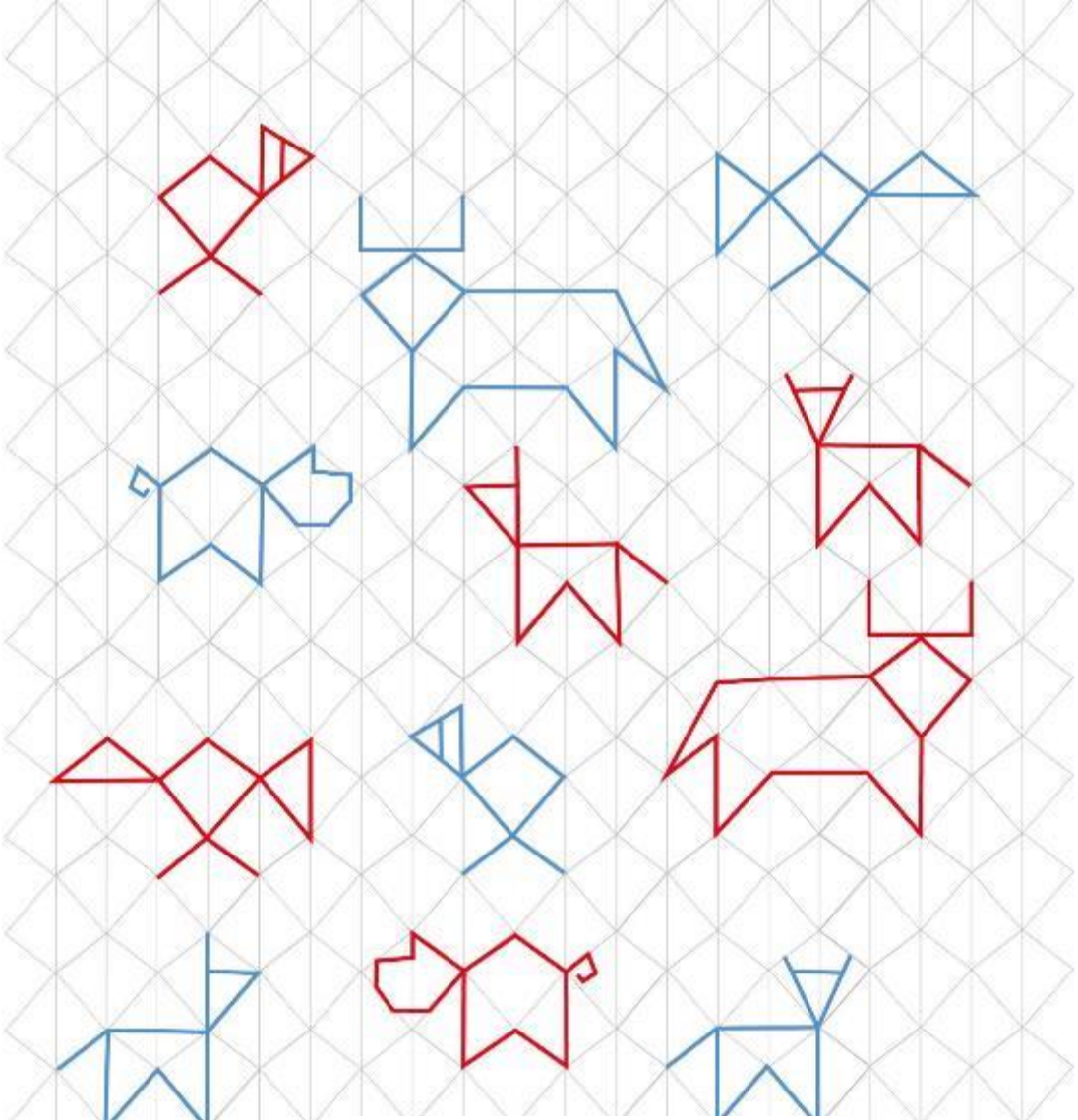
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Current status of ASF worldwide (based on OIE-WAHIS reporting)



GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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ASF case definition according to the Terrestrial code

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, African swine fever (ASF) is defined as an *infection* of suids with ASFV.

The following defines the occurrence of *infection* with ASFV:

1.ASFV has been isolated from samples from a suid;

OR

2.antigen or nucleic acid specific to ASFV has been identified in samples from a suid showing clinical signs or pathological lesions suggestive of ASF or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed *case* of ASF, or from a suid giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with ASFV;

OR

3.antibodies specific to ASFV have been detected in samples from a suid showing clinical signs or pathological lesions consistent with ASF, or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed *case* of ASF, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with ASFV.

