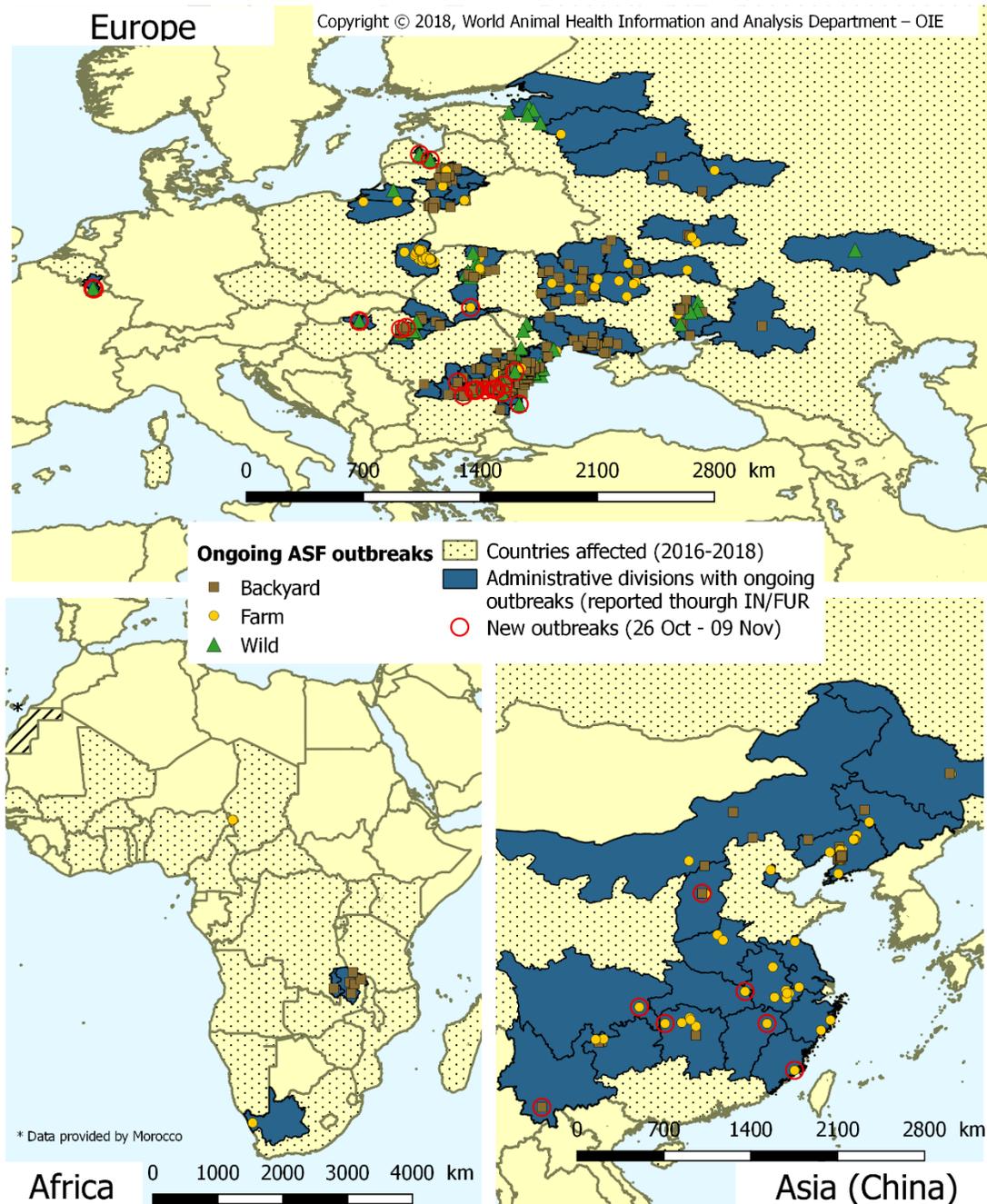


**ASF SITUATION**

This report presents an overview of the ASF events with ongoing outbreaks notified through the OIE’s Early Warning System (IN:Immediate notifications and FUR:Follow-up reports) by its Members. This information is publicly available<sup>1</sup>. A classification of the affected population (by backyard and production swine and wild boar) was made considering their different roles in the epidemiology of the disease.



**Figure 1. On-going ASF outbreaks.**

NOTE: Countries affected (dotted light yellow) are countries in which at least one outbreak of ASF has been reported between 2016 and 2018.

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of the on-going outbreaks of ASF and highlighted (red circle) those started between the October 26 to November 9. During this period, new outbreaks have been notified in Europe (Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Romania and Ukraine) and in China. In Europe, 12 new outbreaks have been reported in backyard/production swine, and 14 outbreaks in wild boars.

<sup>1</sup> WAHIS interface

In China, 7 new outbreaks have been reported during this period in five new administrative divisions. One of these outbreaks has been reported in the southern part of Yunnan, China, close to the border with Vietnam (170km), Laos (110km) and Myanmar (110km). Although no African swine fever cases have been reported from neighboring countries, the risk of introduction of the disease is increasing with the southern migration of the outbreaks in China. Since the first occurrence of ASF in China (August 2018), the disease has been reported in 55% of the provinces available in WAHIS (17/31).

Affected countries	Backyard swine				Production swine				Wild boar				Total Outb	Total Susc	Total Cases	Total Losses
	Outb	Susc	Cases	Losses **	Outb	Susc	Cases	Losses **	Outb	Susc	Cases	Losses **				
Belgium									3	NA	6	NA	3		6	6
Bulgaria									2	NA	5	NA	2		5	5
China	2	404	30	404	5	5924	170	18546					7	6328	200	18950
Hungary									3	NA	3	NA	3		3	3
Latvia									2	NA	2	NA	2		2	1
Romania	11	108	108	108					4	NA	5	NA	15	108	113	113
Ukraine					1	2328	2	2328					1	2328	2	2328
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8252</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>20874</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8764</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>21406</b>

**Table 1. New outbreaks of ASF reported in this period (October 26 to November 9).**

\* NA: Not applicable. \*\* Losses: total of domestic animals dead and destroyed.

Outb: Number of outbreaks. Susc: Number of susceptible animals.

The new outbreaks and their impact is detailed in Table 1. In this period, a total of 33 new outbreaks were notified, 13 occurred in backyard swine, 6 in production swine and 14 in wild boar. The highest impact was reported in China where 88% (18 950 / 21 406) of all the losses were reported (swine that died or that were killed and disposed of). It is important to note that Ukraine reported a new outbreak in a province where previous events were considered as resolved over a month ago, due to this outbreak (which included only two cases) the country eliminated 2 328 animals, which is 11% of all the losses reported in this period. In China, compared to the last report, the geographical distribution of the new outbreaks reveal that the recent spread of the disease into southern provinces is still in progress.

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, are not a source 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).

**Note from the WAHIAD:** upon the validation of this report, China notified one case in wild boar in the Jilin province, Daqinggou Village, Hongtuya Township. This information will be included in the next bi-weekly report, to be issued in November 30.