

# 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

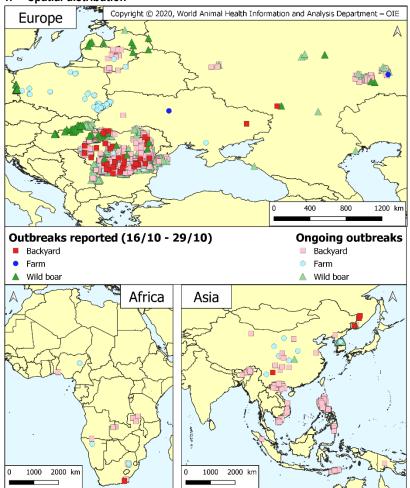


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the Early Warning system within the period. The outbreaks notified between October 16 to 29 pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, **131** new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now **7,642** (including 4,010 outbreaks in <u>Romania</u> and 1,475 in <u>Vietnam</u>). In the previous report, **236** were notified as new, while **7,522** outbreaks were ongoing.

### 2. Impact of the disease

In Africa, 15 losses have been reported by <u>South Africa</u>. In Europe, most of the losses have been reported by <u>Romania</u> (674) and <u>Ukraine</u> (87). Finally in Asia <u>China (PRC)</u> reported 35 losses, and <u>Russia</u> 23.

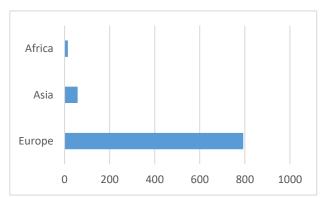


Figure 2. Losses\* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (October 16 to October 29, 2020) [Losses in Nigeria not quantifiable] The impact of this disease is measured in terms of losses\*, which are calculated by the sum of dead and culled animals from the infected farm or backyard premises of the reported outbreak.

## 3. Changes in the epidemiological situation

**Countries/Territories with new or ongoing outbreaks in the current period**: 22 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 9 in Europe (<u>Germany, Hungary Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia</u>\*, <u>Serbia</u>, and <u>Ukraine</u>); 10 in Asia (<u>China (People's Republic of), India, Indonesia, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia\*, Timor-Leste and <u>Vietnam</u>) and 4 in Africa (<u>Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa</u>, and <u>Zambia</u>).</u>

#### Africa

South Africa reported 2 new outbreak in backyard swine.

#### Europe

A total of 123 outbreaks were notified in Europe: 46 in swine and 77 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.

#### Asia

A total of 6 outbreaks were notified in Asia. <u>Russia</u> notified 5 new outbreaks (4 in backyard swine and 1 in wild board). <u>China (PRC)</u> reported 1 new oubreaks: in backyard swine.

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° 47 – updated 18 June 2020 (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 contintent.