

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 Africa¹. 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 available². 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

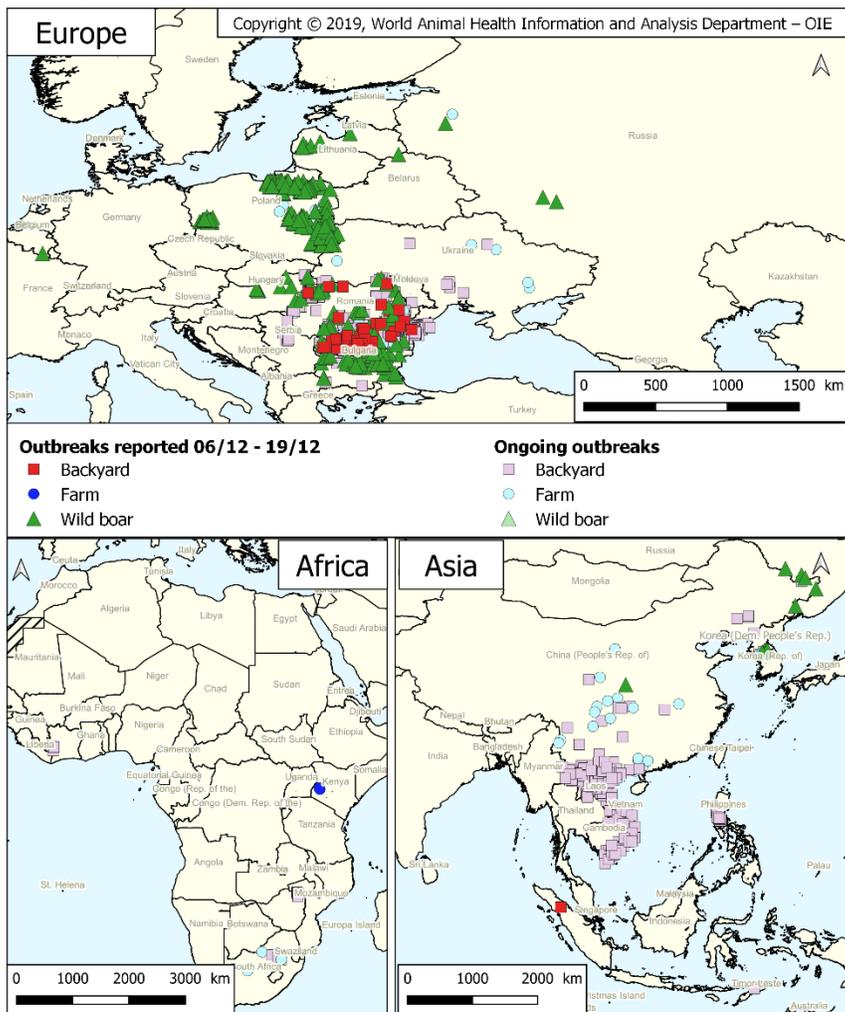


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the Early Warning system within the period. The outbreaks notified between December 6 and 19 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, 1,013 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 12,233 (8,273 outbreaks in Vietnam, 3,031 outbreaks in Romania). In the previous report, 345 were notified as new, while 11,730 outbreaks were ongoing.

2. Impact of the disease

A total of 31,224 animals were notified as losses (796 losses notified in the Report N°32). In Asia, all animal losses were notified in Indonesia (first occurrence of the disease in the country). The 3067 losses in Europe were notified in Romania. In Africa, Kenya reported 21 animal losses within the period.

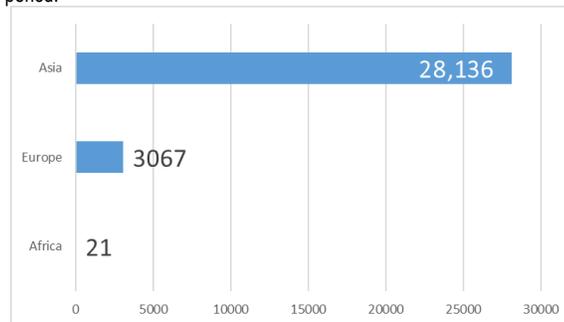


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (December 6 - 19, 2019)

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: 25 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 11 in Europe (Bulgaria, Belgium, 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, 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

Indonesia notified 392 outbreaks in Sumatera Utara. The disease was confirmed on Nov. 18 and notified on Dec. 17. Korea (Republic of) notified 9 new outbreaks affecting wild boar. Moreover, Russia notified five outbreaks affecting wild boar.

Europe

Europe notified 600 outbreaks, 55 in swine and 476 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, 89 remain ongoing (88 in Romania and 1 in Moldova).

Africa

In this period, three new outbreaks were notified by Kenya.

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).

¹ 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.

² WAHIS interface