

**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 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**

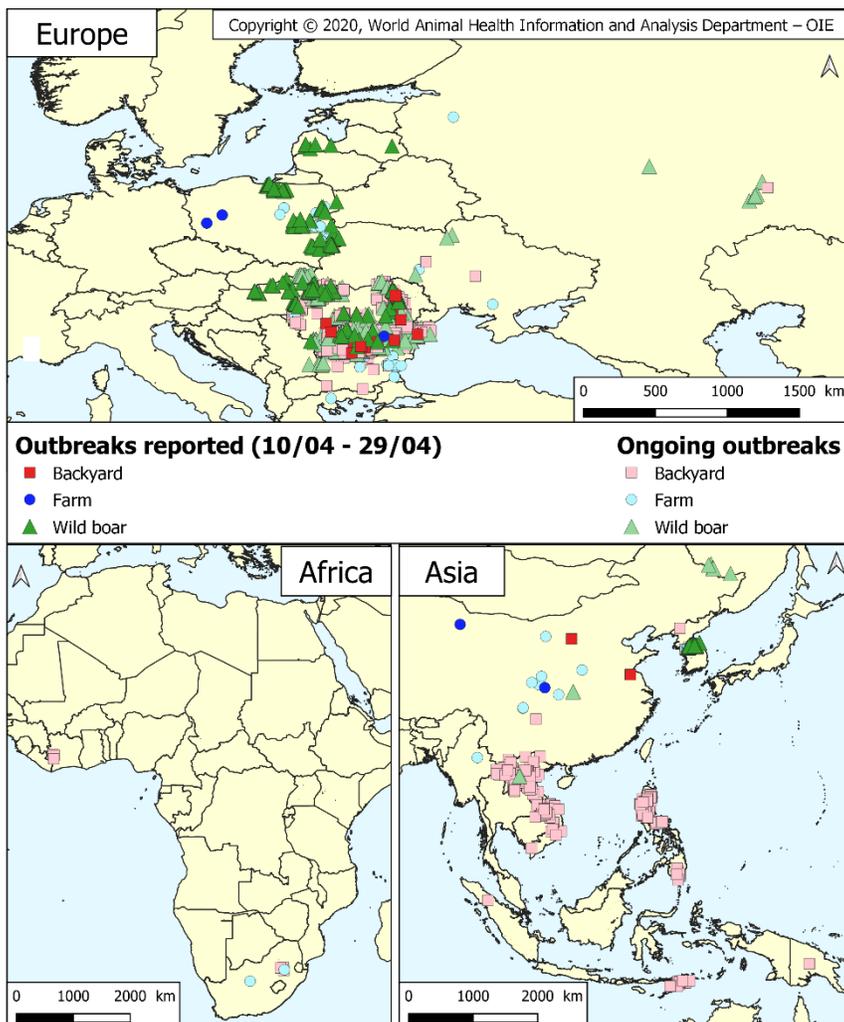


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the Early Warning system within the period. The outbreaks notified between April 10 and 29 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, 742 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 7,726 (including 3,440 outbreaks in Romania and 2,383 outbreaks in Vietnam). In the previous report, 548 were notified as new, while 7,595 outbreaks were ongoing.

**2. Impact of the disease**

A total of 34,556 animals were notified as losses (5,024 losses notified in the Report N°41). Asia notified 492 losses, all of them from China (People's Republic of) while Europe notified 34,064, including 33,840 from Poland. No new losses were reported in Africa.

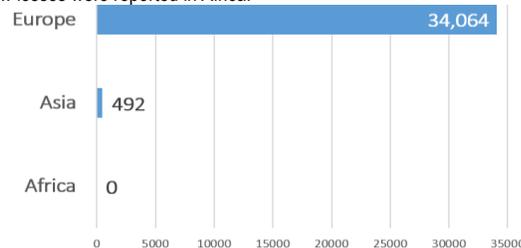


Figure 2. Losses\* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (April 10-29, 2020)

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.

**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); 10 in Asia (China (People's Republic of), Indonesia, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Laos, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Timor-Leste and Vietnam) and 2 in Africa (Côte d'Ivoire and South Africa).

**Asia**

China (People's Republic of) notified four outbreaks affecting farmed and backyard swine in four different administrative divisions. Korea (Republic of) reported 87 outbreaks affecting wild boar in the Gangwon-Do and Gyeonggi-Do provinces.

**Europe**

In Europe, 651 outbreaks were notified; 3 in farmed swine, 16 in backyard swine and 632 in wild boar. Two of the three outbreaks in farmed swine were reported in the east side of Poland, showing the disease moving a considerable distance and closer to neighboring countries (figure 1). 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 within this period, 42 remain ongoing in wild boar and 19 in backyard and farmed swine.

**Africa**

In this period, no new outbreaks have been reported in this region.

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). A summary of all Immediate Notifications and Follow-up reports submitted by countries in Asia and the Pacific updated in a weekly basis is available in the Region's [official webpage](#).

<sup>1</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Rep. Of), Congo (Rep. Of), Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.  
<sup>2</sup> WAHIS interface