AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

Situation Report 60

Period covered: December 2024

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

Key highlights

- During the period covered by this report, **three countries in Europe** reported new ASF events, while **ten countries in Europe** updated their ongoing events. No new outbreak was reported by countries/territories in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Oceania. **Thirty-six new outbreaks** were reported in domestic pigs and **521** in wild boar, in Europe, with **1,512 animal losses in domestic pigs**.
- Most of the outbreaks reported during the period are in **high density pig farming areas**.
- A significant ASF event was reported by Sri Lanka during this period, but it started before December and is therefore not included in the statistics for this month. In early December, Sri Lanka reported the first occurrence of ASF in the country... Currently 138 outbreaks have been reported in domestic pigs in the country and this new outbreak represents an ASF "jump" of more than 1,800 km from the nearest reported ASF outbreaks. This once again highlights the importance of strict biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of the disease.
- The number of outbreaks reported in domestic pigs and wildlife through immediate notifications and follow up reports has shown some increase in the recent period, and **47 outbreaks** were reported more than 10 km outside previously affected areas, with a slight spread outside infected areas up to **27 km** in Ukraine.
- Since January 2022, **12 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 **781,000 cases** in pigs and more than **27,400 cases** in wild boars have been reported, with more than **1,875,000 animal losses in domestic pigs**.
- Since January 2022, **63 countries and territories** have reported the presence of ASF.

Contextual information of the ASF situation by world region (1 January 2022 – 31 November 2024)

In total, during the period, ASF has been reported as present in five different world regions in 63 countries, affecting more than 781,000 pigs and more than 27,400 wild boars, with more than 1,875,000 animal losses. Further details, split by world region, are included in Table 1. During the period, no country/territory reported vaccination of pigs in response to the outbreaks.

Table 1. Summary of the number of outbreaks, cases and animal losses caused by ASF in the different world regions since January 2022.

	Outbreaks		Cases		Losses*
	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs
Africa	285	5	84,285		71,794
Americas	65	0	467	0	9,412
Asia	4,237	106	253,517	539	465,891
Europe	4,362	16,559	442,937	26,868	1,328,029
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,949	16,670	781,206	27,407	1,875,126

*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 domestic pigs and wildlife is shown in Figure 1.

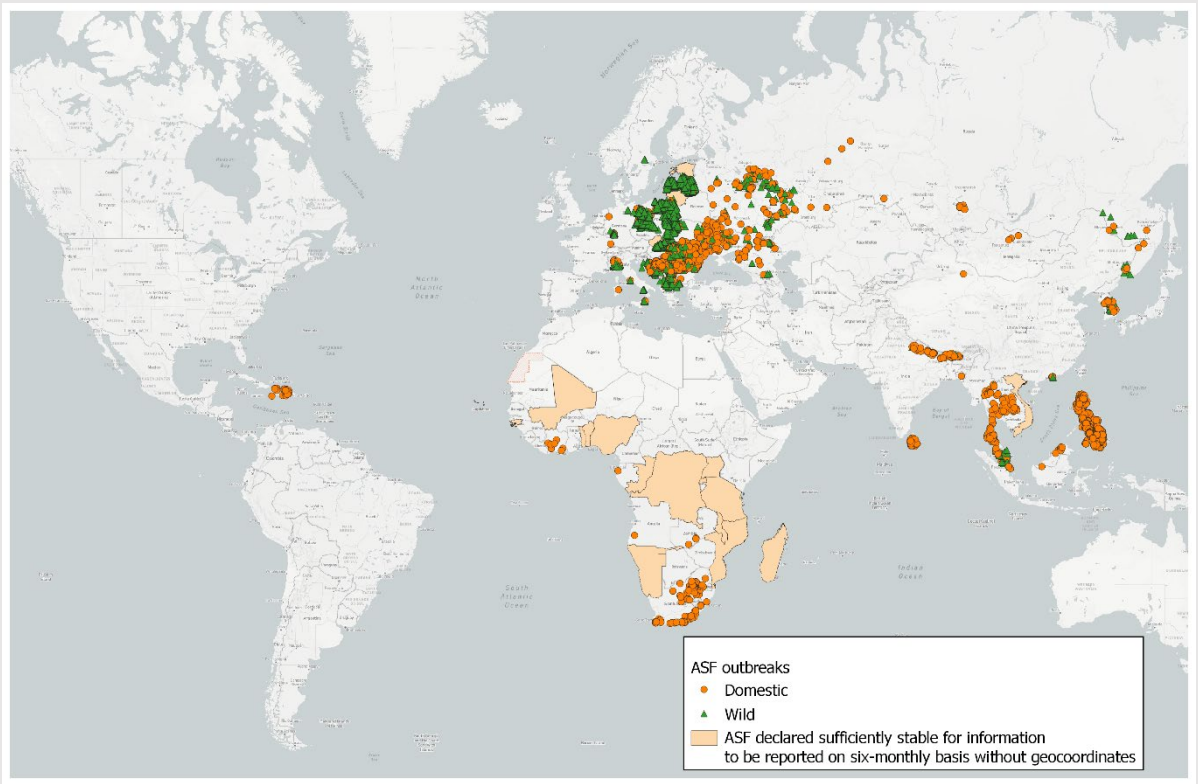

Figure 1. Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 01 Jan 2022 – 31 Nov 2024 in domestic pigs and wildlife.