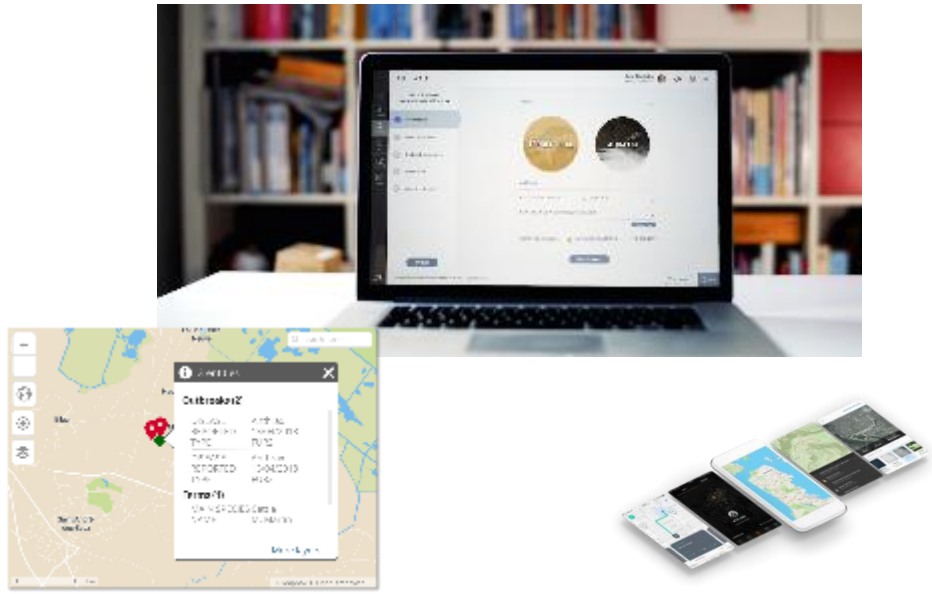
OIE-WAHIS reporting system

Early warning system

Immediate notifications
Follow-up reports
Final reports

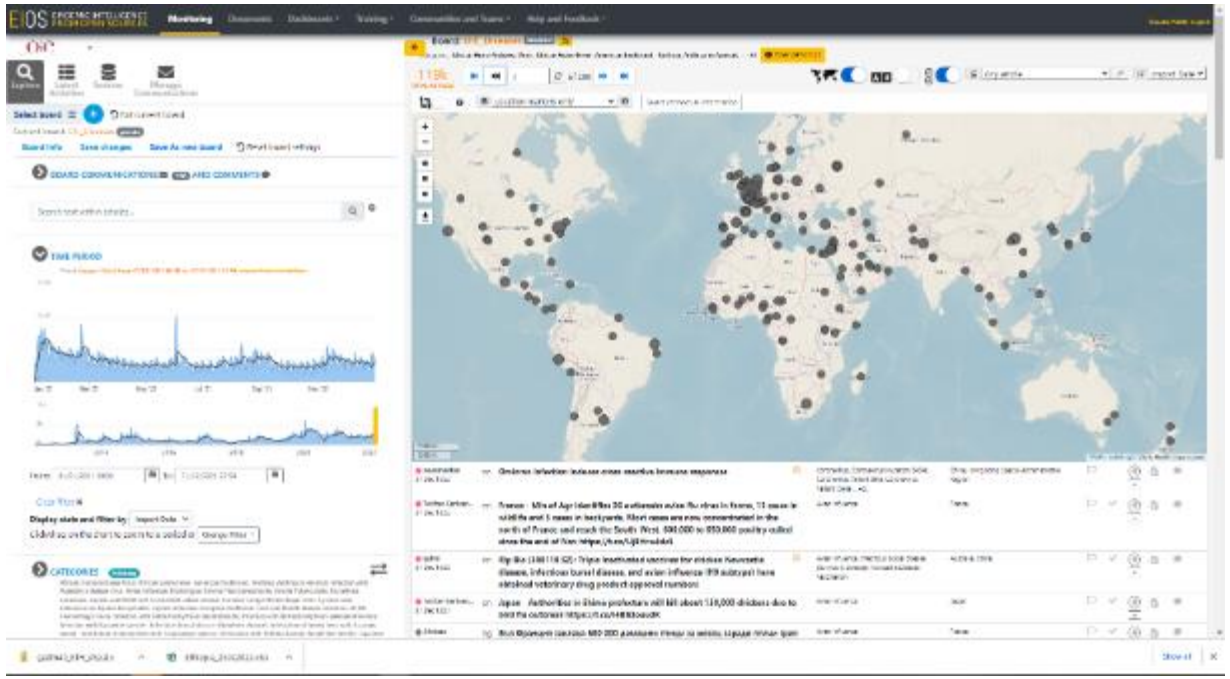
