

**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 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**

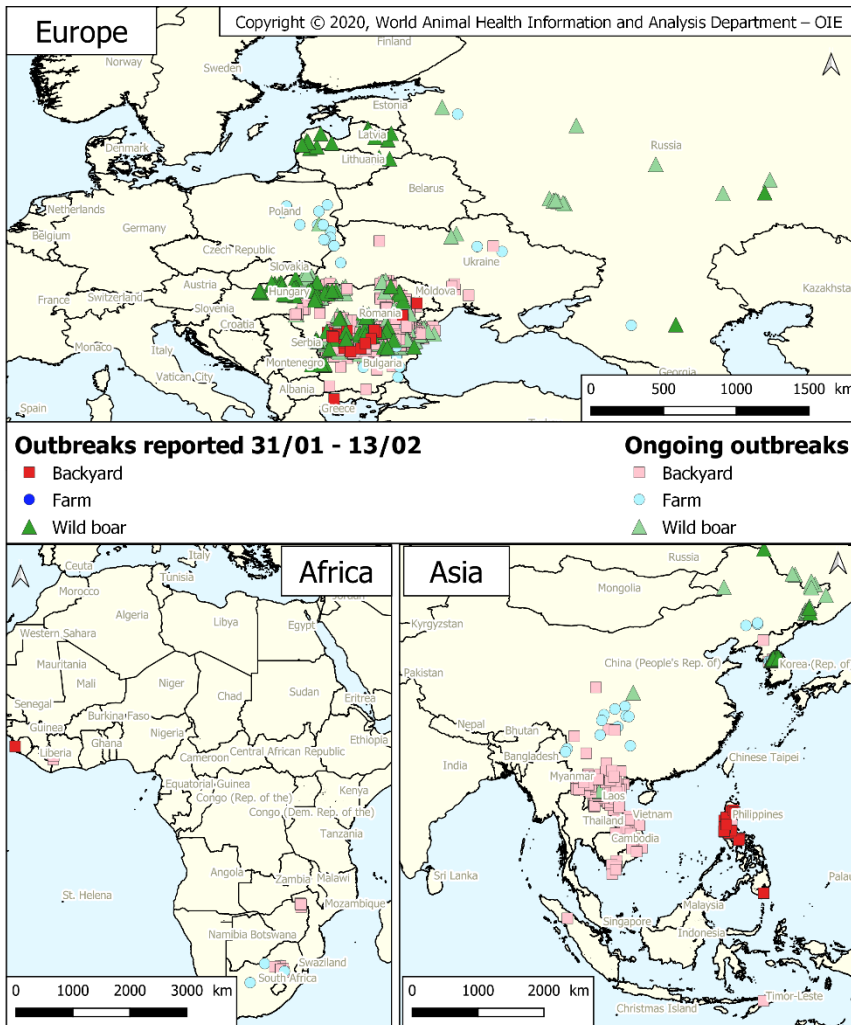


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the Early Warning system within the period. The outbreaks notified between January 31 and February 13 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, 411 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 9,449 (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.

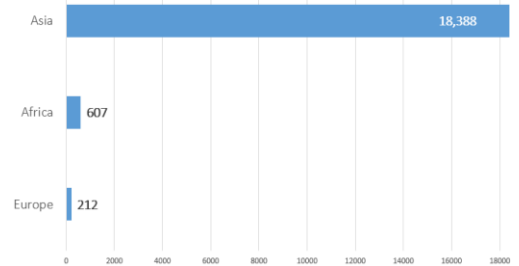


Figure 2. Losses\* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (January 31 – February 13, 2020)

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.

**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 wildboarbackyard 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 6<sup>th</sup>, 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.

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