

**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 Africa<sup>1</sup>. 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 available<sup>2</sup>. 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**

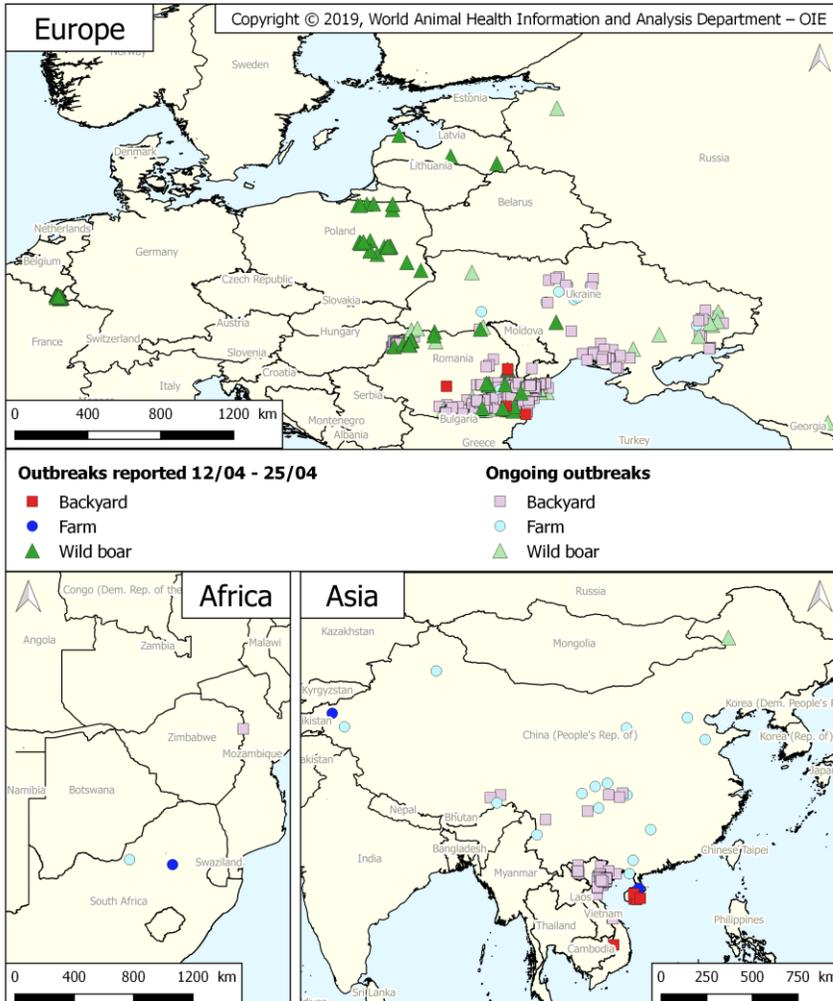


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the EWS within the period. The outbreaks notified between April 12 and April 25 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, a total of 1,320 ongoing outbreaks and 121 new outbreaks were notified. In the previous report 1,357 outbreaks were notified as ongoing and 124 as new.

**2. Impact of the disease**

In this period, 98% of all losses (3,042 of 3,112 animals) occurred in Asia, where China (People's Republic of) notified 58% of all losses (1,769 of 3,042). An important amount of losses (1,273 animals) were notified from Cambodia. Forty animals died or were culled in Romania, accounting for the losses in Europe; and 30 animals in South Africa, accounting for the losses in Africa.

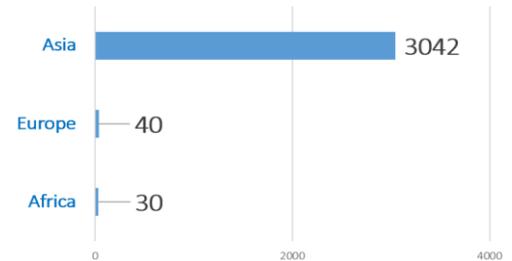


Figure 2. Losses\* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (April 12-25, 2019)

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:**

12 countries notified their situation of ASF through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 7 in Europe (Belgium, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine); 3 in Asia (Cambodia; China (People's Republic of) and Vietnam) and 2 in Africa (South Africa and Zimbabwe).

**Asia**

Cambodia submitted a FUR notifying 3 new outbreaks in Rattanakiri. China (People's Republic of) notified 7 new outbreaks, 6 of them through an IN for the first occurrence of the disease in Hainan province.

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, 103 new outbreaks were reported in the region, from which 5 remain ongoing in domestic pigs and one in wildboar.

**Africa**

South Africa submitted an IN notifying the recurrence of the disease in the Mpumalanga province, the event in the Northern province is still ongoing. No new outbreaks have been reported in Zimbabwe within the period.

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).

<sup>1</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Rep. Of), Congo (Rep. Of), Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.  
<sup>2</sup> WAHIS interface