

**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 22 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**

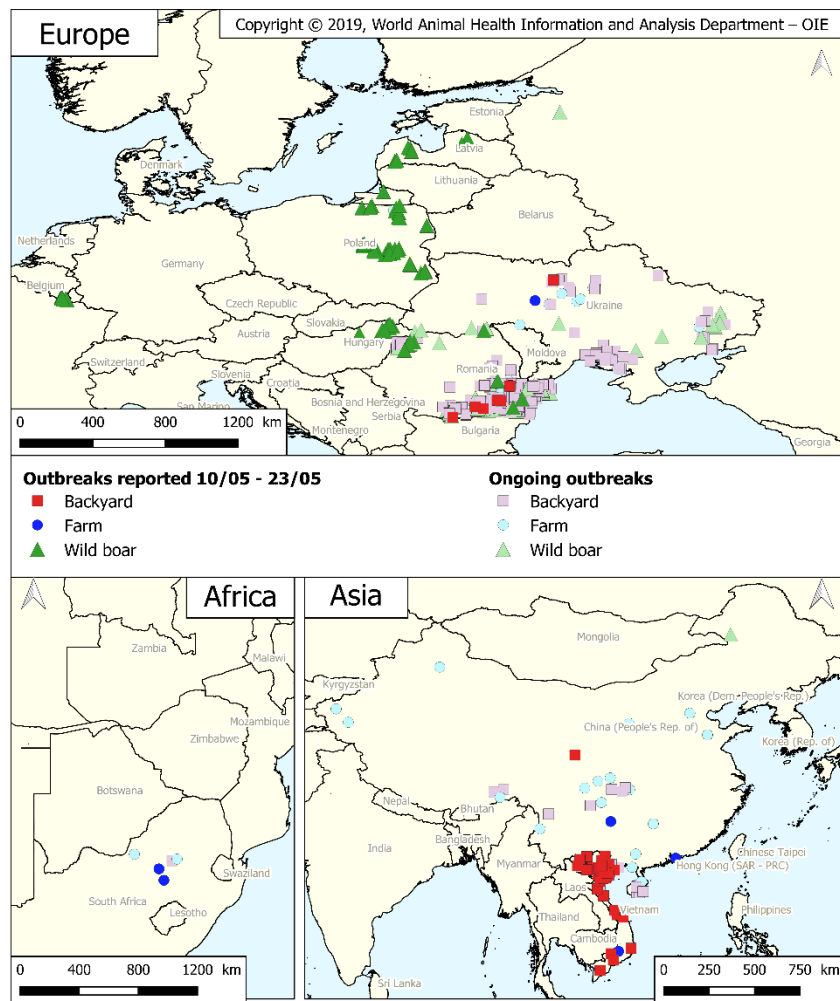


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the EWS within the period. The outbreaks notified between May 10 to 23 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, **2,607** new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now **3,972**. In the previous report, **157** were notified as new, while **1,322** outbreaks were ongoing.

**2. Impact of the disease**

In this period, almost the totality of all losses (1,555,912 of 1,557,208 animals) occurred in Asia, where Vietnam alone notified 1,555,407 losses. Europe reported 1,127 losses, mainly from Ukraine (1,063). In Africa, South Africa notified 169 losses.

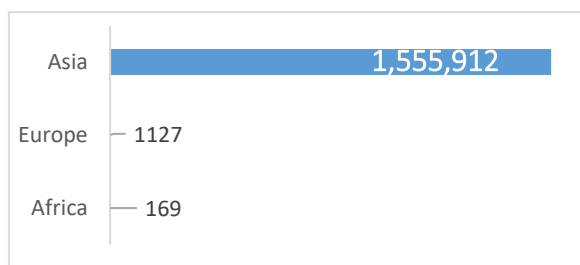


Figure 2. Losses\* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (May 10-23, 2019)

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:** 11 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 7 in Europe (Belgium, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine); 3 in Asia (China (People's Republic of), Hong Kong (SAR - PRC) and Vietnam) and South Africa in Africa.

**Asia**

China (People's Republic of) notified two new outbreaks (one in Guizhou and another in Sichuan). Vietnam updated the ASF situation in the country, notifying 2501 new outbreaks in this period (reporting clusters of up to 357 outbreaks in Ha Noi). The massive number of outbreaks reported reflects a great impact of the disease in the country. Cambodia notified all outbreaks as resolved. On May 12, Hong Kong (SAR - PRC) submitted an Immediate Notification (IN), notifying the first occurrence of ASF. According to the information submitted, one infected pig was detected in a slaughterhouse. The case was detected on May 2 and confirmed on May 10.

**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, 101 new outbreaks were reported in the region, from which 9 remain ongoing in domestic pigs and only one in wildboar.

**Africa**

South Africa reported two new outbreaks in the provinces of Gauteng and Free State.

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, Burundi, 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