Monitoring system

Six-monthly reports



https://wahis.oie.int

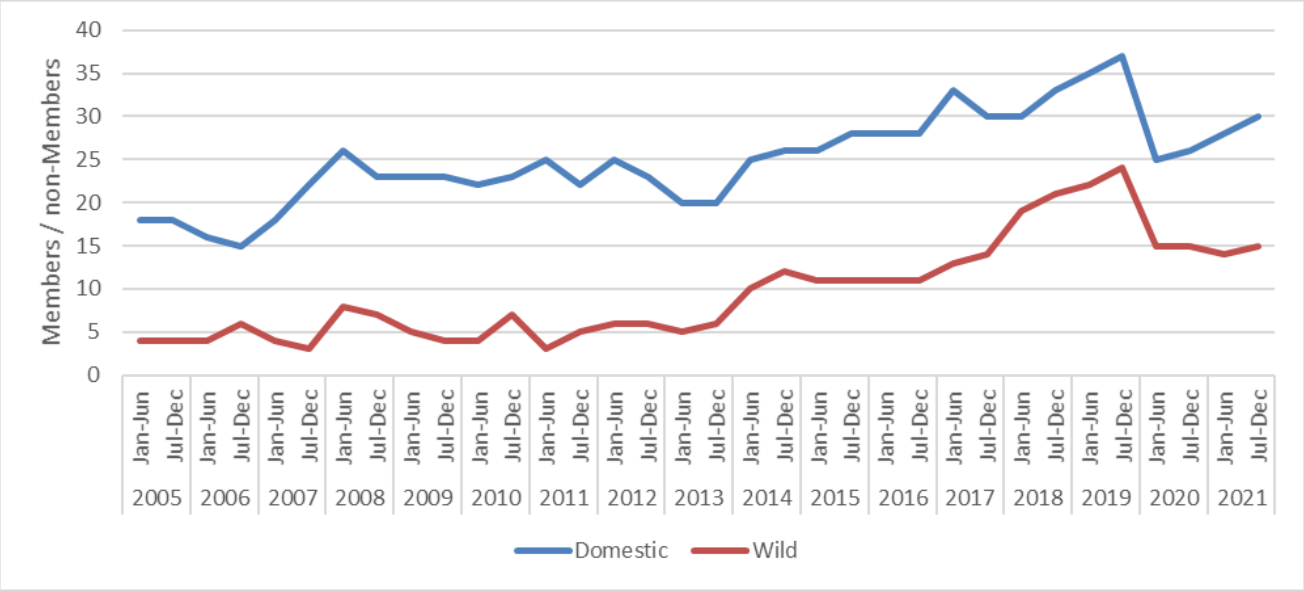
Facilitating reporting, promoting the use of data

