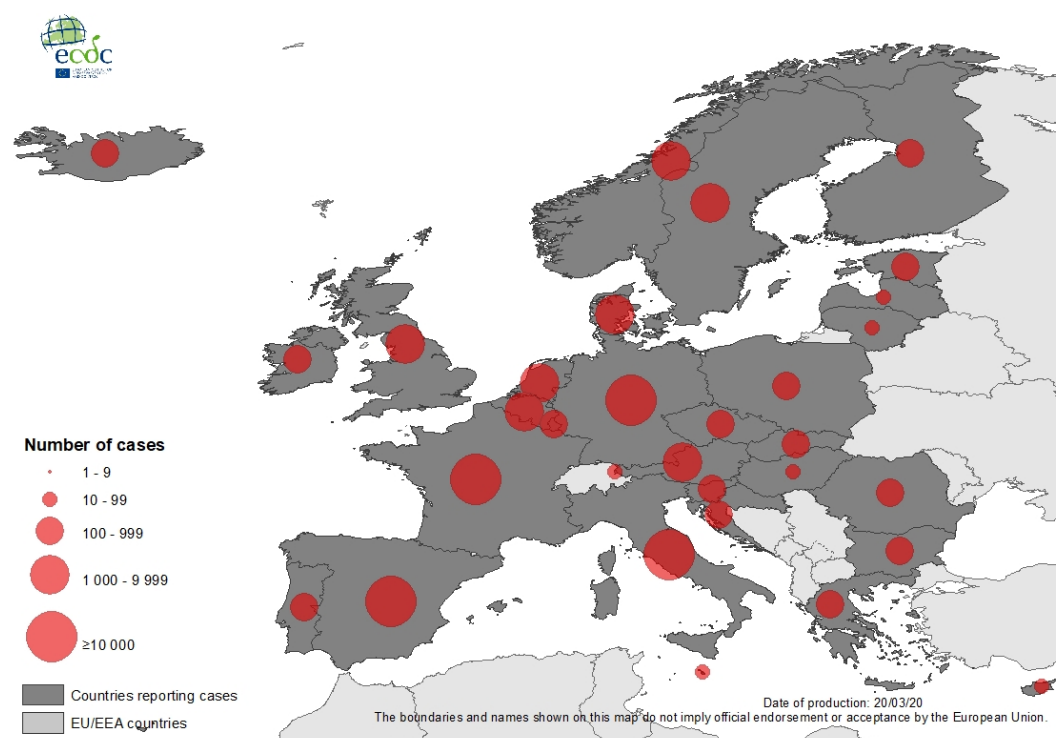
Information on the COVID-19 situation and a risk assessment can be found on the [ECDC website](#).

## Actions

ECDC activities related to COVID-19 can be found on the ECDC [website](#).

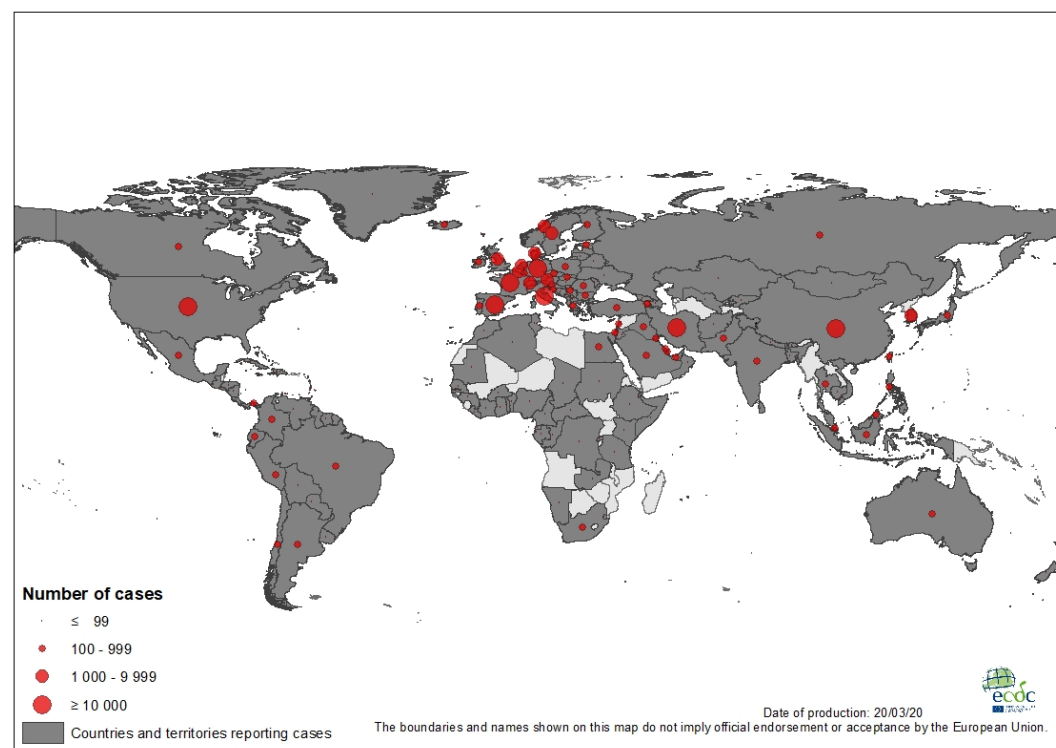
## Geographical distribution of COVID-19 cases (in accordance with the applied case definition in the countries), EU/EEA and the UK, as of 20 March 2020

