

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

Situation Report 55

Period covered: 15 July – 04 Aug 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 **one country in Europe** and **one country in Asia** reported new ASF events, while **eight countries in Europe** updated their ongoing events. No new outbreak was reported by countries/territories in the Americas, Africa, nor Oceania. **60** new outbreaks were reported in domestic pigs and **98** 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, **59 countries and territories (57 in previous report)** have reported the presence of ASF.
- In **Bhutan**, the situation of ASF appears to be deteriorating, where the country has reported additional **newly affected areas** (Paro administrative divisions) where the disease was found in domestic pigs. Since May 2024, the country has reported the spread of the disease to **four new administrative divisions**.
- 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 including the circulating strains, 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 (15/07/2024 – 04/08/2024)

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

Buthan reported the first occurrence of the disease in one zone (events started on 16 July in Paro administrative divisions)

Europe

Ukraine reported the recurrence of the disease (events started on 21 July in Zaporizhzhya 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)

Europe

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

Asia, 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	1	0	2	0	2
Europe	59	98	3,571	154	6,119
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	60	98	3,573	154	6,121

*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

Europe

Russia reported two recurrences of the disease in swine and wild boar (events started on 10 and 29 June) in Nizhegorod and Kostroma administrative divisions respectively.

Asia, Africa, Americas, 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]).

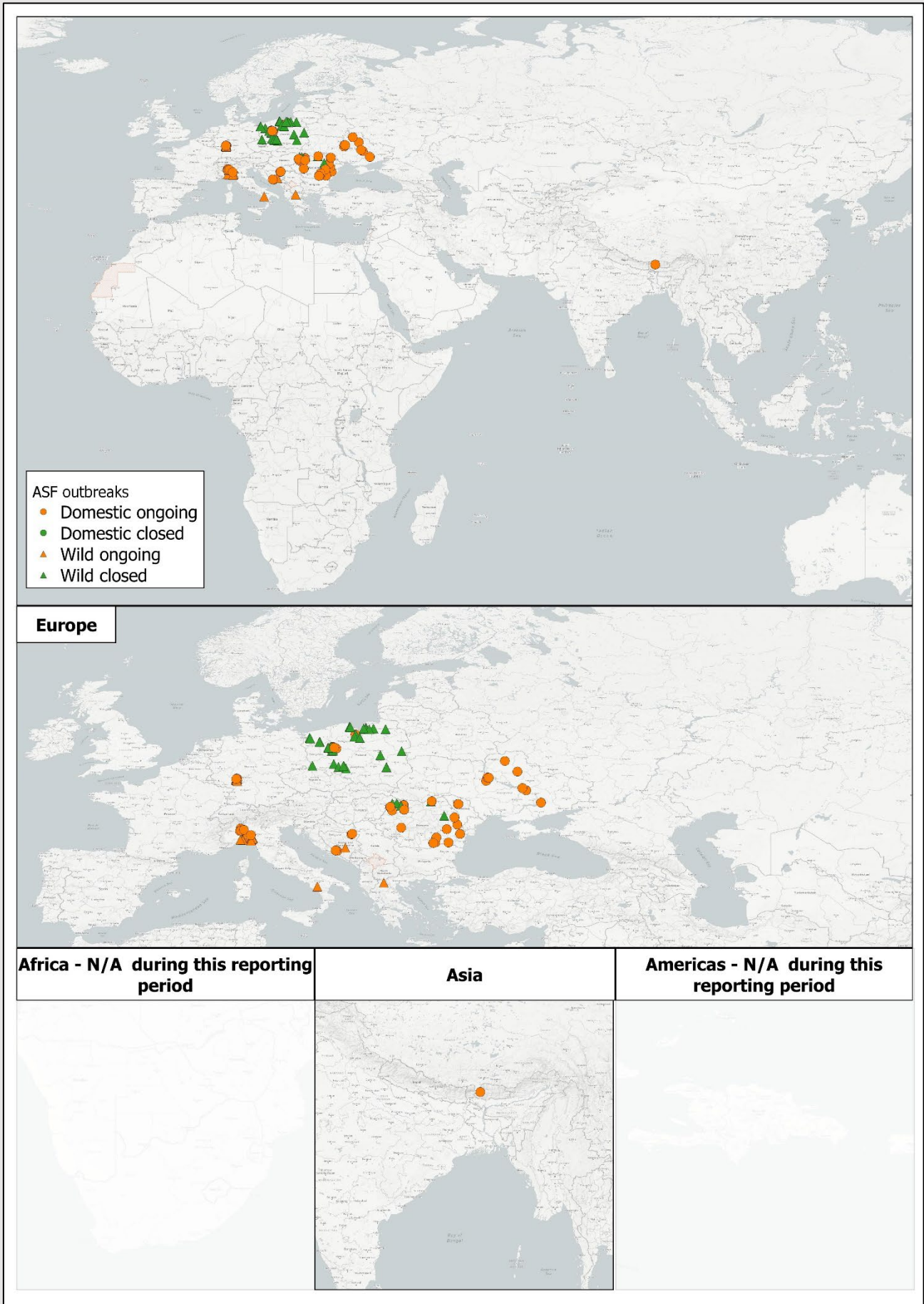


Figure 1. Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 15 July 2024 – 04 Aug 2024 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well.

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 59 countries, affecting more than 517,000 pigs and more than 21,000 wild boars (data reported through INs and FURs), with more than 1,592,000 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	176	0	25,928	0	34,801
Americas	53	0	355	0	4,940
Asia	1,825	103	65,165	511	382,196
Europe	4,742	13,799	426,181	20,565	1,170,375
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,796	13,902	517,629	21,076	1,592,312

*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 and [laboratory algorithm manual](#) to address the detection of virulent and variant forms of ASFV.

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