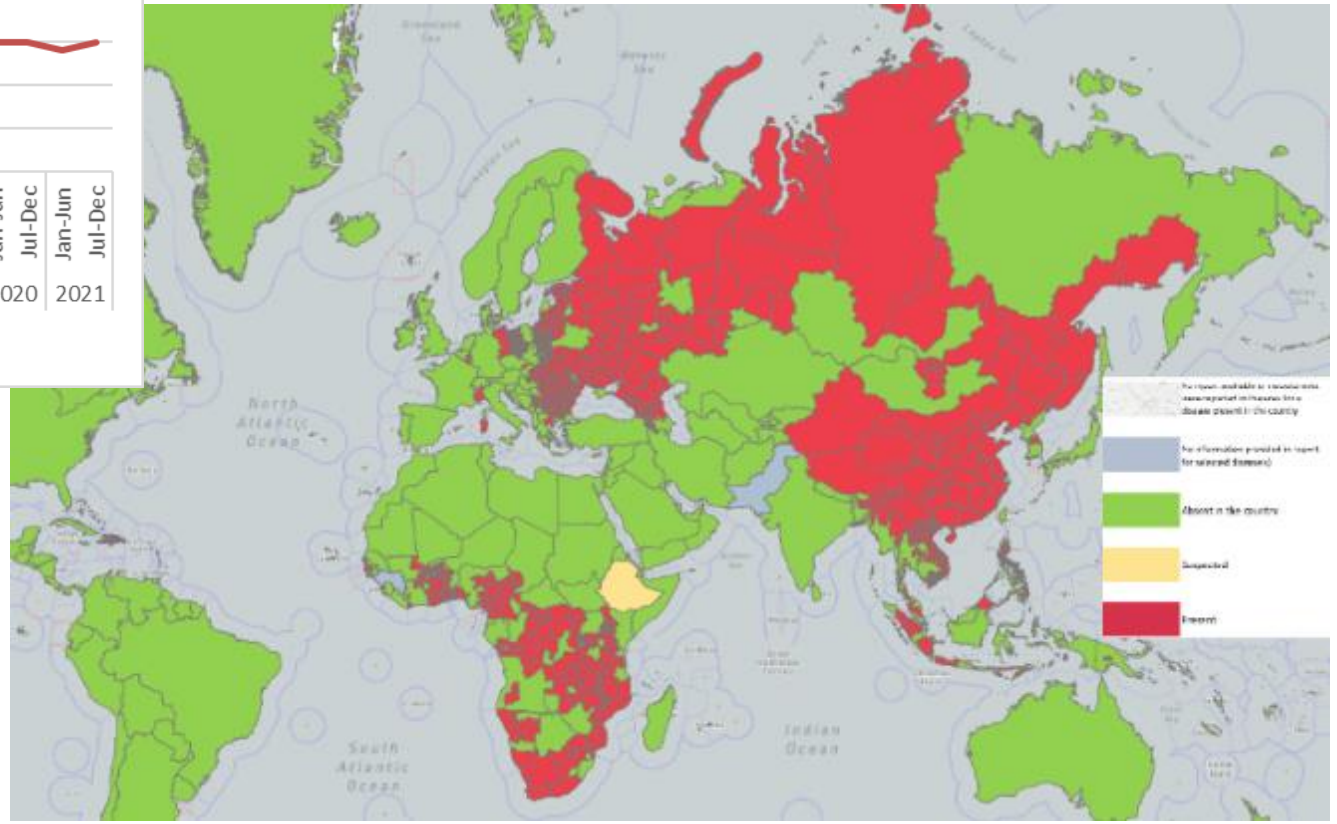


OIE Epidemic intelligent activity

- EIOS system for epidemic intelligence
- Daily screening of the web for all OIE-listed diseases (120,000 news screened in 2020)
- Constant communication between OIE and Members

