

**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 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**

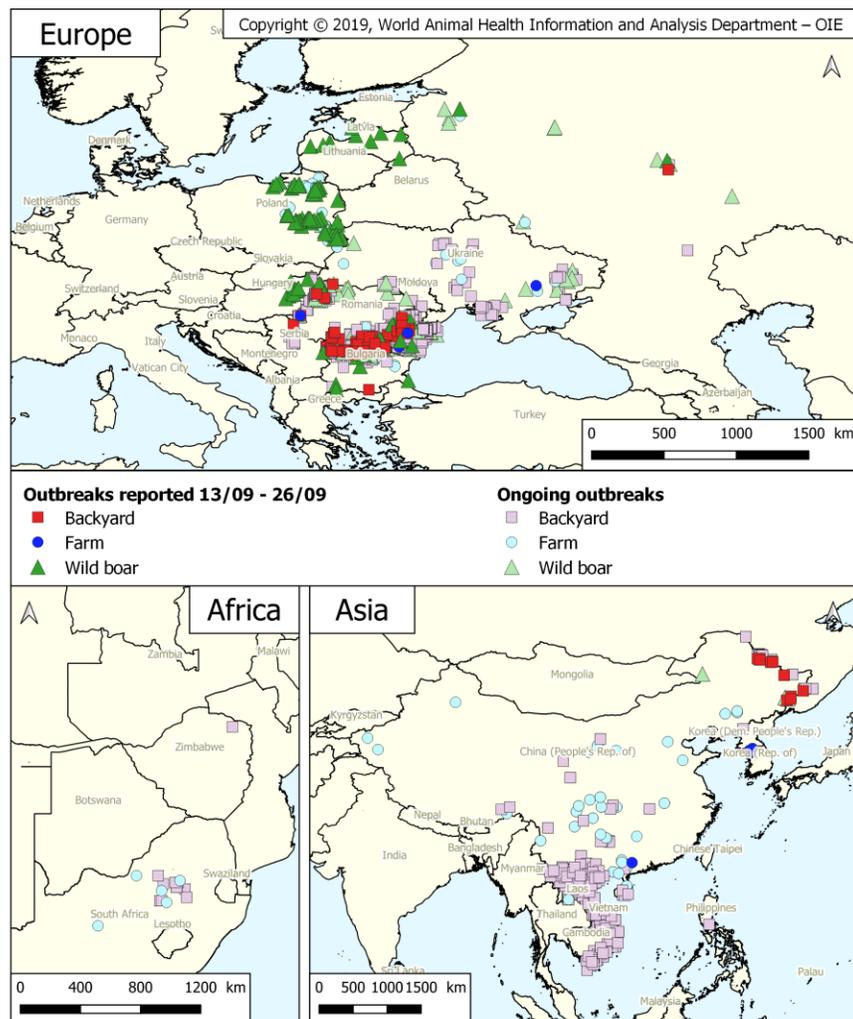


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the EWS within the period. The outbreaks notified between the 13th and 26th September are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, **355** new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now **9 297** (6 083 outbreaks in Vietnam only). In the previous report, **344** were notified as new, while **8 239** outbreaks were ongoing.

**NOTE from WAHIAD:** Timor Leste submitted an Immediate Notification on September 27, reporting the first occurrence of the disease in the country. A hundred outbreaks in Dili Municipality were notified, 405 backyard pigs from smallholder pig farms died. This information will be included in the next report. The report is available [here](#).

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).

**2. Impact of the disease**

A total of 38 424 animals were notified as losses (9 997 losses notified in the Report N°26). Europe notified 25 806 losses (21 538 of them notified in the Romania) while Asia, 12 618 (12 498 of them notified in Korea (Rep. of)). No losses were notified in Africa.

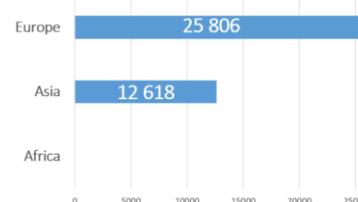


Figure 2. Losses\* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (September 13-26, 2019)

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:** 20 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); 8 in Asia (China (People's Republic of), Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, 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 Guangxi. Korea (Republic of) notified the first occurrence in the country affecting farmed swine in Gyeonggi-Do. Russia notified a total of 10 new outbreaks in the eastern part of the country.

**Europe**

The majority of outbreaks reported within this report occurred in Europe (338/355), these outbreaks were notified in both swine and 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, 206 outbreaks were reported in wild boar, from which 26 remain ongoing.

**Africa**

No new outbreaks were notified in the African region in this 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, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

<sup>2</sup> WAHIS interface

<sup>3</sup> WAHIAD: World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department