

**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 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**

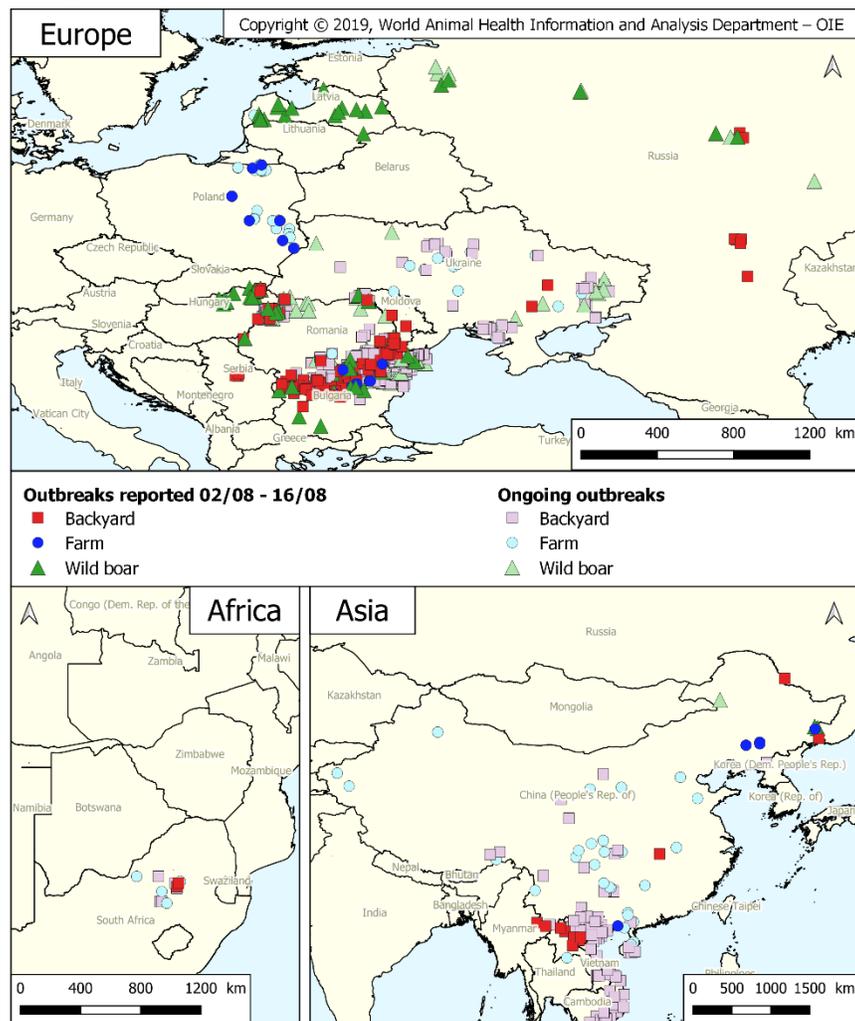


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the EWS within the period. The outbreaks notified between August 2 and 15 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, **328** new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now **7,914** (6,082 outbreaks in Vietnam only). In the previous report, **1,926** were notified as new, while **7,616** outbreaks were ongoing.

**2. Impact of the disease**

A total of 164,111 animals were notified as losses. Europe notified 161,138 losses (126,169 animal losses in Bulgaria). In Asia, 2,903 losses were notified (2,258 of them notified in Laos). In Africa, 70 losses were reported.

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).

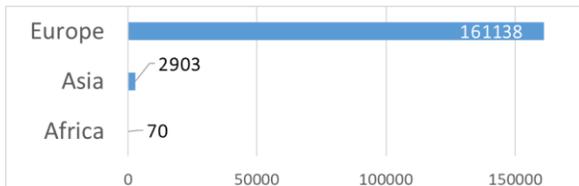


Figure 2. Losses\* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (August 2 to 16, 2019)

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:** 16 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 10 in Europe (Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine); 6 in Asia (China (People's Republic of), Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Laos, Myanmar, Russia, and Vietnam), and South Africa in Africa. **NOTE:** Russia is mentioned in Asia and Europe, depending on the location of the outbreaks.

**Asia**

China (People's Republic of) notified five new outbreaks. Four of these were detected in Highway checkpoints for Animal Health supervision. Laos reported the first occurrence of the disease in three new administrative divisions. Myanmar reported the first occurrence of the disease in the country. And Russia reported the first occurrence of the disease in two administrative divisions bordering China (People's Rep. of).

**Europe**

Serbia notified the first occurrence of the disease in the country on August 11 (the first outbreak started on July 30), four outbreaks were reported in the country. Outbreaks affecting swine were notified in Bulgaria, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine.

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, 305 new outbreaks were reported in the region, of which 229 remain ongoing in domestic pigs and 22 in wildboar.

**Africa**

South Africa notified two new outbreaks during the period.

<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

