

# AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

## Situation Report 57

Period covered: 24 Aug – 27 Sep 2024

This report provides an update of the ASF situation, according to the information shared with WOAHA.

### Key highlights

- During the period covered by this report **one country in Europe** reported new ASF events, while **one country in Africa, one country in Asia and eight countries in Europe** updated their ongoing events. No new outbreak was reported by countries/territories in the Americas and Oceania. **46 new outbreaks** were reported in domestic pigs and **71** in wild boar, in Africa, Asia and Europe, with **38,140 animal losses**.
- Most of the outbreaks reported during the period are in **high density pig areas**.
- The number of outbreaks reported in domestic pigs and wildlife through immediate notifications and follow up reports has been declining since June 2024, but **17 outbreaks** were reported more than 10 km outside previously affected areas, with one jump of more than **85 km**, indicating further spatial spread of the disease.
- 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, more than **704,000 cases** in pigs and more than **21,600 cases** in wild boars have been reported, with more than **1,727,000 animal losses**.
- Since January 2022, **61 countries and territories (59 until last update)** have reported the presence of ASF.



# Contextual information of the ASF situation by world region (1 January 2022-23 August 2024)

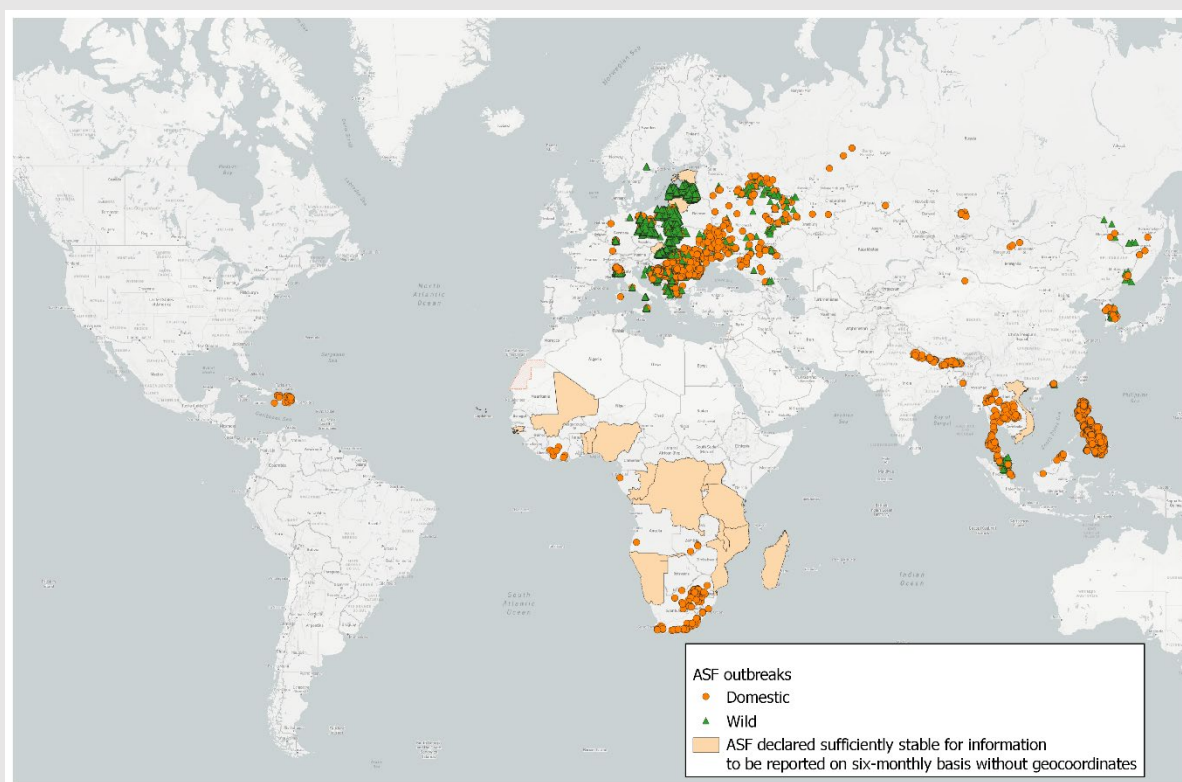
In total, during the period, ASF has been reported as present in five different world regions in 61 countries, affecting more than 704,000 pigs and more than 21,600 wild boars, with more than 1,727,000 animal losses. Further details, split by world region, are included in Table 2.

**Table 2. Summary of the number of outbreaks, cases and animal losses caused by ASF in the different world regions since January 2022. The number of animals vaccinated during the period is also included in the table (this includes only vaccination in response to outbreaks and does not include preventive official vaccination).**

	Outbreaks		Cases		Losses*	Vaccination
	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Domestic pigs
<b>Africa</b>	227	5	76,285	0	61,107	0
<b>Americas</b>	53	0	355	0	4,940	0
<b>Asia</b>	3,230	105	182,410	538	388,403	0
<b>Europe</b>	4,856	14,142	445,830	21,114	1,273,047	0
<b>Oceania</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	8,366	14,252	704,880	21,652	1,727,497	0

\*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.

