

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 and Follow-up reports (when considered as an exceptional event). In 2018, this disease was notified through the six-monthly reports in 3 countries in Europe (Estonia, Italy and Lithuania) and 13 countries in Africa¹. This report presents an overview of the events notified through the OIE's Immediate Notifications and Follow-up reports. This information is publicly available². A classification of the affected population (by backyard and farm swine and wild boar) was made considering their different roles in the epidemiology of the disease. As of January 2019, the format and methodology of this report have been updated to display the information in a more simple and clear way.

1. Spatial distribution

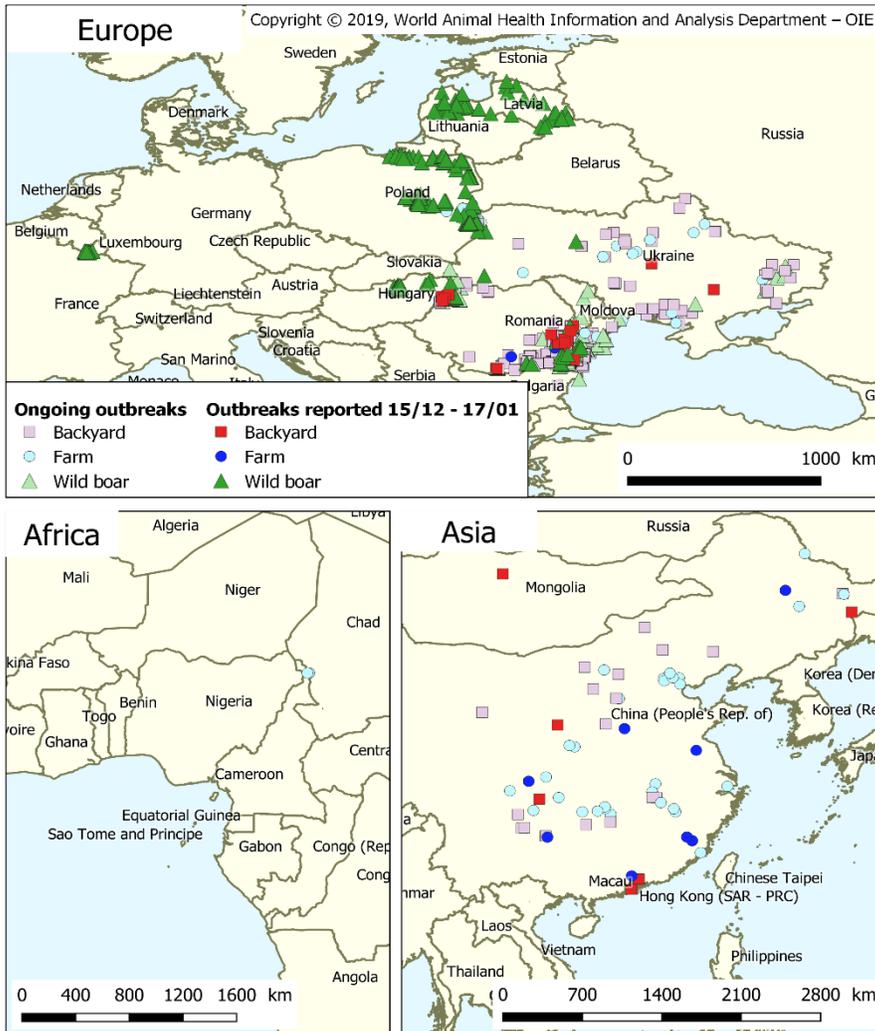


Figure 1. Notified ASF outbreaks within the period (Dec 15, 2018 to Jan 17, 2019).

The Figure 1 shows the new outbreaks notified in this period, these are shown in the map with a higher color intensity compared to those points in higher transparency, which mark the location of the ongoing outbreaks. In this period, a total of 1,191 ongoing outbreaks and 427 new outbreaks were notified. In the previous report period, 1,247 outbreaks were notified as ongoing and 62 as new. It is important to consider that the previous report covered a period of two weeks, whereas the current one comprises 4 weeks.

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).

2. Impact of the disease

In this period, 98% of all losses (80 014 of 81 824 animals) occurred in Asia (Figure 2). Compared to the previous period, the losses notified by China remained stable (from 81 023 in the previous period to 79 715 animals in the current one). In this country, the recurrence of the disease in a single farm accounted for 51% (39 684 animals) of all of their notified losses. In Europe, a slight increase was observed as 1 810 animals were notified as dead or destroyed compared to 277 in previous report. This increase was mainly due to the occurrence of the disease in farm and backyard swine in Romania. In Africa, no new outbreaks were notified during this period.

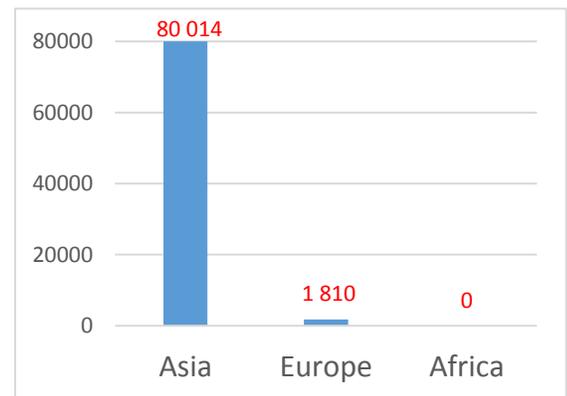


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (Dec 15, 2018 to Jan 17, 2019)
 * Losses: total of domestic animals dead and destroyed.

3. Changes in the epidemiological situation

New country affected: on January 15, **Mongolia** notified an outbreak in a backyard farm in the Bulgan region.

Countries with ongoing outbreaks in the current period: 10 countries notified ASF through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 7 in Europe (Belgium, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Ukraine) and 2 in Asia (China and Mongolia) and Chad in Africa.

Outbreaks: the new occurrence in Mongolia demonstrates the dissemination of the disease towards northern Asia (Figure 1) and clearly demonstrates a deteriorating trend in this region.

¹ Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia
² WAHIS interface