Recent updates (01/12/2024 – 31/12/2024)

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 immediate notifications (INs) and follow up reports (FURs) received by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). The outbreaks are displayed on a map in Figure 1.

New events by world region (reported through INs, see Figure 3)

Europe

Albania reported the recurrence of the disease (the event started on 25 December in Edineţ)

Moldova reported the recurrence of the disease (the event started on 3 December in Lezhë)

Ukraine reported two recurrences of the disease (the event started on 17 and 23 December respectively in Zhytomyr and Sumy)

Asia, 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 3)

Europe

Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine.

Africa, Americas, Asia, and Oceania

No ongoing events updated

The number of outbreaks, cases and losses during the period covered by this report are displayed in Table 2. During the period covered by the report, no country/territory reported vaccination of pigs in response to the outbreaks.

Table 2. 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	0	0	0	1	0
Europe	36	521	774	662	1,512
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	521	774	662	1,512

*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 3. To highlight the impact of the disease spread on the pig industry, the density of pigs is shown in the background. Most of the outbreaks reported during the period are in high-density pig farming areas.

If we take the geographical distribution of the disease between 1 January and 30 November 2024 as a reference, we note that during the period covered by this report, 47 outbreaks were notified more than 10 km outside the previous geographical distribution. In December 2024, the most distant outbreak (in Ukraine) was reported 27 km from the previous geographical distribution.

Regarding the temporal dynamics of the disease as reported through the WAHIS early warning system (excluding areas with stable situations), Figure 2 shows the evolution of the monthly number of reported outbreaks in domestic and wild animals from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024 (taking into account both INs and FURs). Both the domestic and wildlife trends showed a tendency to increase between September and November in the number of reported outbreaks. A decrease is noted for December, but should be interpreted with caution, as additional December outbreaks may be reported in January. This will be updated in upcoming reports.

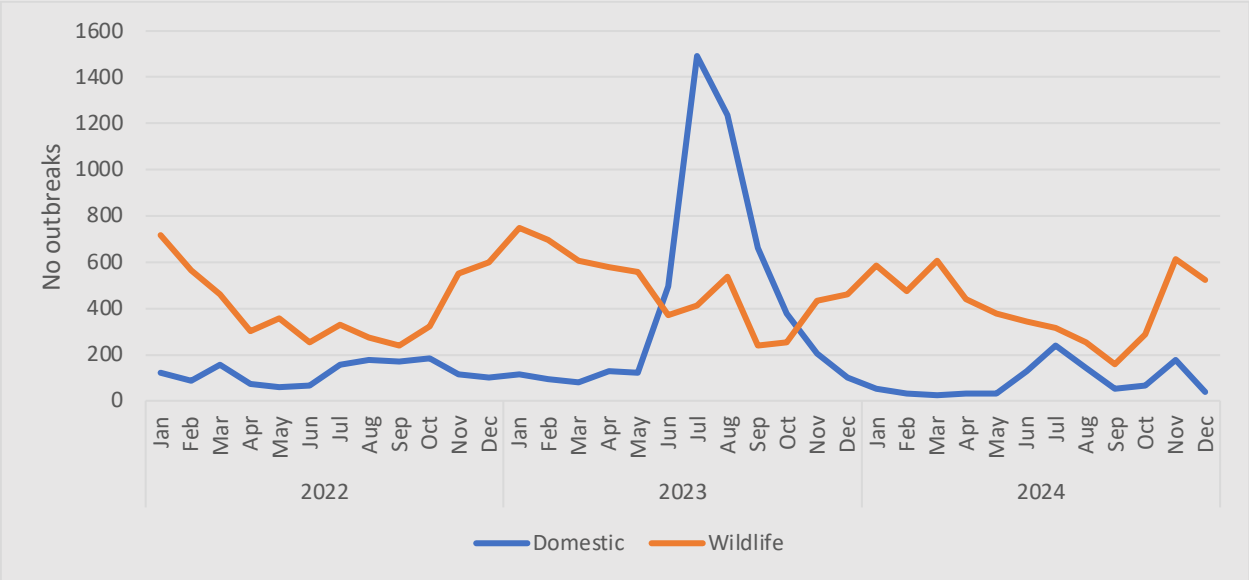

Figure 2. Trends in the monthly number of reported ASF outbreaks in domestic and wild animals for the period 01 Jan 2022 – 31 Dec 2024 reported through the WAHIS early warning system (excluding endemic areas).

