

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 Africa¹. Namibia, 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 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

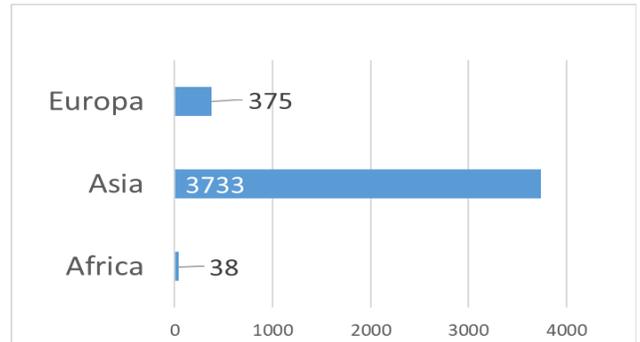
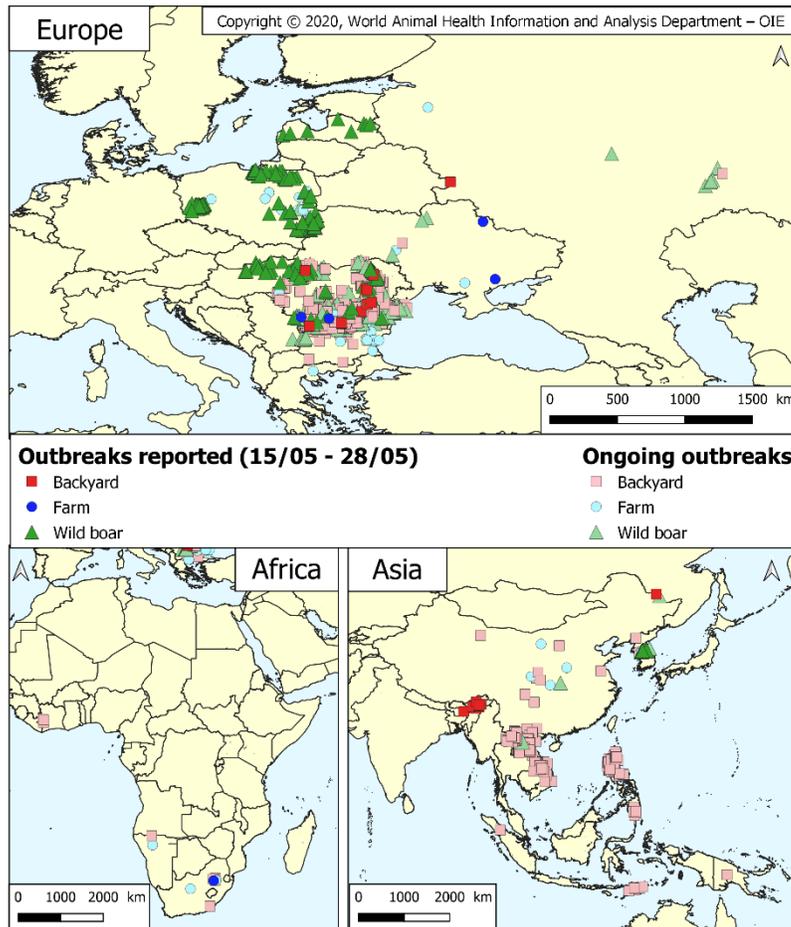


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (May 15 to 28, 2020)

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, 10 in Europe (Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia*, Serbia, and Ukraine); 10 in Asia (China (People's Republic of), India, Indonesia, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Laos, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia*, Timor-Leste and Vietnam) and 3 in Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Namibia and South Africa).

Asia

India reported the first occurrence of the disease on May 21, 11 outbreaks were notified in neighboring villages, all of them in the Northeast Region of the country (corner between China, Myanmar, Bhutan and Bangladesh). Korea (Republic of) reported 14 new outbreaks affecting wild boar. Russia notified one outbreak in backyard swine.

Europe

A total of 471 outbreaks were notified: 25 in swine (Romania (22), Ukraine (2) and Russia (1)), and 446 in wild boar (in Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, and Romania). Wild boar population of the east side of Poland is now affected, showing the disease moving even 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 in wild boar within this period, only 2 remain ongoing.

Africa

South Africa notified one new outbreak in a farm. No new outbreaks were reported in Côte d'Ivoire, and Namibia.

Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the Early Warning system within the period. The outbreaks notified between May 15 to 28 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, 498 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 7,116 (including 3,535 outbreaks in Romania and 1,703 outbreaks in Vietnam). In the previous report, 440 were notified as new, while 7,200 outbreaks were ongoing.

2. Impact of the disease

A total of 4,146 animals were notified as losses (11,247 losses notified in the Report N°43). In Asia, 3,733 losses were notified: 3,701 in India and the rest in the Asian part of Russia. In Europe, Romania notified 201 animal losses, Ukraine 173 and Russia, 1. In Africa, South Africa reported 38 losses (figure 2).

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](#).

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

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