Affected countries since 2005





72 Members and non-Members

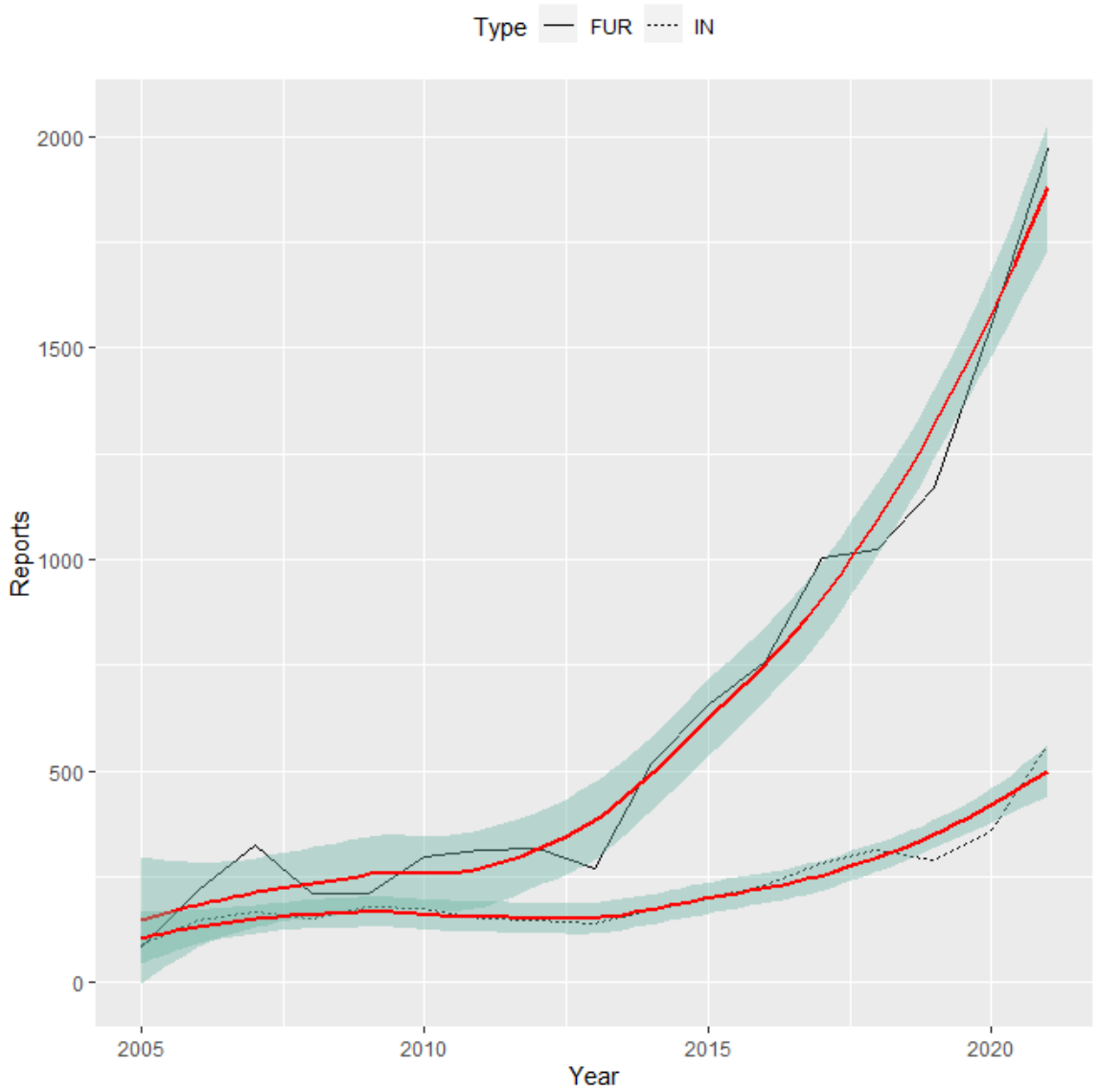
Evolution in reporting

All diseases

- 4,054 Immediate notifications (Ins
- 11,297 Follow-up reports (FURs)

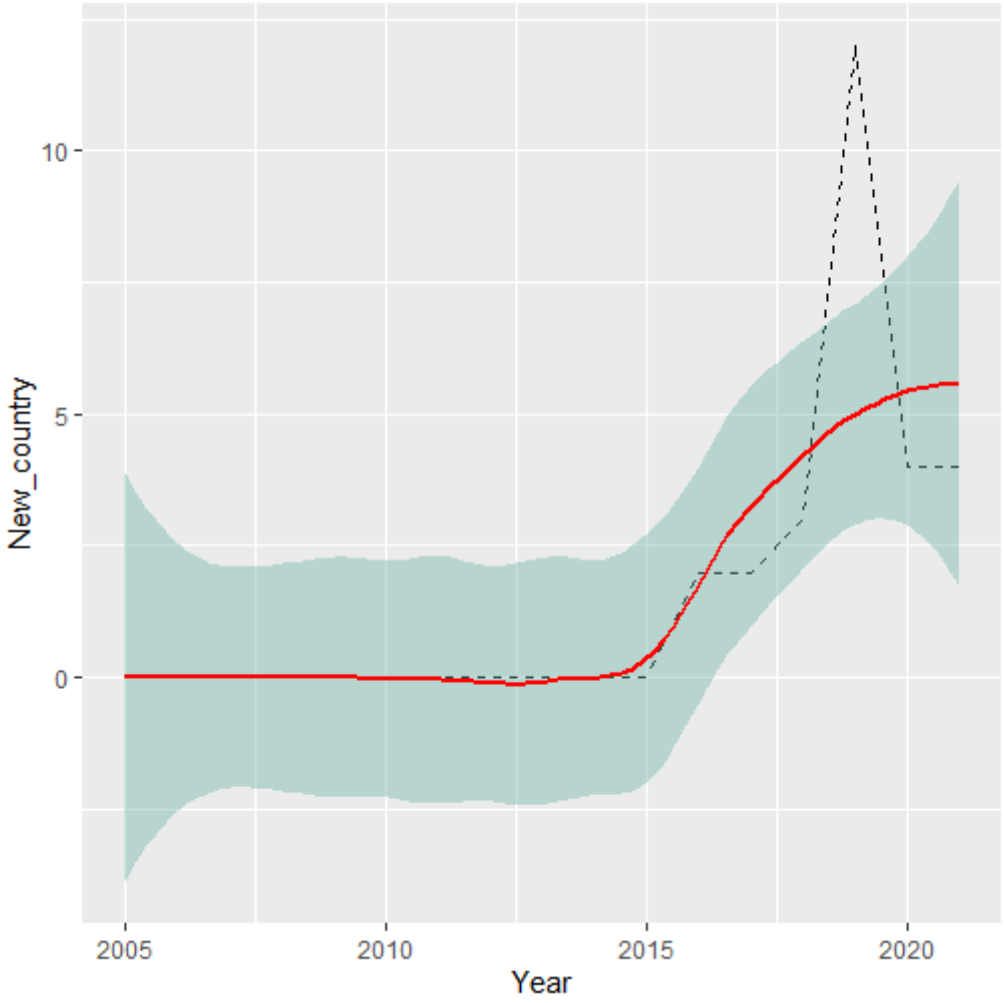
African Swine fever

- 461 (11.4% of all INs)
- 4,195 (37.1% of all FURs)



