African Swine Fever (ASF)
Report N° 37: January 31 – February 13, 2020
World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

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. 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. 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

Outbreaks reported 31/01 - 13/02
- Backyard
- Farm
- Wild boar

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In this period, 411 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 9,446 (4,861 outbreaks in Vietnam, 3,225 outbreaks in Romania). In the previous report, 199 were notified as new, while 11,150 outbreaks were ongoing.

2. Impact of the disease

A total of 19,207 animals were notified as losses (177,497 losses notified in the Report N°36). In Asia, the Philippines notified 18,388 losses, while in Europe 212 losses were notified. In Africa, Sierra Leone notified 607 losses.

3. Changes in the epidemiological situation

Countries/Territories with new or ongoing outbreaks in the current period: 23 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 11 in Europe (Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine); 9 in Asia (China People’s Republic of), Indonesia, Korea (Democratic People’s Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Laos, Philippines, Russia, Timor-Leste and Vietnam), and 4 in Africa (Côte d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Zimbabwe).

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

Asia
Korea notified 94 outbreaks in wildboar/backyard swine in the Gangwon-Do and Gyeonggi-Do provinces. The Philippines reported 39 outbreaks in backyard swine from 13 different administrative divisions. Russia notified 3 outbreaks in wild boar in Primorsky Krai and Amurskaya Oblast. Vietnam resolved 2,244 outbreaks, reducing significantly their ongoing outbreaks (from 7,105 in the previous period to 4,861 in this period).

Europe
On February 6th, Greece submitted an immediate notification reporting one outbreak affecting farmed swine. In Europe, 264 outbreaks were notified; 21 in swine and 243 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. From the outbreaks reported in wild boar within this period, 24 remain ongoing in wild boar and 20 in swine.

Africa
In this period, Sierra Leone notified one outbreak affecting backyard swine in the Western Rural province.

Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the Early Warning system within the period. The outbreaks notified between January 31 and February 13 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

Figure 2. Losses due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (January 31 – February 13, 2020)
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.

In the previous report, notes were made considering the different roles in the epidemiology of the disease.


2 WAHIS interface