

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 Africa¹. 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 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

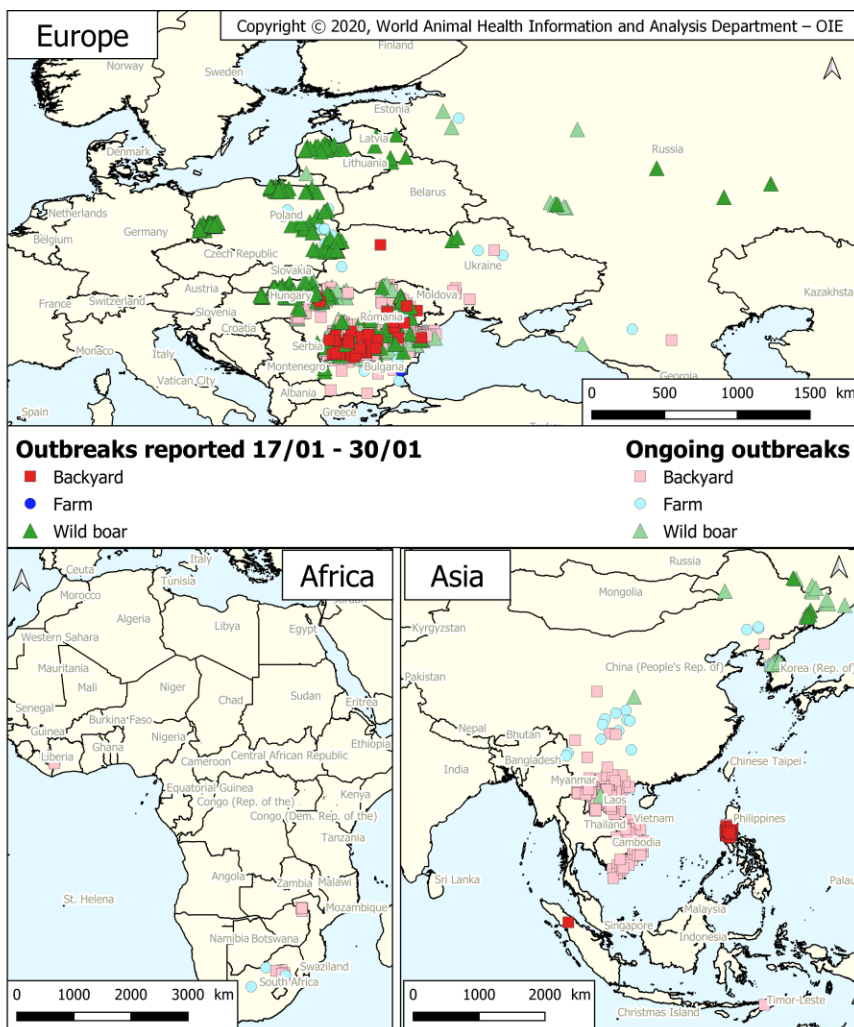


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the Early Warning system within the period. The outbreaks notified between January 17 and 30 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, **1,249** new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now **11,461** (7,105 outbreaks in Vietnam, 3,198 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 177,497 animals were notified as losses (64,446 losses notified in the Report N°35). In Asia, the Philippines and Indonesia notified 138,791 and 38,123 losses respectively, while in Europe 583 losses were notified. In Africa no losses were notified.

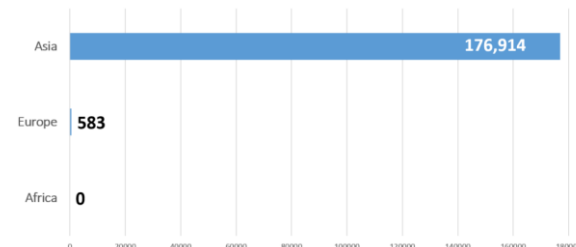


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (January 17 - 30, 2020)

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: 21 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 10 in Europe (Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine); 9 in Asia (China (People's Rep. of), Indonesia, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Laos, Philippines, Russia, Timor-Leste and Vietnam) and 3 in Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa and Zimbabwe).

NOTE: Russia is mentioned in Asia and Europe, depending on the location of the outbreaks.

Asia
Indonesia notified 465 outbreaks in backyard swine in the North Sumatra province. The Philippines reported 130 outbreaks in backyard swine from 10 different administrative divisions. Russia notified 5 outbreaks in wild boar in Primorskiy Krai and Amurskaya Oblast.

Europe
 In Europe, 654 outbreaks were notified; 53 in swine and 601 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, 59 remain ongoing in wild boar and 53 in swine.

Africa
 In this period, no new outbreaks were notified. The ASF event in Kenya was reported as resolved in this period.

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