The spatial distribution of outbreaks reported since January 2022 in livestock and wildlife is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2. Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 01 Jan 2022 – 23 Aug 2024 in domestic animals and wildlife.**

# Recent updates (24/08/2024 – 27/09/2024)

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); and (c) 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)

### Europe

Ukraine reported a recurrence of the disease (the event started on 18 September in Odessa)

### Africa, Americas, Asia and Oceania

No new events reported

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

### Africa

South Africa

### Asia

Korea (Rep of)

### Europe

Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Ukraine.

### 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. The number of animals vaccinated during the period is also included in the table (this includes only vaccination in response to outbreaks and does not include preventive official vaccination).**

	Outbreaks		Cases		Losses*	Vaccination
	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Domestic pigs
Africa	1	0	25	0	24	0
Americas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asia	1	0	138	0	4,198	0
Europe	44	71	12,040	96	33,918	0
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	71	12,203	96	38,140	0

\*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.

The distribution of outbreaks is shown in Figure 4. To highlight the impact of disease spread on the pig industry, the density of pigs, based on [FAO GLW 4: Gridded Livestock Density](#), is shown in the background. Most of the outbreaks reported during the period are in high density pig areas.

If we take the geographical distribution of the disease between 1 January and 23 August as a reference, we note that during the period covered by this report, 17 outbreaks were notified more than 10 km outside the previous geographical distribution. The most distant outbreak (in Ukraine) was reported 85 km from the previous geographical distribution.

Regarding the temporal dynamics of the disease as reported through the early warning system, Figure 3 shows the evolution of the monthly number of reported outbreaks in domestic and wild animals since 2022 and as of 27 September. Both trends in domestic and wildlife show a decreasing trend in the number of reported outbreaks (data for September are still partial).

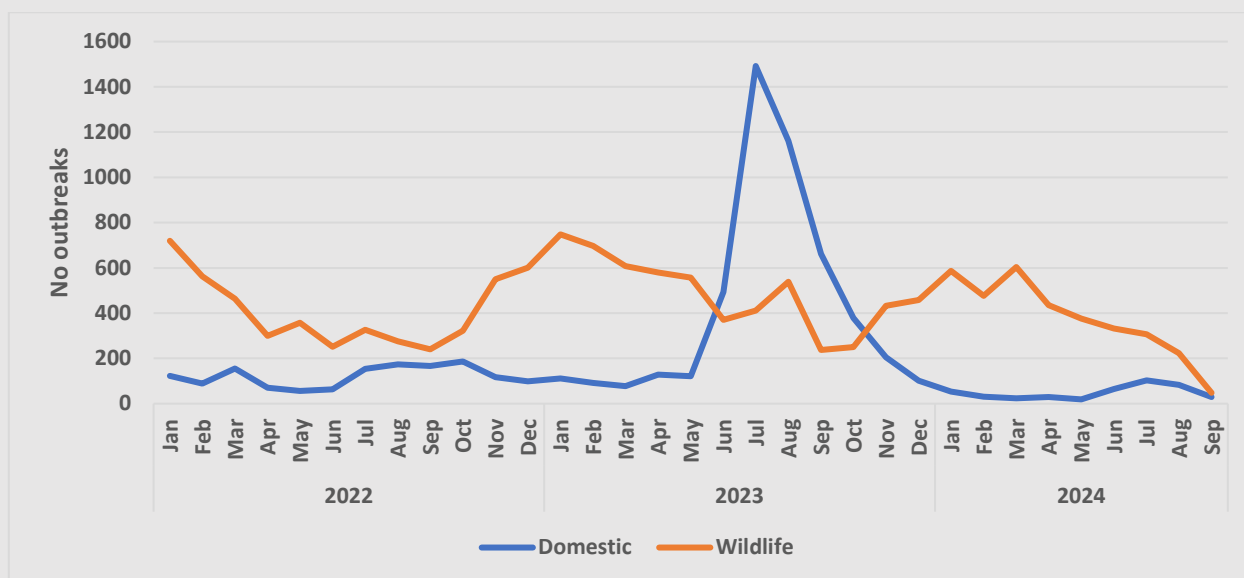


Figure 3. Trends in the monthly number of reported ASF outbreaks in domestic and wild animals for the period 01 Jan 2022 – 27 Sep 2024 reported through the early warning system (data for September still incomplete).



