

ASF SITUATION

The presence of ASF is notified to the OIE by its Members through the Six-monthly reports (as sufficiently stable) or through Immediate Notifications and Follow-up reports (when considered as an exceptional event). In 2018, this disease was notified through the six-monthly reports in 3 countries in Europe (Estonia, Italy and Lithuania) and 14 countries in Africa¹. This report presents an overview of the events notified through the OIE's Immediate Notifications and Follow-up reports. This information is publicly available². A classification of the affected population (by wild boar, backyard and farm swine) was made considering their different roles in the epidemiology of the disease.

1. Spatial distribution

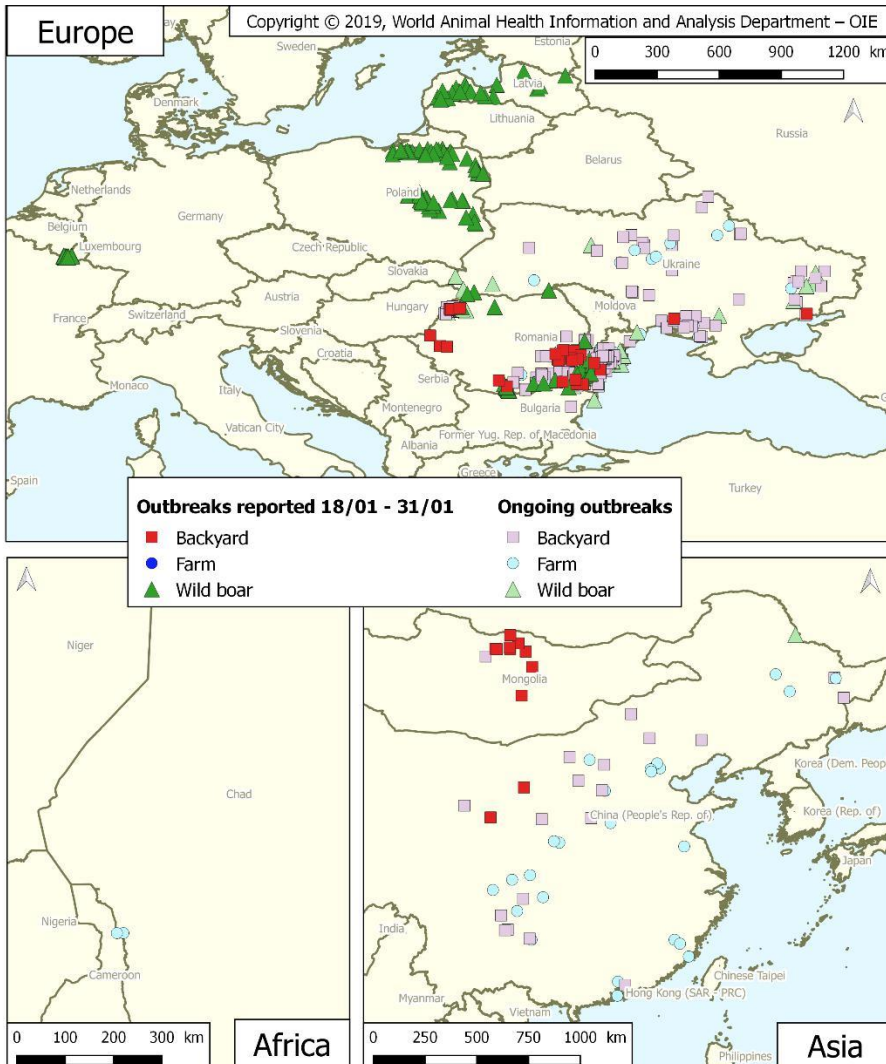


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the EWS within the period. The outbreaks notified between the 18th and the 31st of January are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, a total of 1,210 ongoing outbreaks and 251 new outbreaks were notified. In the previous report period 1,191 outbreaks were notified as ongoing and 427 as new. It is important to consider that the previous report covered four weeks, whereas the current one comprises two weeks.

2. Impact of the disease

In this period, 56% of all losses (1,266 of 2,271 animals) occurred in Asia (Figure 2). Compared to the previous period, the losses notified by China (People's Republic of) dramatically dropped from 79,715 to 247. In Europe, there was also an important decrease in the amount of losses; as in the current period 1,005 animals were notified as dead or destroyed compared to 1,810 in the previous one.

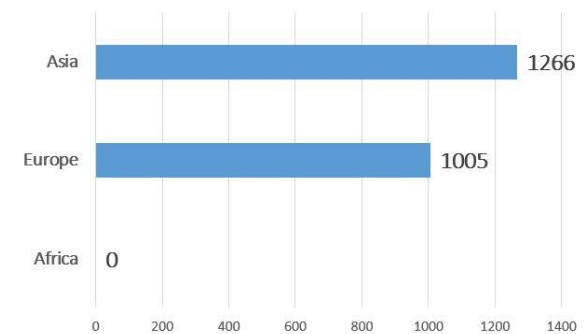


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (Jan 18-31, 2019)

* Losses: total of domestic animals dead and destroyed.

3. Changes in the epidemiological situation

Countries with new or ongoing outbreaks in the current period: 10 countries notified ASF through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 7 in Europe (Belgium, Bulgaria, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Ukraine), 2 in Asia (China (People's Republic of), Mongolia) and Chad in Africa.

In Europe, the situation remained stable. A strong targeted surveillance program is currently implemented. It is important to highlight that in this region, every single case is notified as a new outbreak in wild boar.

In Asia, Mongolia notified 9 new outbreaks in this period. Figure 1 portrays the spread of the disease in this country. All new outbreaks occurred in 5 new administrative divisions and the losses increased from 214 to 1,019 animals.

Member Countries are reminded that the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* provides comprehensive guidance to Veterinary Authorities for establishing a country, zone and compartment free of African swine fever (ASF) as well as recommendations relating to the trade of pork and pork products. These products, when handled in accordance with hygienic practices complying with international standards, should not present a risk of infection. The OIE also encourages Member Countries to implement enhanced national sanitary measures on waste disposal from aircrafts/vessels/passengers and enhanced on-farm biosecurity measures – including the protection of pigs from untreated swill feeding and the effective separation between domestic pigs and wild boar – and stresses the importance of OIE international standards for risk management of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) to reduce the risk of exporting disease to trading partners. For an overview on the historical distribution of the disease since 2016, please refer to the ASF report N° 1 (available in the official website of the OIE).

¹ Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia
² WAHIS interface