ECDC



## Geographical distribution of COVID-19 cases (in accordance with the applied case definition in the countries), EU/EEA and the UK, as of 20 March 2020

ECDC



## Dengue - French Antilles - 2020

8/12



Opening date: 12 February 2020

Latest update: 20 March 2020

## Epidemiological summary

In **Guadeloupe**, since October 2019 and as of 8 March 2020, 6 810 suspected dengue cases have been reported. Dengue virus serotype 2 has been identified among most of the cases. In 2018, only 18 confirmed cases were reported in Guadeloupe.

In **Saint Martin**, between week 3 in 2020 and as of 8 March 2020, 700 suspected dengue cases have been reported including one death. Dengue virus serotype 1 was identified in most of the cases.

In **Saint Barthelemy**, since the end of November 2019 and as of 8 March 2020, 128 suspected dengue cases have been reported. Dengue virus serotype 2 has been identified among most of the cases.

In **Martinique**, since July 2019 and as of 8 March 2020, 2 825 suspected dengue cases have been reported including one death. Among these, 755 cases were confirmed. Dengue virus serotype 3 has been identified among most of the cases. In 2018, Martinique did not report any confirmed cases.

In January 2020, health authorities in the region raised the alert level and declared the dengue epidemic in Guadeloupe and Saint Martin. According to the same authorities, Saint Barthelemy remains in an inter-epidemic phase and Martinique is at risk of an epidemic. As of 8 March 2020, these alert levels remains the same.

**Sources:** [Santé publique France](#)

## ECDC assessment

EU/EEA travellers to and residents in the affected territories should apply personal protective measures against mosquito bites. The risk for onward vector-borne transmission of dengue in continental Europe is linked to importation of the virus by viraemic travellers into receptive areas with established and active competent vectors (i.e. *Aedes albopictus* in mainland Europe, mainly around the Mediterranean Sea, and *Aedes aegypti* on the island of Madeira). Environmental conditions in Europe are currently unfavourable for mosquito-borne transmission, so the likelihood of sustained autochthonous dengue virus transmission in continental Europe is very low. The occurrence of further autochthonous cases in the Caribbean is expected, as the competent vector for dengue virus transmission is present and environmental conditions are favourable for continuous transmission. More information about dengue is available at [ECDC factsheet](#).

## Actions

ECDC is monitoring the ongoing situation through epidemic intelligence activities and reports on a weekly basis.

## Ebola virus disease - tenth outbreak - Democratic Republic of the Congo - 2018-2020

Opening date: 1 August 2018

Latest update: 20 March 2020

## Epidemiological summary

Since the beginning of the outbreak and as of 17 March 2020, there have been 3 444 cases (3 310 confirmed, 134 probable) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), including 2 264 deaths, according to the Ministry of Health. The last confirmed case was reported in Beni. As of 17 March 2020, 171 healthcare workers have been infected.

In the DRC, 29 health zones in three provinces have reported probable and/or confirmed cases of Ebola virus disease: Mwenga in South Kivu Province, Alimbongo, Beni, Biena, Butembo, Goma, Kalunguta, Katwa, Kayna, Kyondo, Lubero, Mabalako, Manguredjipa, Masereka, Mutwanga, Musienene, Nyiragongo, Oicha, Pinga and Vuhovi Health Zones in North Kivu Province and Ariwara, Bunia, Mambasa, Nyankunde, Komanda, Lolwa, Mandima, Rwampara and Tchomia in Ituri Province.

