

*Situation report period covered – 21 October – 17 November 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 21 October and 17 November 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 period of 21 October – 17 November 2022 (based on INs and FURs), (2) new events which started before the 3-week period

**Recent updates (21/10/2022 – 17/11/2022)**

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, 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, Oceania

No new events reported

Asia

Recurrence in the country in Bhutan started on 2 November

Europe,

Two recurrences in the country in Russia started on 29 October and 6 November

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

(see Figure 1):

Africa, Americas, Oceania

No ongoing events updated

Asia

Two countries updated their ongoing events: Malaysia, and Thailand

Europe

Seven countries updated their ongoing events: Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, 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
<b>Africa</b>					
<b>Americas</b>					
<b>Asia</b>	2	1	224	8	232
<b>Europe</b>	33	127	391	185	576
<b>Oceania</b>					
<b>Total</b>	35	128	615	193	808

\*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 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

##### Americas, Asia, Oceania

No new events reported

##### Africa

Recurrence in the country in Zambia started on 6 September

##### Europe

Recurrence in the country in Russia started on 16 October

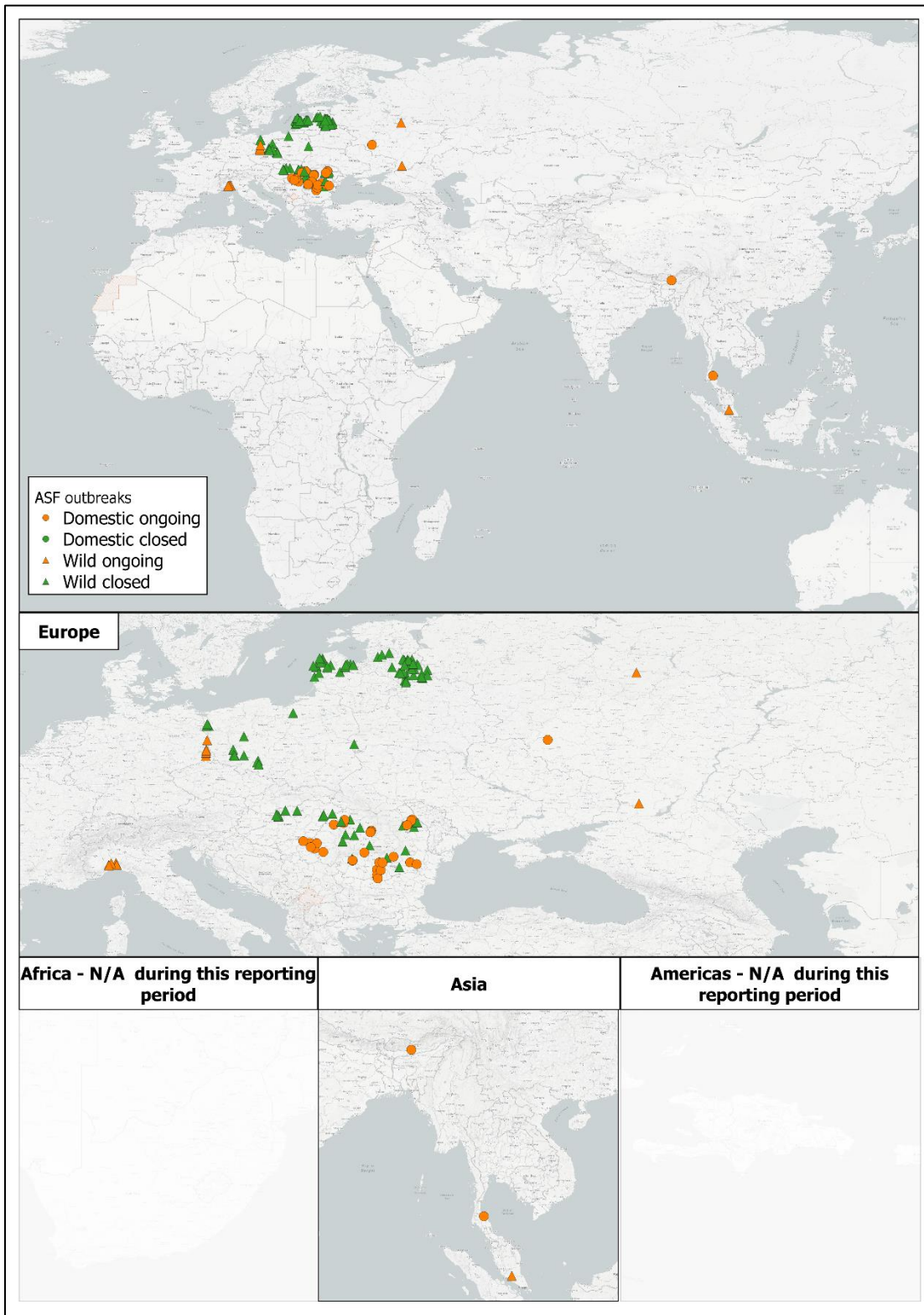


Figure 1: Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 21 Oct – 17 Nov 2022 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well.

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

Globally since 2020, and as of 18 November 2022, ASF has been reported in 45 countries (Figure 2).

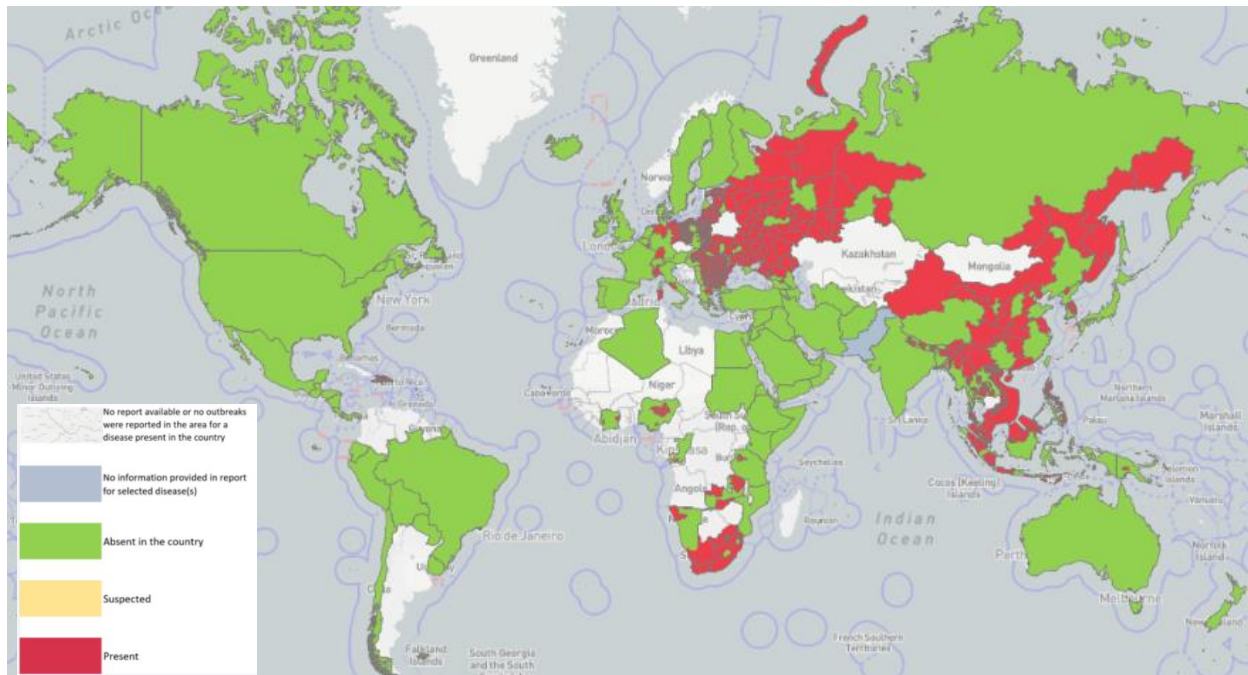


Figure 2. Map of the world displaying the presence of ASF by Administrative divisions (2020 – 18/11/2022)

In total, since January 2020 ASF has been reported as present in five different world regions in 45 countries, affecting more than 1,181,000 pigs and more than 37,000 wild boars (data reported through INs and FURs), with more than 2,000,000 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
<b>Africa</b>	213		18,455		24,224
<b>Americas</b>	255		9,594		17,798
<b>Asia</b>	1,328	2,106	110,756	2,773	472,476
<b>Europe</b>	3,778	20,999	1,042,156	34,821	1,509,680
<b>Oceania</b>	4		500		397
<b>Total</b>	5,578	23,105	1,181,461	37,594	2,024,575

\*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](mailto:media@woah.org)