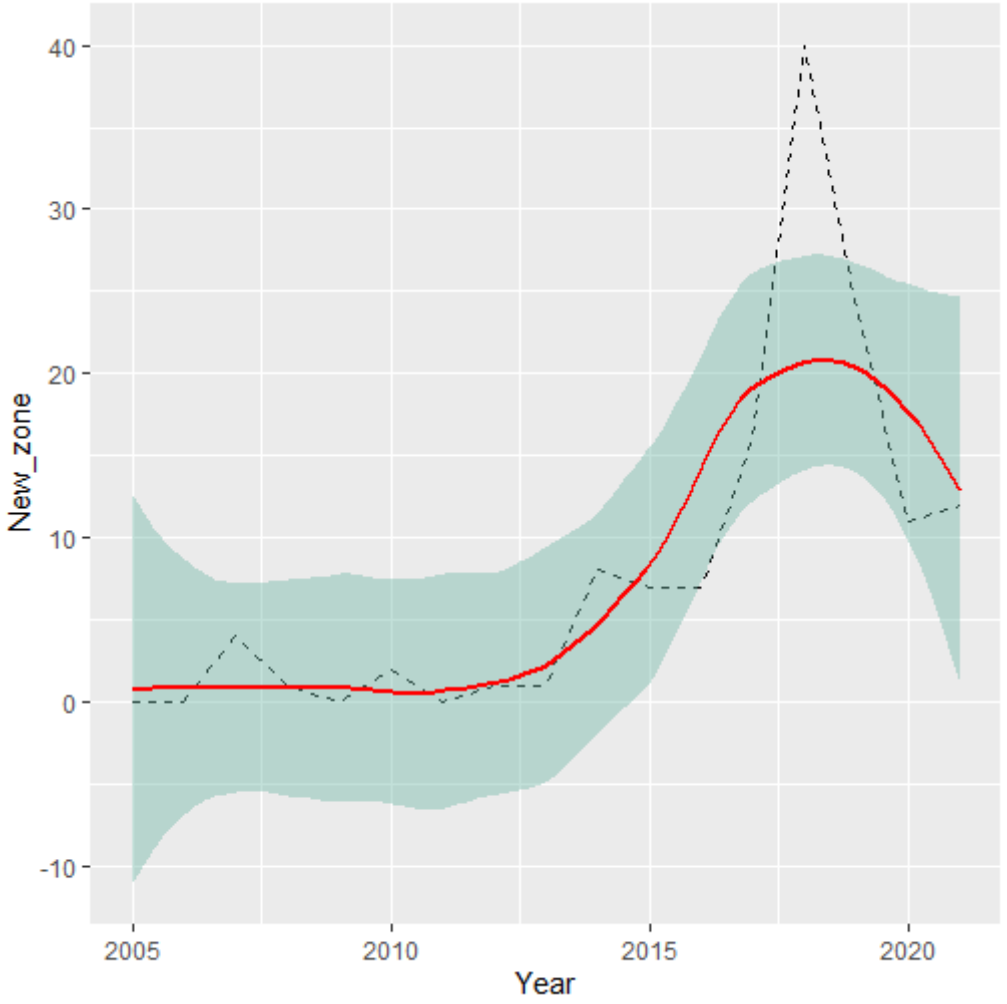
Since 2005

- First ASF occurrence in the country
- 27 OIE Members and non-Members
- Peak in 2019 (12 OIE Members and non-Members)
- Expansion in Asia