In Uganda, one imported case (reported on 29 August 2019) died on 30 August 2019 in Kasese district, which borders North Kivu. However, as of today, there have been no reports of autochthonous transmission in Uganda.

**Public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC):** On 17 July 2019, WHO's Director-General [declared](#) the Ebola virus disease outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo a PHEIC. This declaration followed the fourth meeting of the IHR Emergency Committee for Ebola virus disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 17 July 2019. The declaration was

made in response to the geographical spread observed in the previous weeks. It also expresses the need for a more intensified and coordinated response in order to end the outbreak. On 18 October 2019, and again on 12 February 2020, the Committee decided that the outbreak still constitutes a PHEIC.

**Sources:** [CMRE](#) | [Ebola dashboard Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) | [Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) | [WHO](#) | [WHO Regional Office for Africa](#)

## ECDC assessment

Implementing response measures remains challenging in the affected areas because of the prolonged humanitarian crisis, the unstable security situation, and resistance in several population groups. At the current stage of the epidemic, with no cases being reported in the past 21 days, a high level of surveillance remains essential to early detect and interrupt further transmission, including transmission events that may arise from exposure to survivor's infected bodily fluids. The overall risk for the EU/EEA remains very low.

**WHO assessment:** As of 19 March, the last [WHO assessment](#) concluded that the national and regional risk levels remain high, while global risk levels remain low.

## Actions

ECDC published an [epidemiological update](#) on 13 June 2019 and updated its [rapid risk assessment](#) on 7 August 2019.

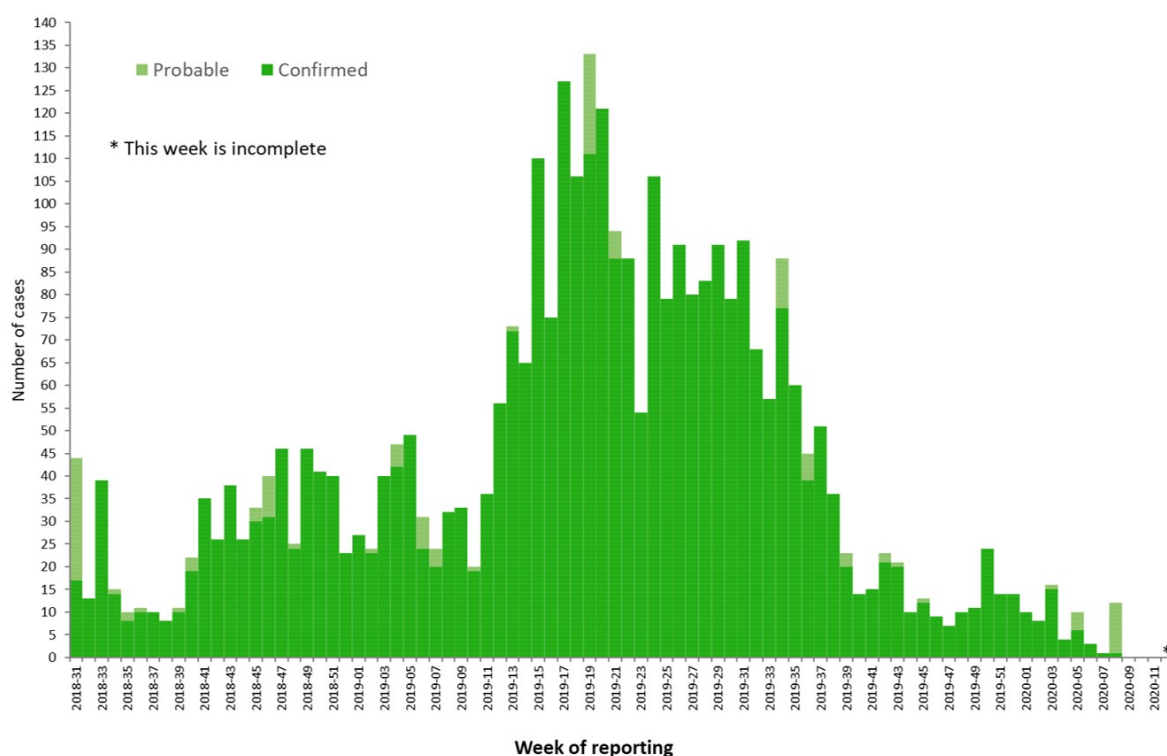
## Ebola Virus Disease case distribution in DRC and Uganda, as of 17 March 2020

