

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 (IN's) and Follow-up reports (FUR's), when considered as an exceptional event. Between 2018 and the first semester of 2019, this disease was notified through six-monthly reports in 3 countries in Europe (Estonia, Italy and Lithuania) and 24 countries in Africa¹. South Africa and Zambia notified the disease in 2018 through the Six-monthly reports and through IN and FUR's. This report presents an overview of the events notified through the OIE's Early Warning System (EWS) by means of IN and FUR's. 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

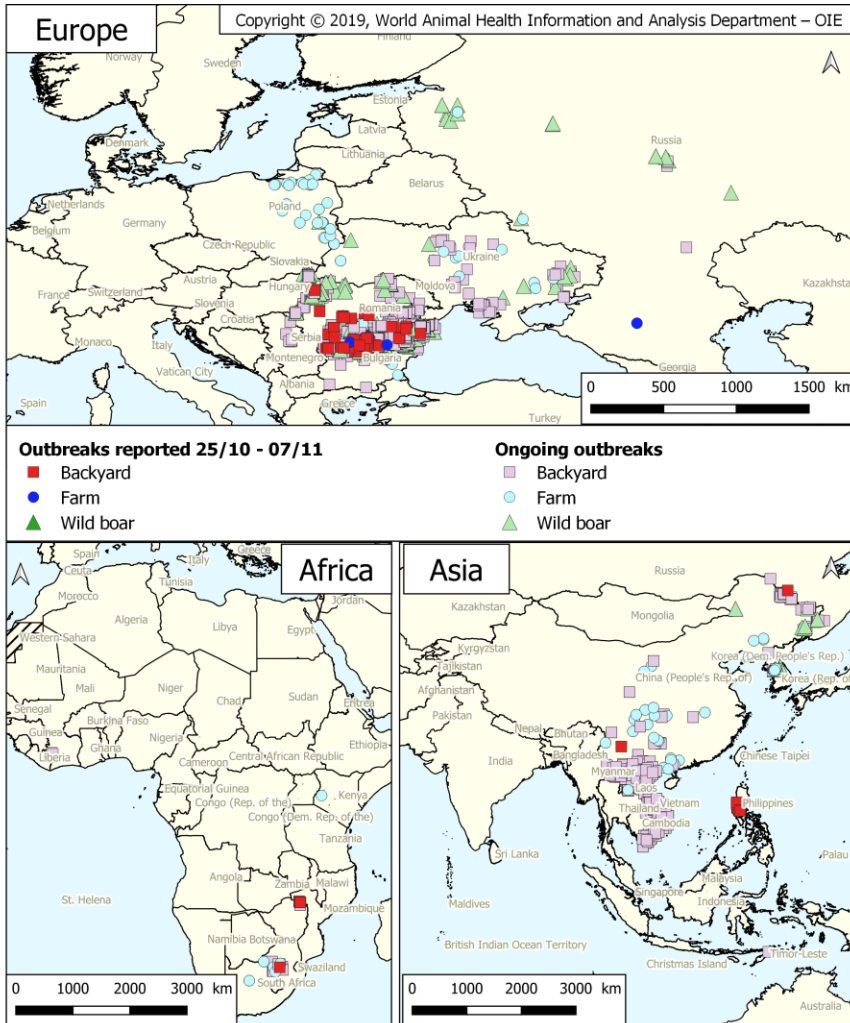


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the EWS within the period. The outbreaks notified between October 25 and November 7 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, 317 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 9,265 (6,083 outbreaks in Vietnam only). In the previous report, 294 were notified as new, while 9,402 outbreaks were ongoing.

2. Impact of the disease

A total of 67,511 animals were notified as losses (8,175 losses notified in the Report N°28). Europe notified 21,503 losses (20,069 of them notified in the Romania) while Asia, 45,700 (45,670 of them notified in the Philippines). Africa notified 308 losses in this period.

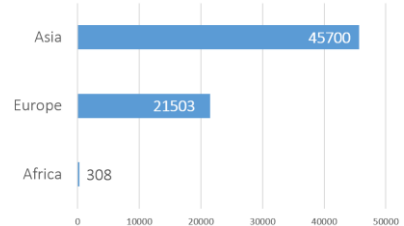


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (October 25 - November 07, 2019)

The impact of this disease is measured in terms of losses*, which are calculated by the sum of dead and culled animals from the infected farm or backyard premises of the reported outbreak.

3. Changes in the epidemiological situation

Countries/Territories with new or ongoing outbreaks in the current period: 24 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 11 in Europe (Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine); 9 in Asia (China (People's Republic of), Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Laos, Myanmar, Philippines, Russia, Timor-Leste and Vietnam), and 4 in Africa (Cote D'Ivoire, Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe).

NOTE: Russia is mentioned in Asia and Europe, depending on the location of the outbreaks.

Asia

China (People's Republic of) notified one new outbreak in backyard swine and closed five events in five administrative divisions. Korea (Republic of) notified four new outbreaks affecting wild boar. Philippines notified 33 new outbreaks affecting backyard swine. Moreover, Russia notified one new outbreak affecting farmed swine.

Europe

The majority of outbreaks reported within this report occurred in Europe (271/317), these outbreaks were notified in both swine and wild boar. In this region, a targeted surveillance program is continuing. Often, a single case in wild boar is notified as a single outbreak, and is usually notified as resolved immediately. In total, 212 outbreaks were reported in wild boar, from which 6 remain ongoing.

Africa

In this period, 6 new outbreaks were notified in Zimbabwe and one in South Africa

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 Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Rep. Of), Congo (Rep. Of), Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.
² WAHIS interface