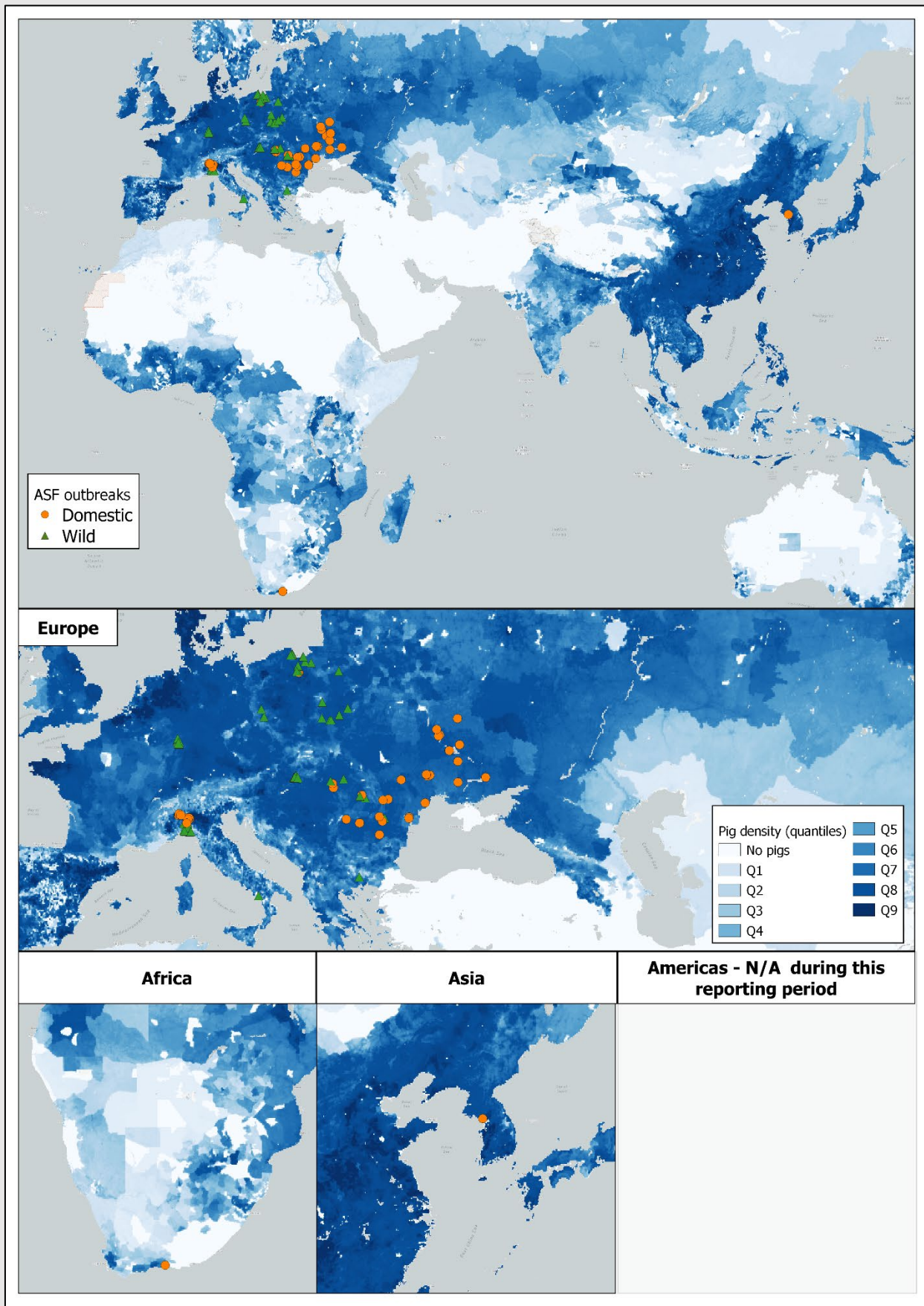


Figure 4. Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 24 Aug 2024 – 27 Sep 2024 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well. The density of pigs based on [FAO GLW 4: Gridded Livestock Density](#) (as of 2020) is shown in the background in shades of blue.

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

Eighteen self-declarations from 17 countries are currently active and can be consulted in the [dedicated dashboard](#) on WOAHA website.

During the reporting period no new self-declarations of freedom for ASF were submitted to WOAHA.

## Recommendations

- 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. As with all vaccines, [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.
- As of 27 September 2024, no countries and territories have officially reported to WOAHA the implementation of vaccination in response to ASF around reported outbreaks. WOAHA urges Members who have a vaccination programme in place to share the information with WOAHA and the international community.
- 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 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.

# More information and WOAAH resources

- [WOAH ASF webpage](#)
- WOAAH regional webpages for ASF which provides regional updates on the disease situation and activities:
  - [Africa](#)
  - [Americas](#)
  - [Asia and the Pacific](#)
  - [Europe](#)
- WOAAH and FAO designed [communication tools](#) on ASF for use by any interested party
- 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.
- [Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases \(GF-TADs\)](#) page for ASF
- [Global African Swine Fever Research Alliance](#)

For any press inquiry on ASF, e-mail us at [media@woah.org](mailto:media@woah.org).