

Situation report period covered – 03 June 2024– 23 June 2024

This report provides an update of the African swine fever (ASF) situation, according to the information submitted submitted to WOAHA between 03 June 2024 and 23 June 2024.

Key messages and Recommendations

- During the period covered by this report **two countries in Europe** reported new ASF events, while **eight countries in Europe** updated their ongoing events. No new outbreak was reported by countries/territories in the Americas, Asia, Africa, nor Oceania. **Twenty-eight** new outbreaks were reported in domestic pigs and **105** in wild boar. All the outbreaks were reported in Europe.
- Since January 2022, **11** countries have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while **11** countries have reported its spread to new zones.
- Since January 2022, 57 countries and territories have reported the presence of ASF (54 in the previous ASF situation report).
- Germany notified the first occurrence of the disease in a zone (events started on 14 June) in Hessen administrative division in two wild boars. This is worrying as these outbreaks are very close (100 – 150 km) to countries free from the disease (Belgium, France, and Luxembourg).
- Gabon notified the first occurrence of ASF in the country outside the period covered by this report (event start date 25 July 2022). The event occurred in Estuaire administrative division in **domestic pigs**. The reported outbreak (ended in March 2023) was close (around 80 km) to Equatorial Guinea, historically free from the disease. This report is not included in the statistics below as it started outside the reporting period of this situation report.
- On the positive side, Singapore recently published a self-declaration of freedom from ASF.
- ASF continues to represent a global threat and WOAHA highlights the importance of implementing strict biosecurity, an early reporting and response system, and maintaining a high level of disease awareness among all actors involved in the value chain.
- There are countries that have approved or are conducting field trials of the use of modified live vaccine candidates against ASF Genotype II. [WOAHA stresses the importance of using only high-quality vaccines](#) with demonstrated effectiveness and safety, in accordance with standards in the Terrestrial Manual, including those that have been drafted for ASF vaccines.
- The use of non-compliant and poor-quality vaccines may not confer any protection against ASF and risks spreading vaccine viruses that could result in acute or chronic disease. These vaccine viruses could also recombine with field strains to generate novel strains that could evade detection and result in acute, chronic and persistent ASF infections.
- Any vaccination strategy for ASF should be undertaken as part of a well-designed vaccination programme that considers factors including the local epidemiology of ASF, the expected objectives and the adequacy and sustainability of the relevant technical, financial and human resources. The

vaccination programme should also include post-vaccination surveillance and monitoring as well as an exit strategy for the cessation of vaccination, as per [Chapter 4.18](#) of the *Terrestrial Code*.

- WOAH urges its Members to continue to promptly notify the occurrence of ASF and to share the relevant epidemiological information, including information on any newly detected recombinant strains and vaccination trials that can facilitate transparency and assist the global control of the disease.

Recent updates (03/06/2024 – 23/06/2024)

To describe the current disease situation of ASF, this section covers: (a) a list of new events which started during the period (reported through INs); (b) information on events that started before the period but were still ongoing during the period (reported through FURs); (c) new events which started before the period but were reported through INs during the period and (d) the geographic distribution of new outbreaks that started during the period. This information is based on INs and FURs received by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). The outbreaks are displayed on a map in Figure 1.

New events by world region (reported through immediate notifications [Ins])

(see Figure 1)

Europe

Germany reported the first occurrence of the disease in a zone (events started on 14 June in Hessen administrative division)

Ukraine reported four recurrences of the disease (events started respectively on 08, 10, 12 and 19 June in Poltava, Chernivtsi, Zhytomyr, and Kherson administrative divisions)

Asia, Africa, Americas, and Oceania

No new events reported

On-going events for which there were new outbreaks, by world region (reported through follow-up reports [FURs])

(see Figure 1):

Europe

Eight countries updated their ongoing events: Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Ukraine.

Africa, Asia, Americas, and Oceania

No ongoing events updated

The number of outbreaks, cases and losses during the period covered by this report are displayed in table 1.

Table 1: Summary of the number of outbreaks, cases and animal losses caused by ASF in the different world regions during the reporting period.

