

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. In 2018, this disease was notified through the six-monthly reports in 3 countries in Europe (Estonia, Italy and Lithuania) and 21 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

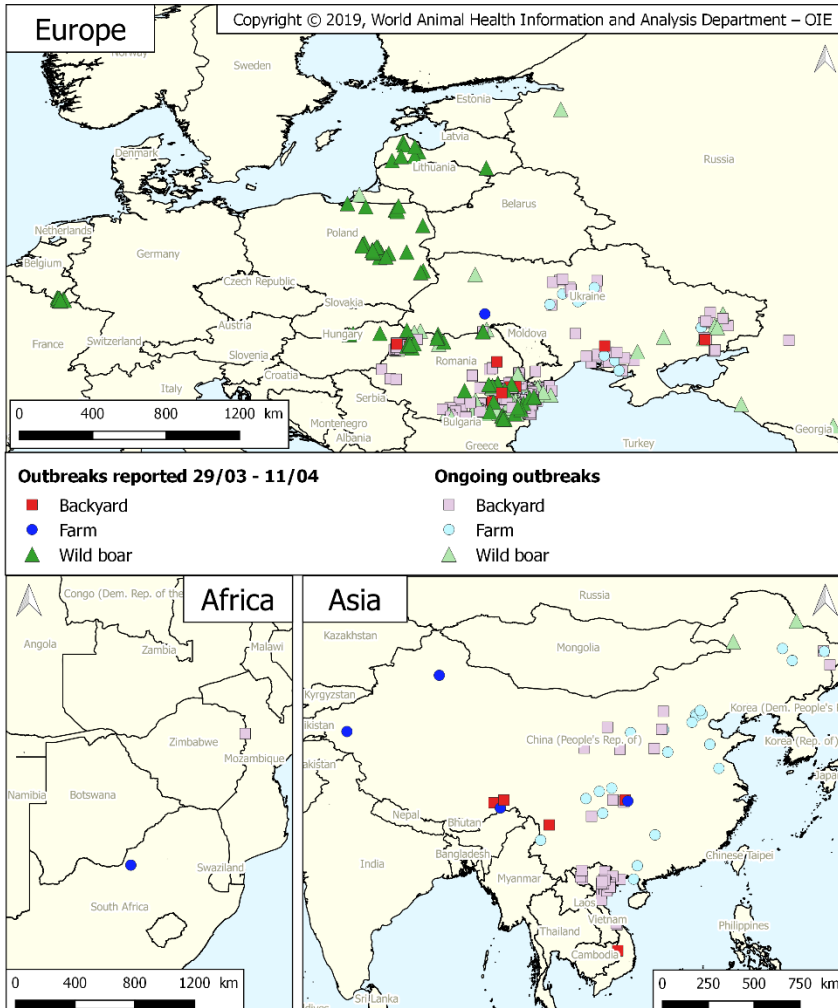


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the EWS within the period. The outbreaks notified between March 29 and April 11 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, a total of 1,357 ongoing outbreaks and 124 new outbreaks were notified. In the previous report 1,351 outbreaks were notified as ongoing and 265 as new.

2. Impact of the disease

In this period, 97% of all losses (7,317 of 7,536 animals) occurred in Asia, where China (People's Republic of) notified the majority of all losses (6,817 of 7,317). On the other hand, the first occurrence in Cambodia left 500 losses. In Europe, 183 losses were notified from Romania and Ukraine while in Africa, 36 losses were reported from South Africa.

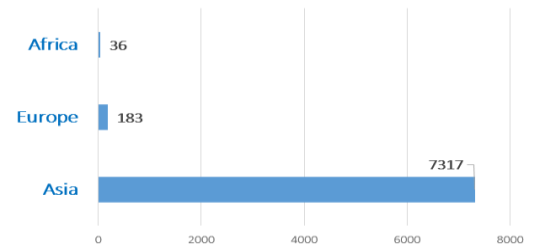


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (March 29 – April 11, 2019)

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 with new or ongoing outbreaks in the current period: 15 countries notified ASF through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 9 in Europe (Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine); 4 in Asia (Cambodia; China (People's Republic of); Mongolia and Vietnam) and 2 in Africa (South Africa and Zimbabwe).

Asia

On April 3, Cambodia notified the first occurrence of the disease in the country. The outbreak occurred in Rattanakiri, starting the 22nd of March, 2019. China (People's Republic of) submitted INs reporting the first occurrence of the disease in the provinces of Xinjiang and Tibet, and FURs reporting new outbreaks in Hubei and Yunnan.

Moreover, Mongolia has submitted a Final follow-up report, notifying the ASF event in the country as resolved.

No new outbreaks have been reported in Vietnam since the last update.

Europe

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, 114 new outbreaks were reported in the region, from which only 11 remain ongoing (in domestic pigs).

Africa

South Africa submitted an IN notifying the recurrence of the disease in the North West Province. No new outbreaks have been reported in Zimbabwe within the period. Quarantine and surveillance activities are still on-going in the country.

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, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Rep. Of), Congo (People's rep. Of), Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

² WAHIS interface