

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. Between 2018 and the first semester of 2019, this disease was notified through six-monthly reports in 3 countries in Europe (Estonia, Italy and Lithuania) and 23 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

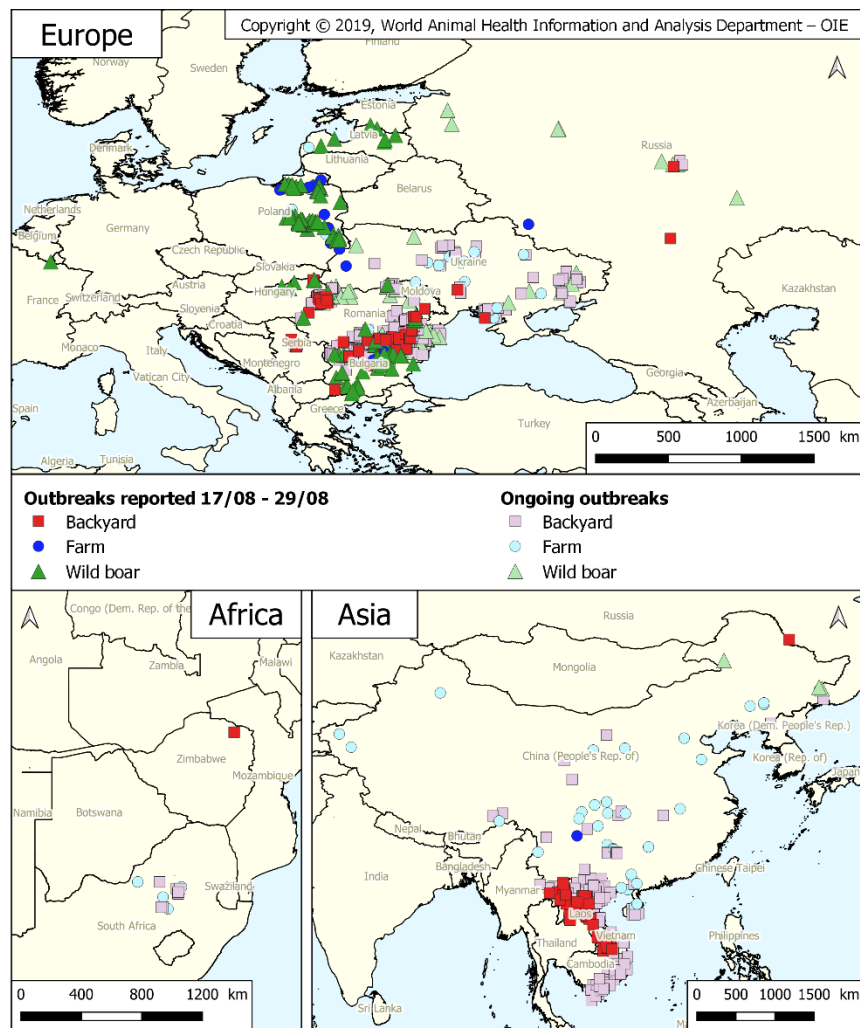


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the EWS within the period. The outbreaks notified between August 17 and 29 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, **298** new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now **8,075** (6,082 outbreaks in Vietnam only). In the previous report, **328** were notified as new, while **7,914** outbreaks were ongoing.

2. Impact of the disease

A total of 52,886 animals were notified as losses (164,111 losses notified in the report 24). Europe notified 32,918 losses (17,612 animal losses in Russia). In Asia, 19,935 losses were notified (19,811 of them notified in Laos). In Africa, 33 losses were reported.

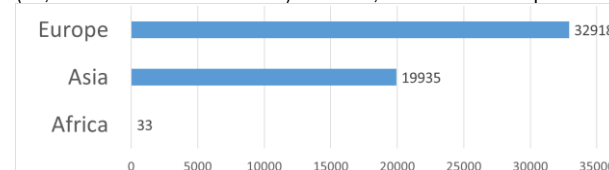


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (August 17 to 29, 2019)

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: 18 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 11 in Europe (Belgium, 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 two in Africa (Zimbabwe and South Africa).

NOTE: Russia is mentioned in Asia and Europe, depending on the location of the outbreaks.

Asia

China (People's Republic of) notified one new outbreak in Yunnan. The disease has spread to 15 out of 18 provinces in Laos, 76 more outbreaks have been reported. Myanmar reported one new outbreak.

Europe

More than two thirds of the outbreaks reported within this report occurred in Europe (219/298). The majority of the countries listed above have reported cases in swine (8/11). Belgium, Hungary, and Latvia reported cases only in wild boar.

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, 131 outbreaks were reported in wild boar, from which only 3 remain ongoing.

Africa

Zimbabwe reported the recurrence of the disease, affecting free-range pigs in Mashonaland Central.

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, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

² WAHIS interface