

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 notify 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

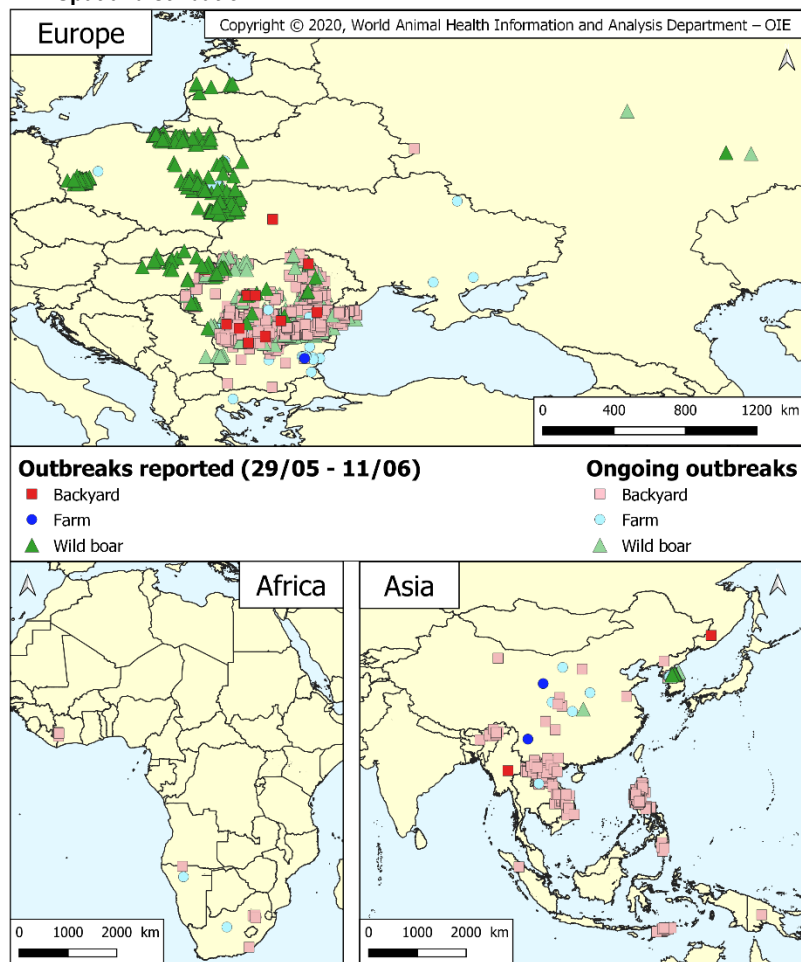


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the Early Warning system within the period. The outbreaks notified between May 29 to June 5 pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, 554 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 7,123 (including 3,466 outbreaks in Romania and 1,703 outbreaks in Vietnam). In the previous report, 498 were notified as new, while 7,116 outbreaks were ongoing.

2. Impact of the disease

A total of 10,319 animals were notified as losses (4,126 losses notified in the Report N°44). In Asia, 10,056 losses were notified: 10,029 in China, 9 in Myanmar, and 18 in Russia (Asian part). In Europe, Bulgaria notified 105 animal losses, Romania 95 and Ukraine, 63. No losses were reported in Africa within this period.

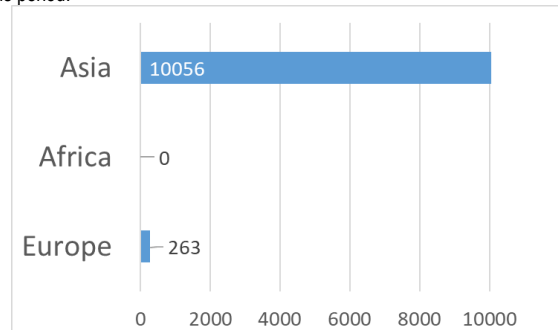


Figure 2. Losses* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (May 29 to June 11, 2020)

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: 24 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 (Côte d'Ivoire, Namibia and South Africa).

Asia

China reported two new outbreaks affecting farmed swine, one in Yunnan and another in Gansu. Korea (Republic of) reported 4 new outbreaks affecting wild boar. Myanmar notified the recurrence of the disease in Shan state. While Russia notified one outbreak in backyard swine.

Europe

A total of 546 outbreaks were notified: 16 in swine (Romania (14), Ukraine (1) and Bulgaria (1)), and 530 in wild boar (in Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania, and Russia). In Poland, the disease is spreading on the wild boar population of the East, showing the disease moving 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 1 remain ongoing.

Africa

No new information was submitted.

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.