Situation report period covered - 22 July - 04 August 2022

This report provides an update of the African swine fever (ASF) situation, according to the information submitted through the World Animal Health Information System of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WAHIS) between 22 July and 04 August 2022.

The information included in this report was reported by countries through Immediate notifications (IN), follow-up reports (FUR) and six-monthly reports (SMR). More details on the data collection for listed diseases are available on our website.

This report will cover: (1) the recent updates that occurred during the 2-week period of 22 July – 04 August 2022 (based on INs and FURs), (2) new events which started before the 2-week period

Recent updates (22/07/2022 – 04/08/2022)

To describe the current disease situation of ASF, this section covers: (a) a list of new events which started during the 2-week period (reported through INs); (b) information on events that started before the 2-week period but were still ongoing during the period (reported through FURs); (c) new events which started before the 2-week period but were reported through INs during the 2-week period and (d) the geographic distribution of new outbreaks that started during the 2-week period. This information is based on INs and FURs received by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE). The outbreaks are displayed on a map in Figure 1.

New events by world region (reported through INs) (see Figure 1)

Africa, Americas, Asia, Oceania

No new events reported

Europe

First occurrence in a zone (Sîngerei) in Moldova started on 03 August

Recurrence in the country in Russia started on 26 July

Recurrence in the country in Russia started on 27 July

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

Africa, Americas, Asia, Oceania

No ongoing events updated

Europe

Seven countries updated their ongoing events: Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, and Russia.

The number of outbreaks, cases and losses during the reporting period 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	1				
Americas					
Asia					
Europe	13	62	71	100	527
Oceania					
Total	13	62	71	100	527

*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 2-week reporting period, but reported after 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, Americas, Asia, Oceania

No new events reported

Europe

Recurrence in the country in Russia started on 15 July

Recurrence in the country in Russia started on 17 July

Recurrence in the country in Russia started on 21 July

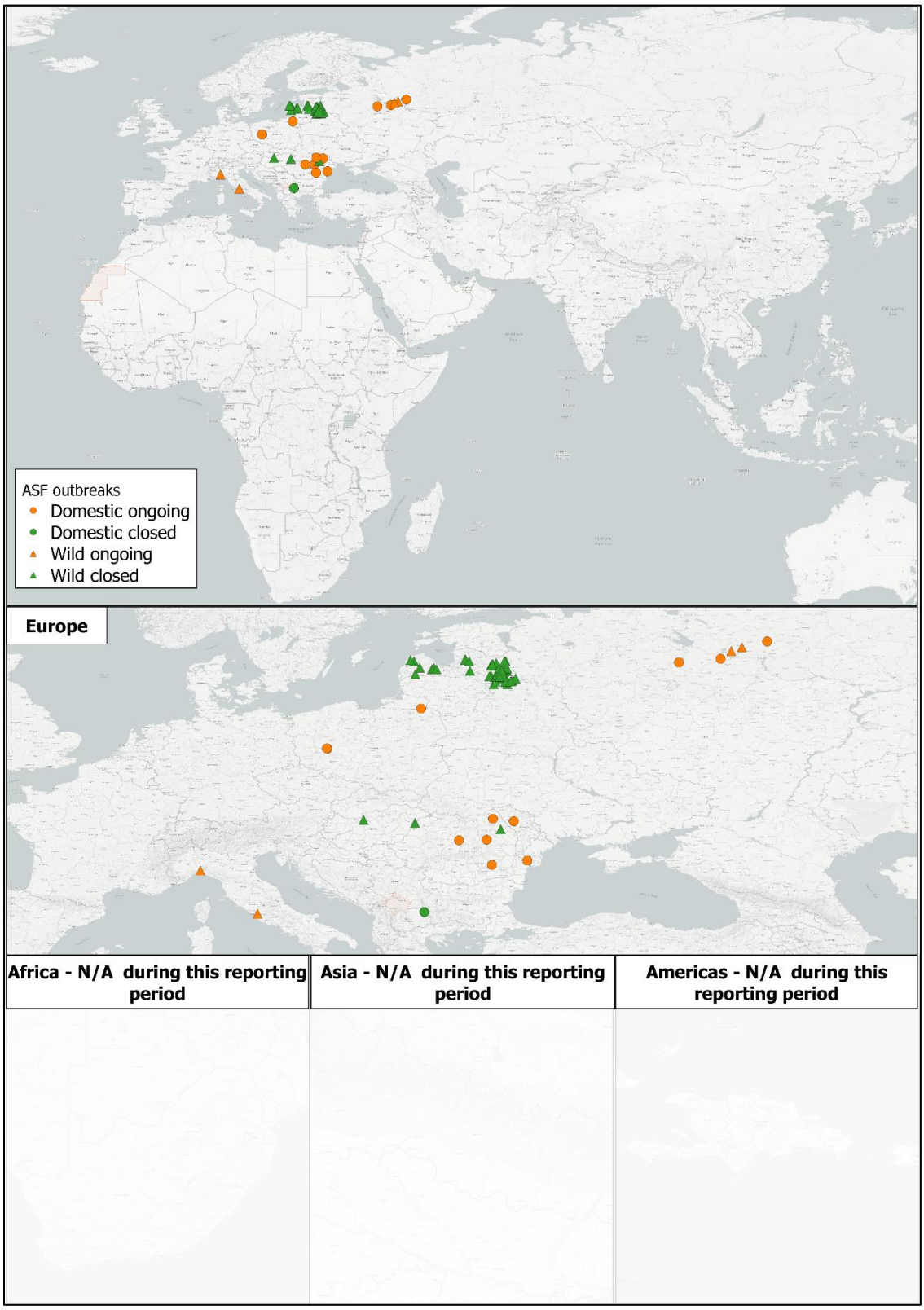

Figure 1: Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 22 July – 04 August 2022 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well.