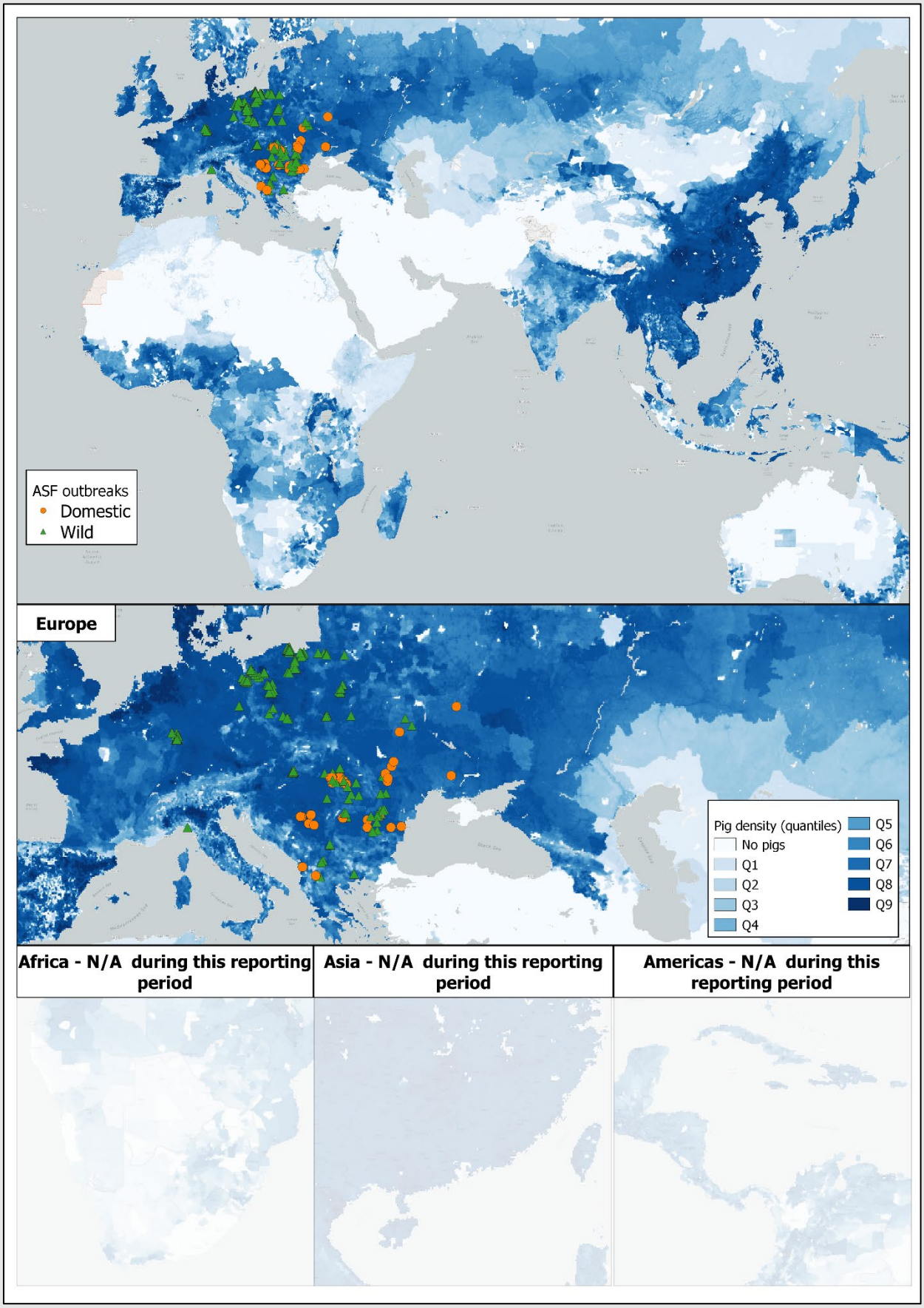

Figure 3. Map of ASF outbreaks which started between 1 Dec 2024 and 31 Dec 2024 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views are provided as well. The density of pigs based on FAO GLW 4: Gridded Livestock Density (as of 2020) is shown in the background in shades of blue.

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

Twenty self-declarations from 18 countries are currently active and can be consulted in the dedicated dashboard on WOAH website.

During the reporting period, no new self-declaration of freedom from ASF was published by WOAH.

Recommendations

- ASF continues to represent a global threat, and WOAH highlights the importance of implementing strict biosecurity, an early reporting and response system, while maintaining a high level of awareness on the disease 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.
- As of 31 December 2024, no countries and territories have officially reported to WOAH the implementation of vaccination in response to ASF around reported outbreaks. Based on the six-monthly reports received to date, no countries and territories have also officially reported the use of preventive vaccination. WOAH urges Members who have a vaccination programme in place to share the information with WOAH 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*.
- 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.

More information and WOAH resources

- WOAH ASF webpage
- WOAH regional webpages for ASF which provides regional updates on the disease situation and activities:
  - Africa
  - Americas
  - Asia and the Pacific
  - Europe
- WOAH and FAO designed communication tools on ASF for use by any interested party
- WOAH *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*
- WOAH *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.