	Outbreaks		Cases		Losses*
	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs
Africa	0	0	0	0	0
Americas	0	0	0	0	0
Asia	1	0	0	0	10
Europe	28	105	614	113	4,303
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	105	614	113	4,303

*Losses (deaths + animals killed and disposed of): this figure refers to losses in the establishments affected by the outbreaks and it does not include the animals culled in areas around the outbreak for controlling the disease.

Recent updates outside reporting period

Events, reported through INs, which started before the reporting period, but reported during the reporting period of the previous situation report are listed here to capture any new events whose outbreaks would not be captured otherwise.

New events by world region (reported through INs) which started before the reporting period

Africa

Gabon reported the first occurrence of ASF in the country, in wild boar (event started on 25 July 2022) in Estuaire administrative division.

Europe

Poland reported the first occurrence of ASF in a zone, in wild boar (event started on 24 May) in Kujawsko-Pomorskie administrative division.

Moldova reported the recurrence of the disease in swine (event started on 30 May) in Donduseni administrative division.

Americas, Asia, and Oceania

No new events reported

Self-declaration of freedom for ASF submitted during the reporting period

Eighteen self-declarations from 17 countries are currently active (Table 2)

Recently WOAHA published a self-declaration of freedom from Singapore. Singapore had been historically free from ASFV until February 2023. That month, ASFV was detected for the first time in the country, in wild boars. In April 2023, ASFV was then detected in pigs imported for slaughter. As of 1 May, there had been no case of infection with ASFV in domestic or captive wild pigs from the whole of Singapore during 12 months, and surveillance had demonstrated no evidence of the presence or involvement of *Ornithodoros* ticks. The WOAHA Delegate of Singapore declared that Singapore complies with the requirements for a country freedom from infection with ASF as of 1 May 2024 in accordance with the provisions of Articles 15.1.4. point 3, and 1.4.6, point 2. c. of the Terrestrial Code (2023) and consistent with information provided to WAHIS. This is the first self-declaration to WOAHA to self-declare the African swine fever (ASF) freedom in domestic and captive wild pigs. The declaration is effective from 1 May 2024.

Table 2: African swine fever self-declarations of freedom submitted to WOAHA that are still active. The table shows the date since which the declaration has been active and whether it covers the whole country, a zone or a compartment. The table is sorted with the most recent self-declaration at the top.

Member	From	Country/zone/compartment
Finland	10-05-24	Country
Slovenia	09-05-24	Country
Singapore	01-05-24	Country
Portugal	18-04-24	Country
Austria	26-03-24	Country
Mexico	21-03-24	Country
Spain	13-03-24	Country
Azerbaijan	22-01-24	Country
Ireland	09-11-23	Country
Netherlands	14-12-23	Country
United States of America	06-10-21	Country
United States of America	06-10-21	Zone ¹
Belgium	01-10-20	Country
Canada	03-07-19	Country
Kazakhstan	22-10-18	Country
Cyprus	01-11-07	Country
Luxembourg	01-11-07	Country
United Kingdom	01-11-07	Country

¹ Self-declaration of the establishment of a Protection Zone for U.S. Territories in the Caribbean (Commonwealth of Puerto Rico¹ [PR] and the U.S. Virgin Islands² [USVI]).

