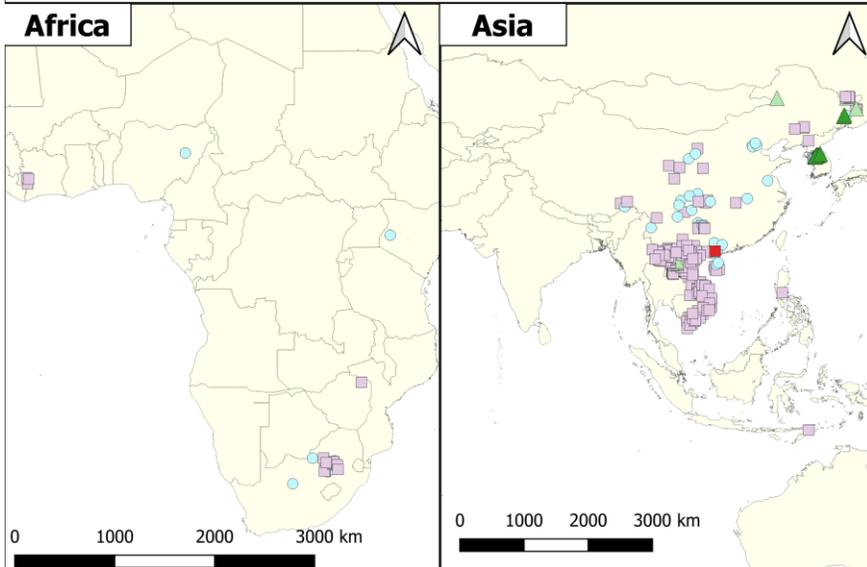
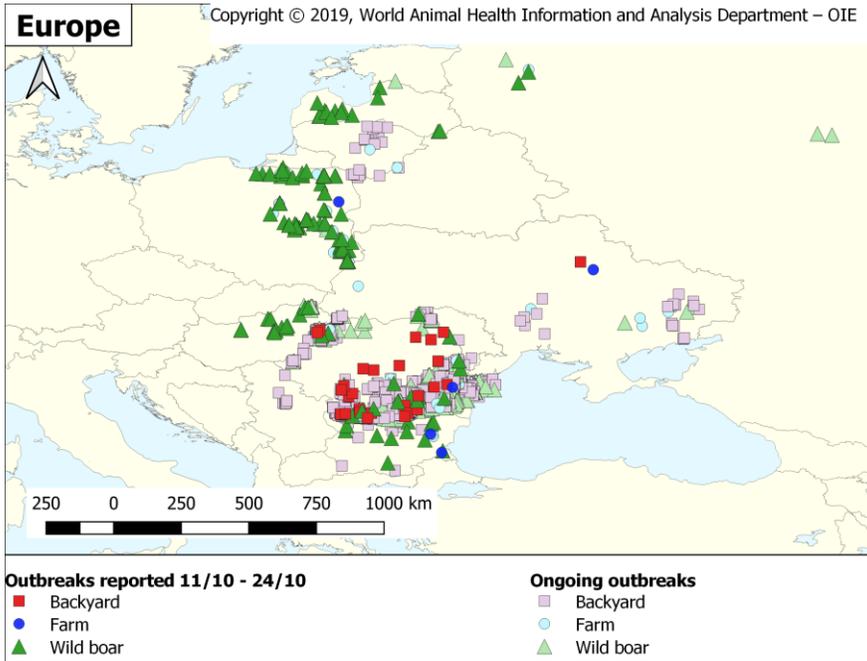


**ASF SITUATION**

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 24 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.

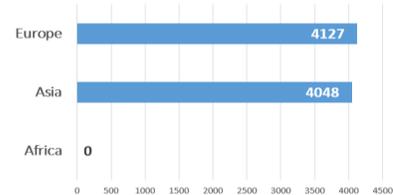
**1. Spatial distribution**



In this period, 294 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 9,402 (6,083 outbreaks in Vietnam only). In the previous report, 507 were notified as new, while 9,491 outbreaks were ongoing.

**2. Impact of the disease**

A total of 8,175 animals were notified as losses (37,651 losses notified in the Report N°28). Europe notified 4,127 losses (3,899 of them notified in the Romania) while Asia, 4,048 (4,000 of them notified in Korea (Republic of)). Africa notified no losses in this period.



**Figure 2. Losses\* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (October 11-24, 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:** 24 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 12 in Europe (Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine); 9 in Asia (China (People's Republic of), Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Russia, Timor-Leste and Vietnam), and 4 in Africa (Cote D'Ivoire, Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe).

**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 backyard swine from the Guangxi province. Korea (Republic of) notified 12 new outbreaks in Gyeonggi-Do and for the first time in the Gangwon-Do province, mainly affecting wild boar. Russia notified two new outbreaks affecting wild boar in the Asian administrative division Primorskiy Kray.

**Europe**

The majority of outbreaks reported within this report occurred in Europe (279/294), 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, 227 outbreaks were reported in wild boar, from which 20 remain ongoing. In this period, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Ukraine reported outbreaks in domestic pigs.

**Africa**

In this period, no new outbreaks were notified 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).

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

<sup>2</sup> WAHIS interface