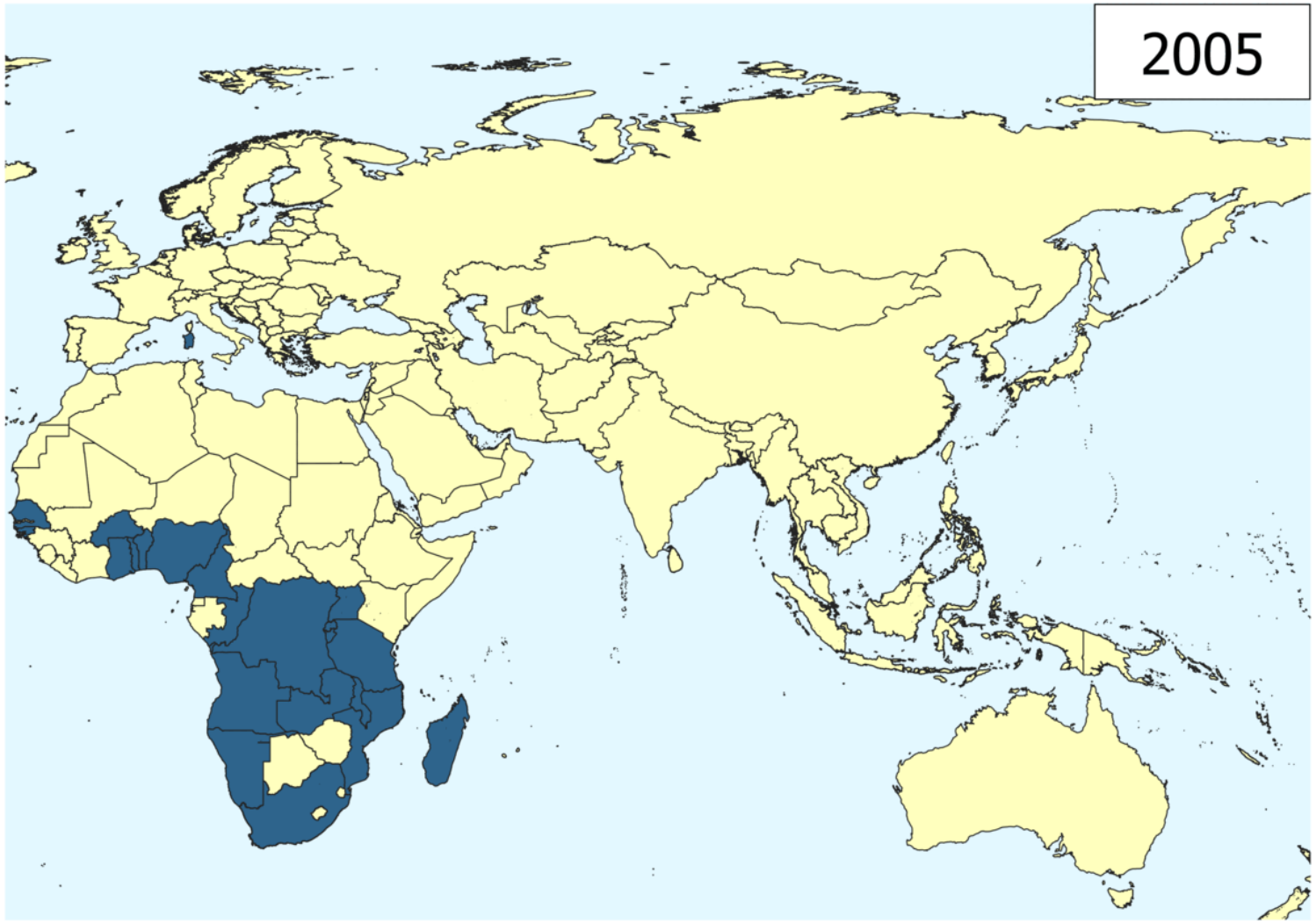


Since 2005

- First ASF occurrence in a zone
- ASF spread to 135 new administrative divisions
- Peak in 2018 (40 new infected areas)



