

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

Situation Report 54

Period covered: 24 June – 14 July 2024

This report provides an update of the ASF situation, according to the information submitted through the World Animal Health Information System of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

Key messages and Recommendations

- During the period covered by this report **two countries in Europe** and **one country in Asia** reported new ASF events, while **six countries in Europe** and **one country in Asia** updated their ongoing events. No new outbreak was reported by countries/territories in the Americas, Africa, nor Oceania. **Sixteen** new outbreaks were reported in domestic pigs and **80** in wild boar, in Asia and 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.
- **Germany** has reported the **first occurrence of the disease** in Rheinland-Pfalz, with a start date on 06 July. This is the second administrative division affected (see details on Hessen in previous situation report). As mentioned in the previous WOAH ASF situation report, this is worrying as these outbreaks are very close to countries free of the disease (Belgium, France and Luxembourg). These two events will need to be followed closely to monitor the risk of further spread of ASF in Europe.
- The situation is also worrying in **Bhutan**, where the country has reported **two newly affected areas** (Wangduephodrang and Punakha administrative divisions) where the disease has been reported in domestic pigs.
- ASF continues to represent a global threat and WOAH 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. As with all vaccines, [WOAH 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.
- WOAHA 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 (24/06/2024 – 14/07/2024)

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 Ins, see Figure 1)

Asia

Bhutan reported the first occurrence of the disease in two different zones (events started respectively on 27 and 28 June in Wangdue Phodrang and Punakha administrative divisions)

Europe

Germany reported the first occurrence of the disease in a zone (events started on 06 July in Rheinland-Pfalz administrative division)

Ukraine reported four recurrences of the disease (events started respectively on 25 June, 01, 05, and 09, July in Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Sumy, and Vinnytsia administrative divisions)

Africa, Americas, and Oceania

No new events reported

On-going events for which there were new outbreaks, by world region (reported through FURs, see Figure 1)

Asia

One country updated its ongoing events: Korea (Rep. of).

Europe

Six countries updated their ongoing events: Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, and Ukraine.

Africa, 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	4	0	42	0	1,607
Europe	12	80	281	109	1,341
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	80	323	109	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

Asia

Thailand reported the recurrence of the disease in swine (event started on 05 June) in Chiang Mai administrative division.

Africa, Americas, Europe, 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)

Table 2: African swine fever self-declarations of freedom submitted to WOAAH 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
Cyprus	20-05-24	Country
United Kingdom	15-05-24	Country
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
Netherlands	14-12-23	Country
Ireland	09-11-23	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
Luxembourg	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]).

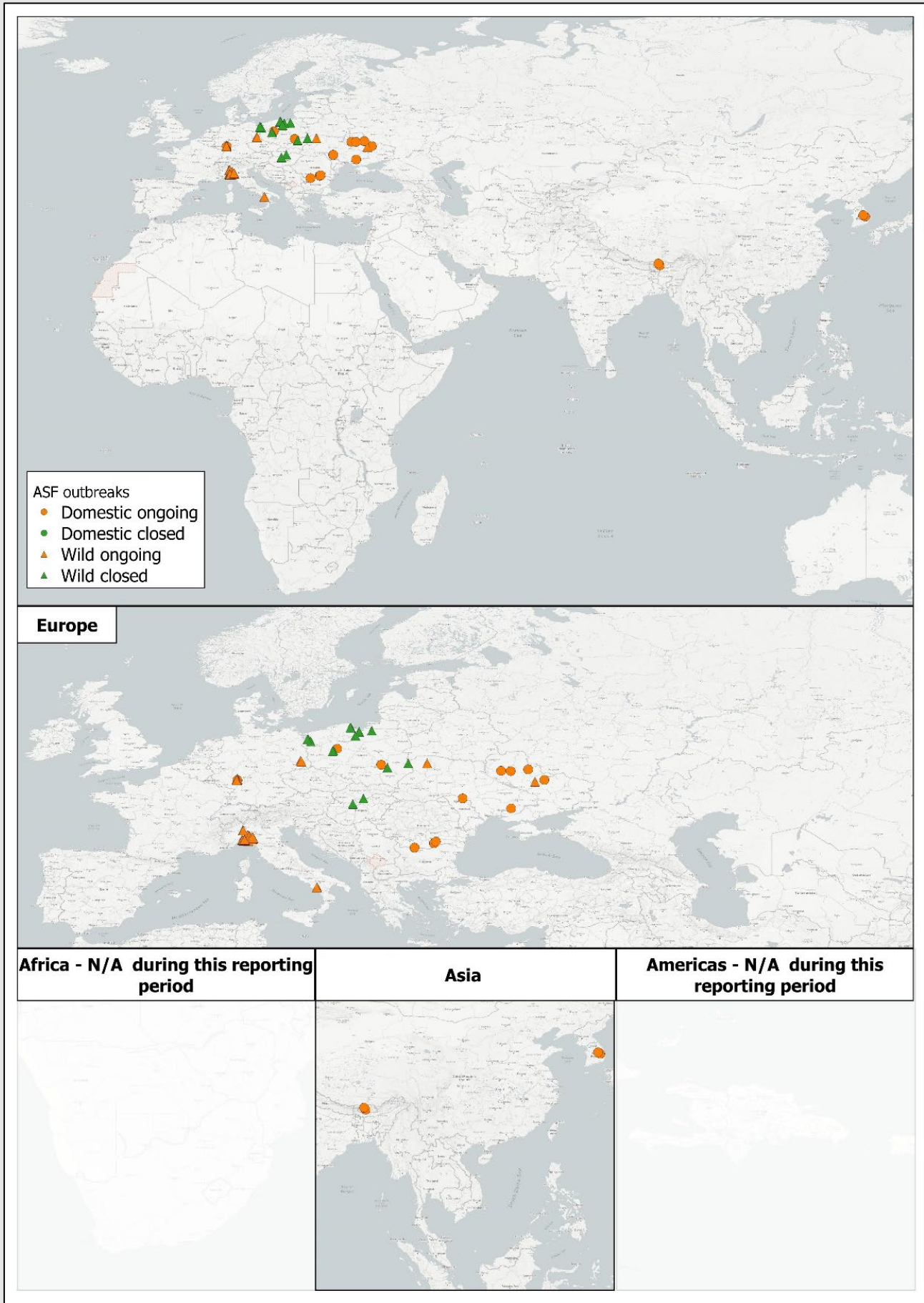


Figure 1. Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 24 June 2024 – 14 July 2024 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well.

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, affecting more than 509,000 pigs and more than 20,700 wild boars (data reported through INs and FURs), with more than 1,437,000 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 SMR 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	175	0	25,393	0	34,266
Americas	53	0	355	0	4,940
Asia	1,823	103	65,163	511	382,194
Europe	4,646	13,577	418,326	20,258	1,016,239
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,697	13,681	509,237	20,769	1,437,639

*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

For any press inquiry on ASF, e-mail us at media@woah.org.