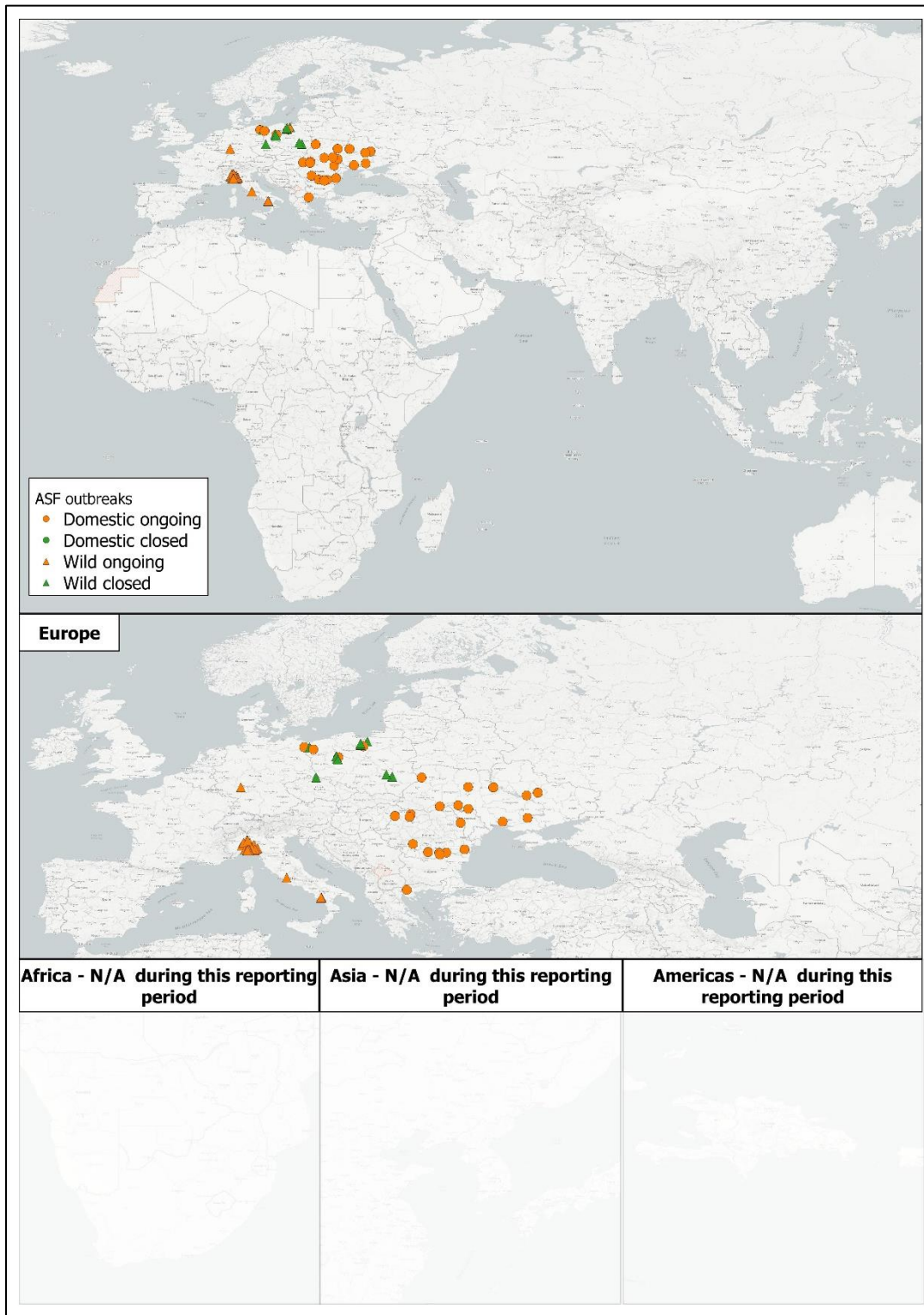


Figure 1: Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 03 June 2024 – 23 June 2024 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well.

Summary of the ASF situation by world region (2022-2024)

In total, since January 2022 ASF has been reported as present in five different world regions in 57 countries and territories, affecting more than 506,000 pigs and more than 20,400 wild boars (data reported through INs and FURs), with more than 1,406,000 animal losses. Further details, split by world region, are included in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of the number of outbreaks, cases and animal losses caused by ASF in the different world regions since January 2022 (data reported through INs and FURs – these figures cover only epizootic situations while additional information reported through six-monthly reports for enzootic situations are not included here because of submission delays).

	Outbreaks		Cases		Losses*
	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs
Africa	174	0	25,375	0	34,248
Americas	53	0	355	0	4,940
Asia	1,818	103	65,105	511	354,764
Europe	4,802	13,160	415,614	19,928	1,012,768
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,847	13,263	506,449	20,439	1,406,064

*Losses (deaths + animals killed and disposed of): this figure refers to losses in the establishments affected by the outbreaks and it does not include the animals culled in areas around the outbreak for controlling the disease.

More information and WOAAH resources

- [ASF webpage](#)
- [Awareness communication tools](#)
- WOAAH *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*
- WOAAH *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*
- ASF Reference Laboratory [summary](#) of available PoC kits to guide field workers, practitioners and decision-makers in their use
- [Addressing African swine fever: protocols and guidelines for laboratory diagnosis](#)

For any press inquiry on ASF, you can email us at media@woah.org