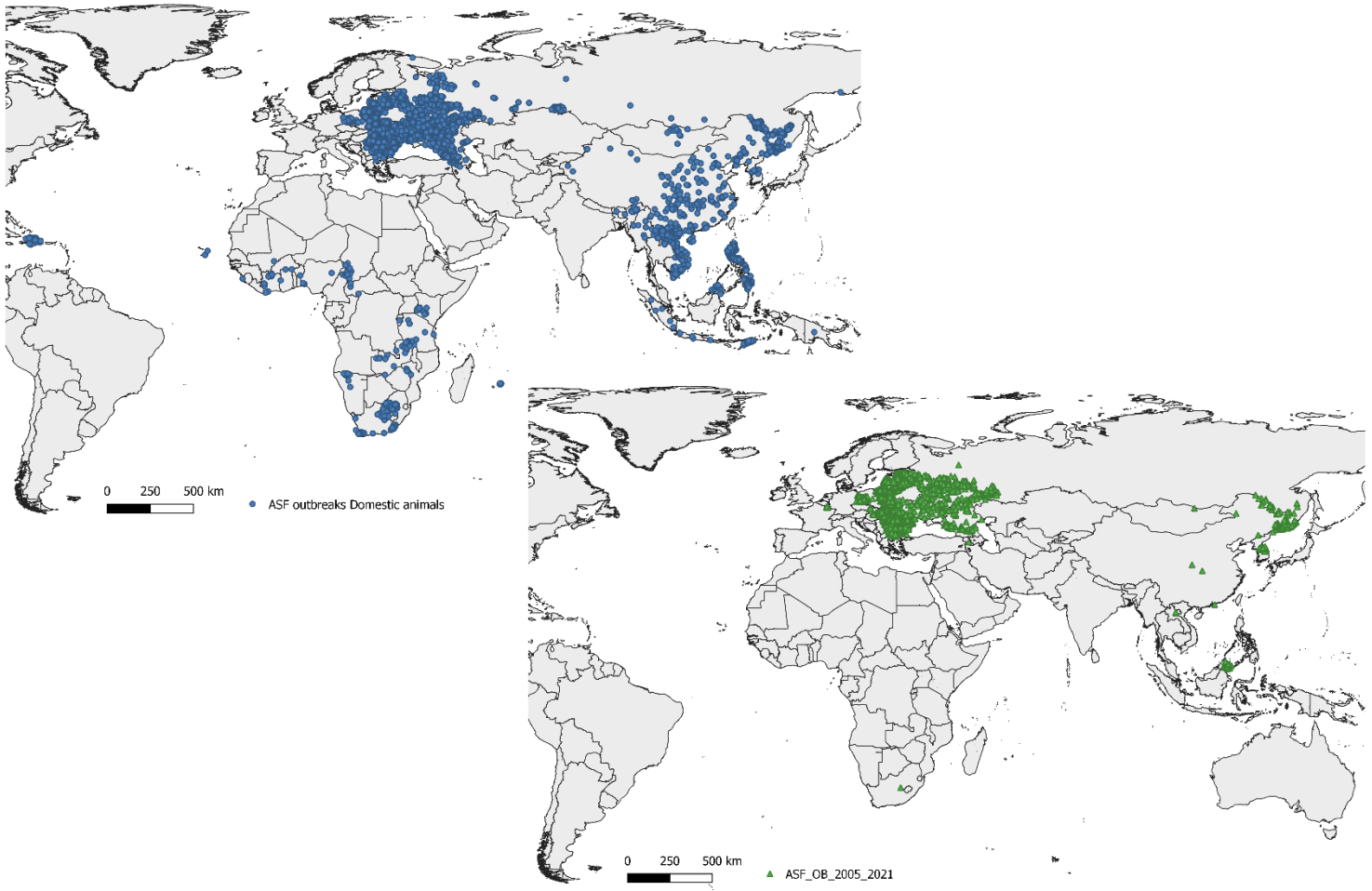
Dynamic map



Disease jumps – from any other known affected location

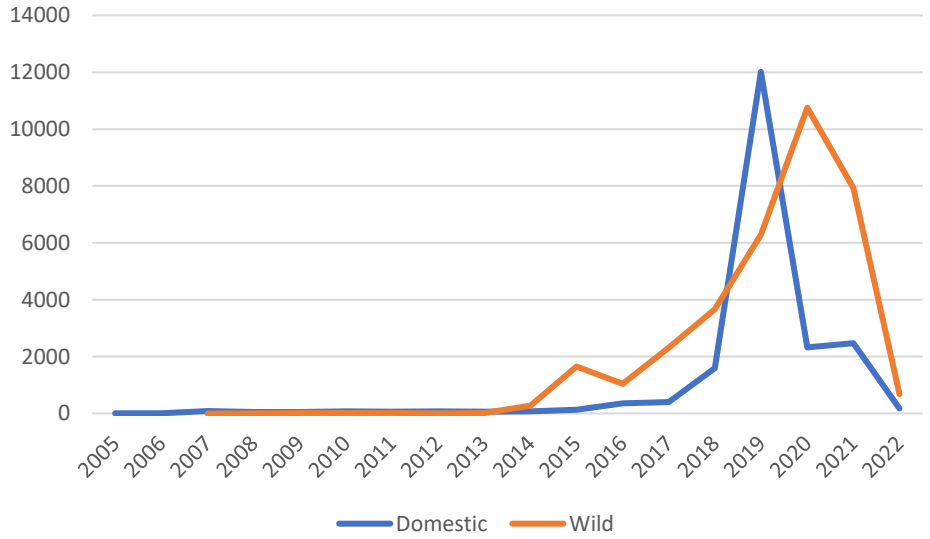
- Georgia – first recurrence in Europe, April 2007 (more than 4,500 km)
- Czech Republic – first occurrence in the country; regional spread Europe June 2017 (more than 400 km)
- Belgium – recurrence in the country; regional spread in Europe September 2018 (more than 900)
- China (People's Rep. of) – first occurrence in Asia, August 2018 (more than 5,500 km)
- Papua New Guinea – first occurrence in Oceania, March 2020 (more than 2,200 km)
- Dominican Republic – first recurrence in the Americas, April 2021 (more than 8,000 km)
- Germany – first occurrence in a new area; regional spread in Europe November 2021 (more than 150)
- Italy – recurrence in the country; regional spread in Europe January 2022 (more than 800 km)

Outbreaks reported since 2005 and as of 18/03/2022



20,013 outbreaks domestic

34,686 outbreaks wild



87% reported since 2018

Conclusions and key messages

- Clear, steady and progressive deterioration of the epidemiological situation of African swine fever at global level
- Data on disease spread confirms the capacity of the virus to make big jumps and suddenly appear in areas far away from its known range
- Use OIE-WAHIS to promptly and transparently notify any relevant information on the occurrence and epidemiological evolution of ASF in a timely and transparent way.
- Considering the ability of the virus to spread over short, medium and long distances, early detection and early reporting of the disease, enabling a rapid response for disease prevention and control purposes is of crucial importance to avoid any further dissemination of the disease.

Thank you for your attention

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