

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 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

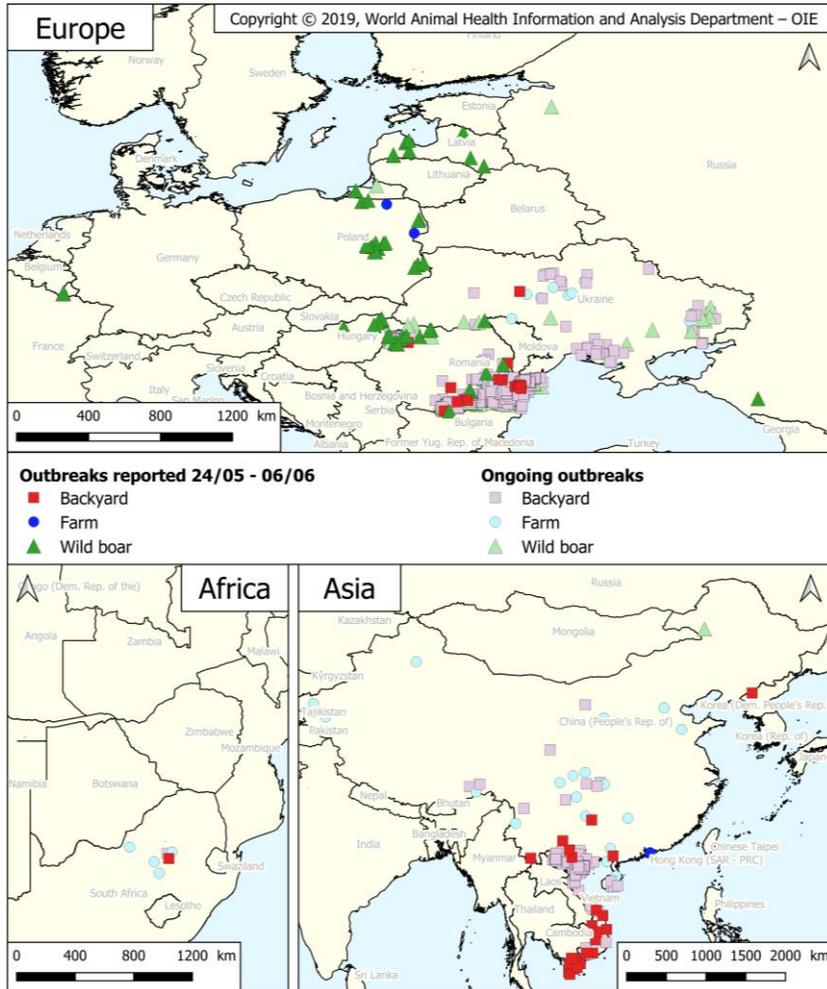


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the EWS within the period. The outbreaks notified between May 24 and June 06 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, 163 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 4,059. In the previous report, 2,607 were notified as new, while 3,972 outbreaks were ongoing.

2. Impact of the disease

In this period a total of 20,177 animals were notified as losses. Europe notified 10,515 losses, most of them from Poland (9,721 of 10,515). In Asia, Vietnam and Hong Kong, SAR-PRC notified the majority of the losses, with 5,162, and 4,159 dead and culled animals, respectively. In Africa, South Africa notified 25 losses.

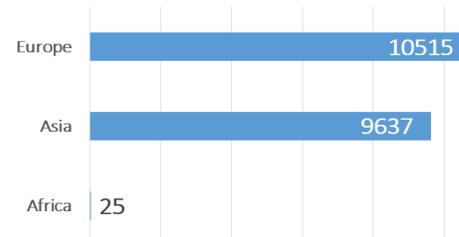


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (May 24 - June 06, 2019)

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: 13 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 8 in Europe (Belgium, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine); 4 in Asia (China (People's Republic of), Hong Kong (SAR - PRC), Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) and Vietnam) and South Africa in Africa.

Asia

Korea (Dem. People's Rep. of) notified the first occurrence in the country through an IN on May 30. Cambodia has submitted a final FUR notifying the resolution of the ASF event in the country. China (People's Republic of) notified two new outbreaks in Yunnan, one in Guangxi and another in Guizhou. Hong Kong (SAR-PRC) submitted a new IN notifying one more case of ASF. Vietnam notified 47 new outbreaks, six new administrative divisions have been affected within the period.

Europe

Poland notified the recurrence of ASF in farmed swine. 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, 109 new outbreaks were reported in the region, of which 24 remain ongoing in domestic pigs and 10 in wildboar.

Africa

South Africa submitted a new FUR notifying a new outbreak in Gauteng.

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), Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

² WAHIS interface