Summary of the ASF situation by world region (2020-2022)

Globally since 2020, and as of 04 August 2022, ASF has been reported in 45 countries (Figure 2).

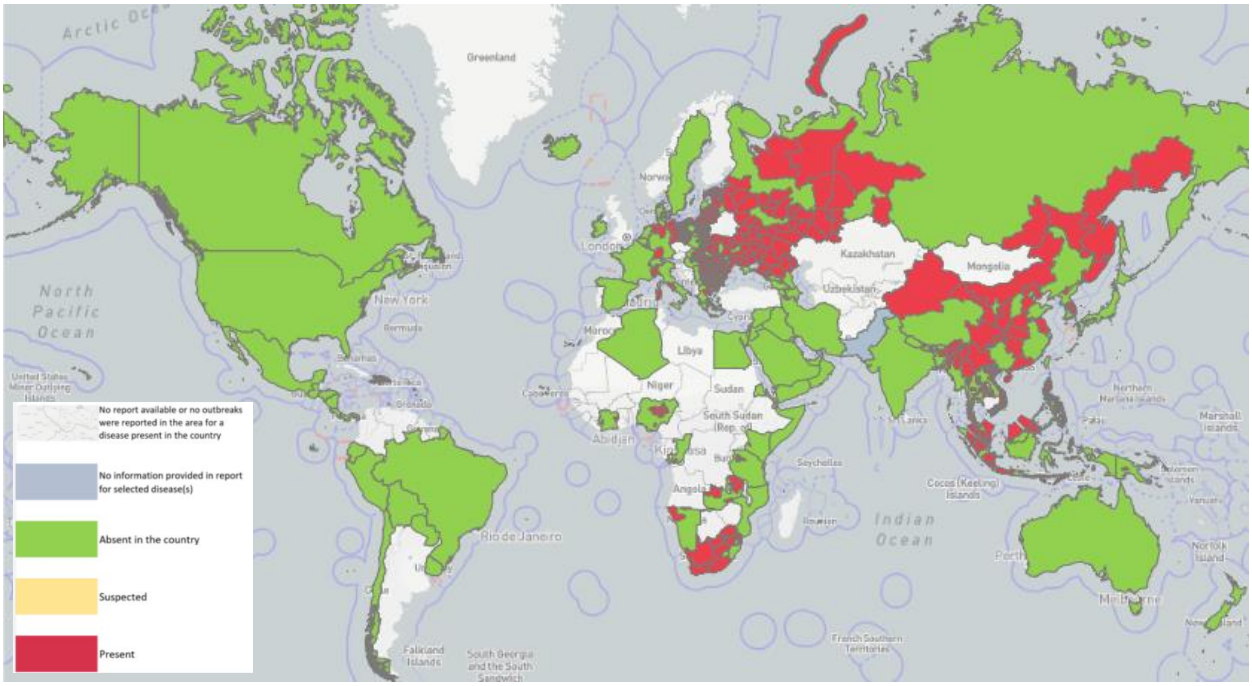

Figure 2. Map of the world displaying the presence of ASF by Administrative divisions (2020 – 04/08/2022)

In total, since January 2020 ASF has been reported as present in five different world regions in 39 countries, affecting more than 1,124,000 pigs and more than 36,000 wild boars (data reported through INs and FURs), with more than 1,860,000 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 2020 (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	188		15,552		22,753
Americas	255		9,567		17,766
Asia	1,279	2,098	97,785	2,757	434,917
Europe	3,594	20,044	1,000,678	33,533	1,386,381
Oceania	4		500		397
Total	5,320	22,142	1,124,082	36,290	1,862,034

*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.

Key messages and Recommendations

- Since January 2020, 10 countries have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while 13 countries reported its spread to new zones. In 2022 alone, 3 countries reported the first occurrence of ASF and 4 countries reported the first occurrence in a zone. This highlights a continuous spread of the disease into new countries, and new zones in countries already affected.

- This spread confirms the global threat of the disease and highlights the importance of implementing biosecurity measures, an early reporting and response system, and maintaining a high level of disease awareness among all actors involved in the value chain.

- WOAH encourages Veterinary Services to remain vigilant and implement science-based international standards and guidelines in their national disease prevention and control programmes and urges Members to only use vaccines if they have proven effectiveness and safety.

- Surveillance programmes, as part of an early detection system, should be adapted to the local epidemiological context and cover domestic, and wild and feral suid populations (if they are involved) since short-distance transmission of ASF seems to depend largely on the wild boar population density and their interaction with low-biosecurity pig production systems. Long distance transmission may be associated with human activities.

- WOAH urges its Members to continue to promptly notify the occurrence of ASF and to share the relevant epidemiological information that can facilitate transparency and assist the global control of the disease.

More information and resources

- ASF webpage
- Awareness communication tools
- Terrestrial Code
- Terrestrial Manual
- 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, you can email us at media@woah.org