

**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 Africa<sup>1</sup>. 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 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**

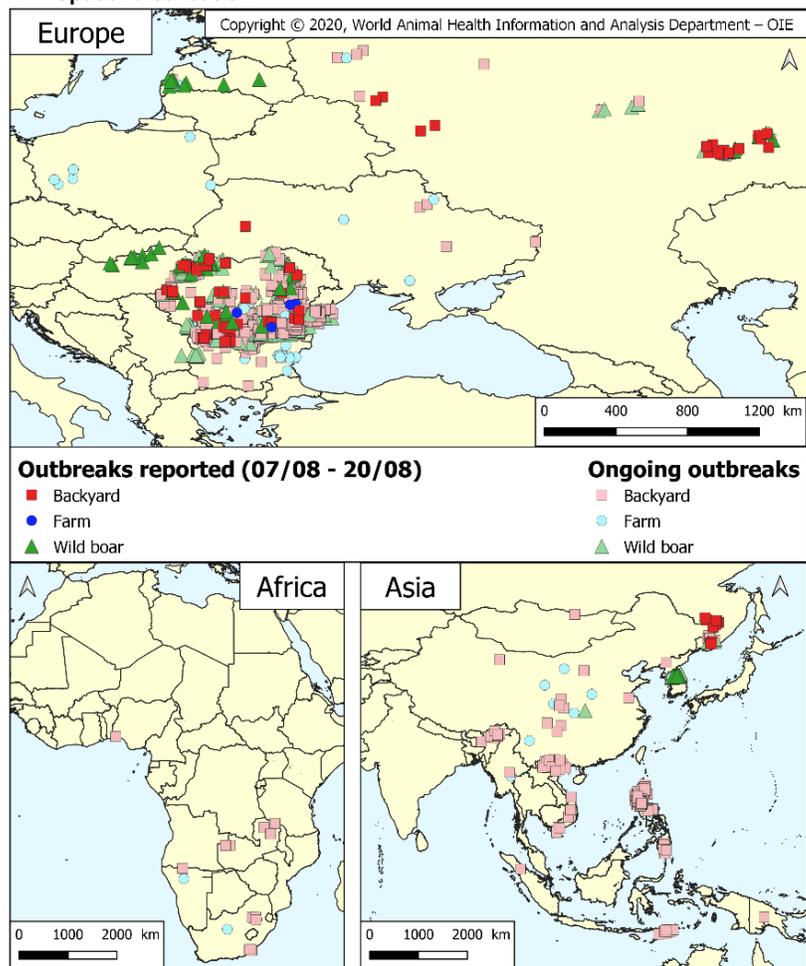


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the Early Warning system within the period. The outbreaks notified between August 07 to 20 pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, 284 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 7,130 (including 3,674 outbreaks in Romania and 1,472 outbreaks in Vietnam). In the previous report, 210 were notified as new, while 7,176 outbreaks were ongoing.

**2. Impact of the disease**

In Africa, Nigeria is reporting the ASF event in the country as an unexpected change in the distribution or increase in morbidity or mortality of a the disease. However, the impact is not quantifiable due to the format of these reports. In Europe, Romania reported 1027 animal losses, Russia 90, and Ukraine 4. In Asia, Russia reported 11 animal losses.

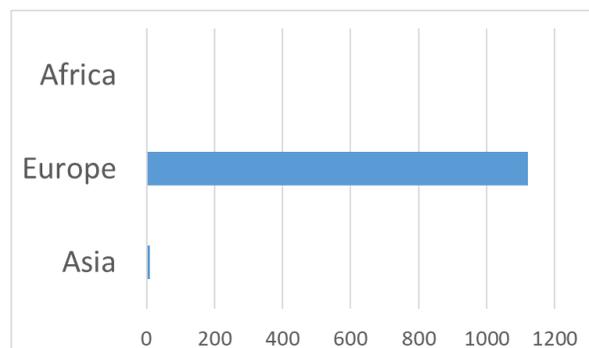


Figure 2. Losses\* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (August 07 to 20, 2020) [Losses in Nigeria not quantifiable]

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, 9 in Europe (Bulgaria, 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 4 in Africa (Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, and Zambia).

**Africa**

Nigeria sent an update regarding the unexpected change in the distribution, morbidity and mortality which has been confirmed in May 2020. "Update as at 16 August, 2020: Two more states (Akwa Ibom and Oyo) reported new confirmed outbreaks of the disease."

**Asia**

A total of 36 outbreaks were notified: 12 affecting swine in Russia and 24 in wild boar in Korea (Rep. of).

**Europe**

A total of 245 outbreaks were notified: 102 in swine (Romania (85), Ukraine (1), Russia (16)), and 143 in wild boar (in Hungary, Latvia, Romania, and Russia). 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](#).

<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

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