Source: ECDC

	Number of confirmed cases	Number of probable cases	Confirmed and probable cases	Number of deaths	Conf/Prob cases in past 7 days
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	<b>3310</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>3444</b>	<b>2264</b>	
North-Kivu Province	2796	110	2906	1988	
Alimbongo	5	1	6	3	
Beni	721	9	730	474	
Biena	19	2	21	14	
Butembo	295	7	302	360	
Goma	1	0	1	1	
Kalunguta	198	19	217	90	
Katwa	653	25	678	496	
Kayna	28	1	29	9	
Kyondo	25	4	29	19	
Lubero	31	2	33	6	
Mabalako	463	18	481	352	
Manguredjipa	18	1	19	13	
Masereka	50	6	56	23	
Musienene	85	1	86	34	
Mutwanga	32	0	32	12	
Nyiragongo	3	0	3	1	
Oicha	65	0	65	30	
Pinga	1	0	1	0	
Vuhovi	103	14	117	51	
Ituri province	508	24	532	273	
Ariwara	1	0	1	1	
Bunia	4	0	4	4	
Komanda	56	10	66	54	
Lolwa	6	0	6	1	
Mambasa	82	4	86	31	
Mandima	347	10	357	176	
Nyakunde	2	0	2	1	
Rwampara	8	0	8	3	
Tchomia	2	0	2	2	
South-Kivu	6	0	6	3	
Mwenga	6	0	6	3	
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
Kasese province	1	0	1	1	
Kasese	1	0	1	1	
<b>Cumulative Total</b>	<b>3311</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>2265</b>	

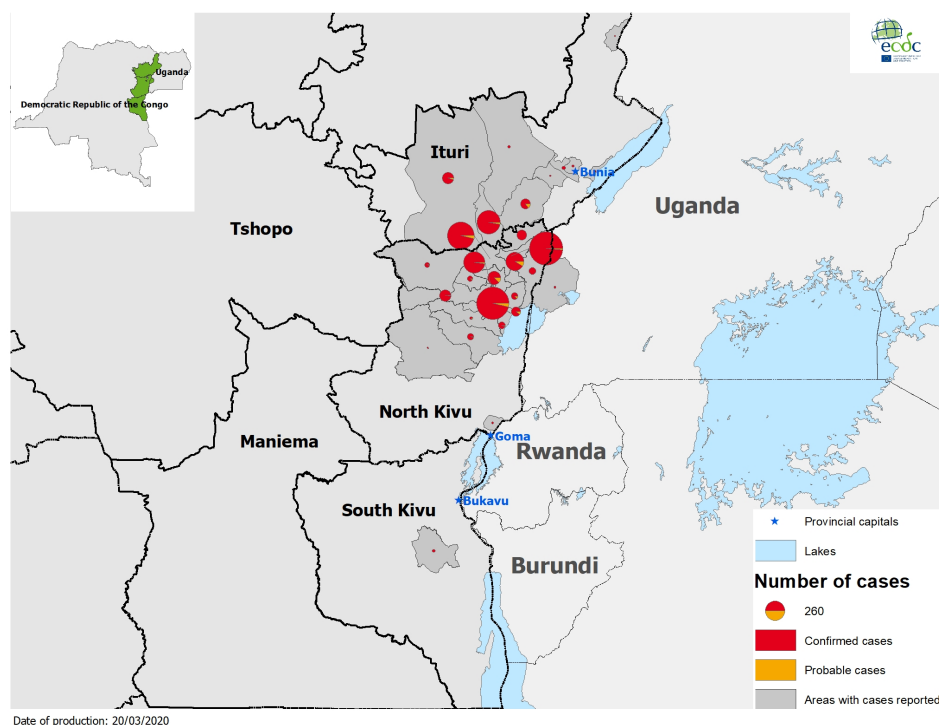
## Distribution of confirmed and probable cases of Ebola virus disease by week of reporting, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda, as of 17 March 2020

Source: ECDC



## Geographical distribution of confirmed and probable cases of Ebola virus disease, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda, as of 17 March 2020

Source: ECDC



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