

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, 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 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

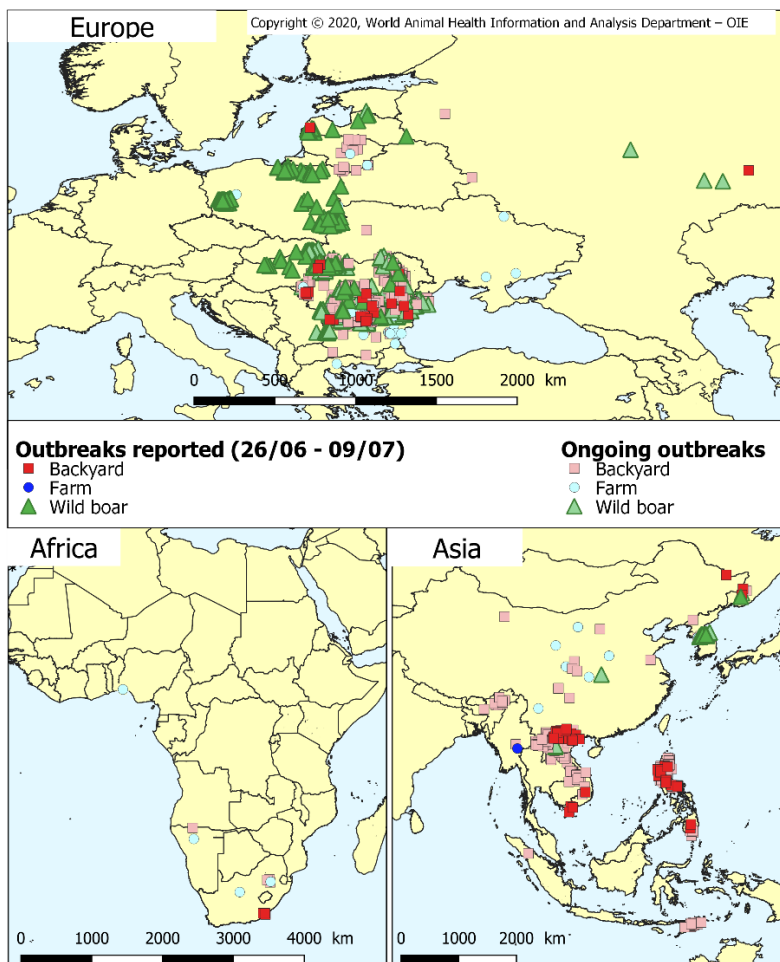


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the Early Warning System within the period. The outbreaks notified within June 26 and July 9 pointed with a higher color intensity compared with the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, **603** new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now **7,043** (including 3,517 outbreaks in Romania and 1,472 outbreaks in Vietnam). In the previous report, **540** were notified as new, while **7,154** outbreaks were ongoing.

2. Impact of the disease

Romania accounted for the majority of the losses in Europe (521). The majority of the losses were reported in Asia in the Philippines (10,175) and Vietnam (6,054). In Africa Nigeria updated its report on unexpected change in the distribution or increase in morbidity or mortality of a listed disease. However, the impact is not quantifiable due to the format of these reports. Other losses were reported by South Africa (102)

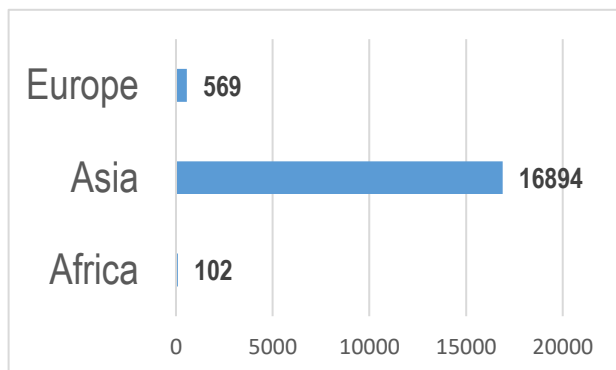


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (June 26 to July 9, 2020) [Losses in Nigeria not quantifiable]

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 3 in Africa (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 as of 2 July 2020: The disease is already confirmed in Three states with very high morbidity and mortality."

Asia

A total of 224 outbreaks were notified: 207 in swine (Myanmar (1), Philippines (22), Russia (3), and Vietnam (181)), and 17 in wild boar in in Korea (Republic of) (16), and Russia (1).

Europe

A total of 376 outbreaks were notified: 30 in swine (Romania (28), Russia (1) and Latvia (1)), and 346 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](#).

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.