

**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 4 countries in Europe (Estonia, Italy, Lithuania and Slovakia) and 23 countries in Africa<sup>1</sup>. Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa and Zambia notified the disease 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**

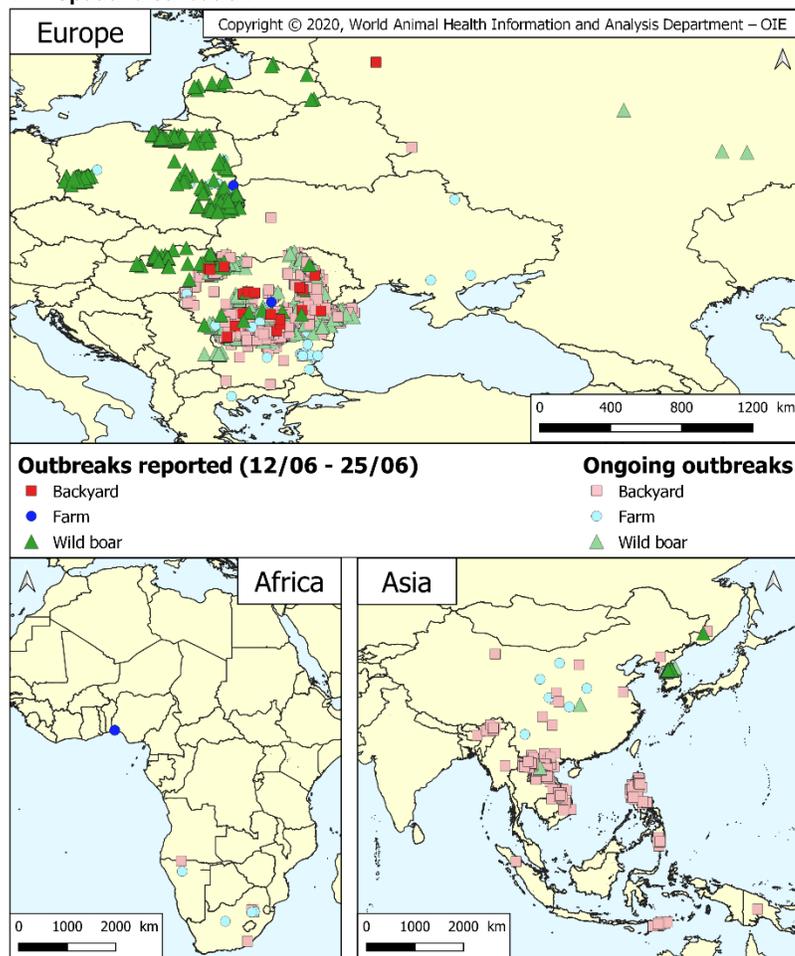


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the Early Warning system within the period. The outbreaks notified between June 12 and 25 pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, 540 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 7,154 (including 3,489 outbreaks in Romania and 1,703 outbreaks in Vietnam). In the previous report, 554 were notified as new, while 7,123 outbreaks were ongoing.

**2. Impact of the disease**

Romania accounted for the majority of the losses in Europe and no losses were reported in Asia. In Africa Nigeria reported an unexpected change in the distribution or increase in morbidity or mortality of African Swine Fever. Using this reason of notification quantitative data on the losses is not provided, consequently the impact of the disease cannot be measured.

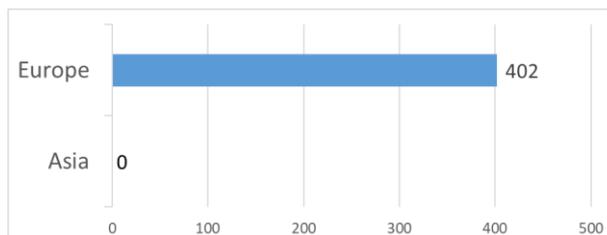


Figure 2. Losses\* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (June 12 to 25, 2020)

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:** 25 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 10 in Europe (Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia\*, Serbia, and Ukraine); 11 in Asia (China (People's Republic of), India, Indonesia, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Laos, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia\*, Timor-Leste and Vietnam) and 4 in Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Namibia, Nigeria, and South Africa).

**Africa**

African swine fever has been reported as sufficiently stable in Nigeria since 2008. However, an unexpected change in the distribution, morbidity and mortality has been confirmed in May 2020. Consequently, an IN has been submitted to inform the OIE and its Member Countries. The country stated following: "The outbreak started in February but with minimal fatality, but then, the number of mortalities increased drastically in May/June. The affected pig population are in a pig village, a large pig farm settlement that feeds several other pig markets within and outside the country. Update 23 June 2020: The disease is already confirmed in three states with very high morbidity and mortality. Two other states also reported similar mortality patterns."

**Asia**

Outbreaks in wild boar were registered in Korea (Republic of)(7), and Russia (1).

**Europe**

A total of 427 outbreaks were notified: 25 in swine (Romania (23), Russia (1) and Poland (1), and 506 in wild boar (in Hungary, Latvia, Poland, and Romania). 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.

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

\*Russia has new or ongoing outbreaks in the European and Asian continent.