Situation report period covered – 14 April – 27 April 2023

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 14 April and 27 April 2023.

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 14 April and 27 April 2023 (based on INs and FURs), (2) new events which started before the 2 weeks period

Recent updates (14/04/2023 – 27/04/2023)

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)
Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, 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, Americas, and Oceania
No ongoing events updated
Asia
One country updated its ongoing events: Buthan.
Europe
Six countries updated their ongoing events: Czech republic, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, and Romania.

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					
Americas					
Asia	1		9		37
Europe	6	62	43	77	42
Oceania					
Total	7	62	52	77	79

*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

Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

No new events reported

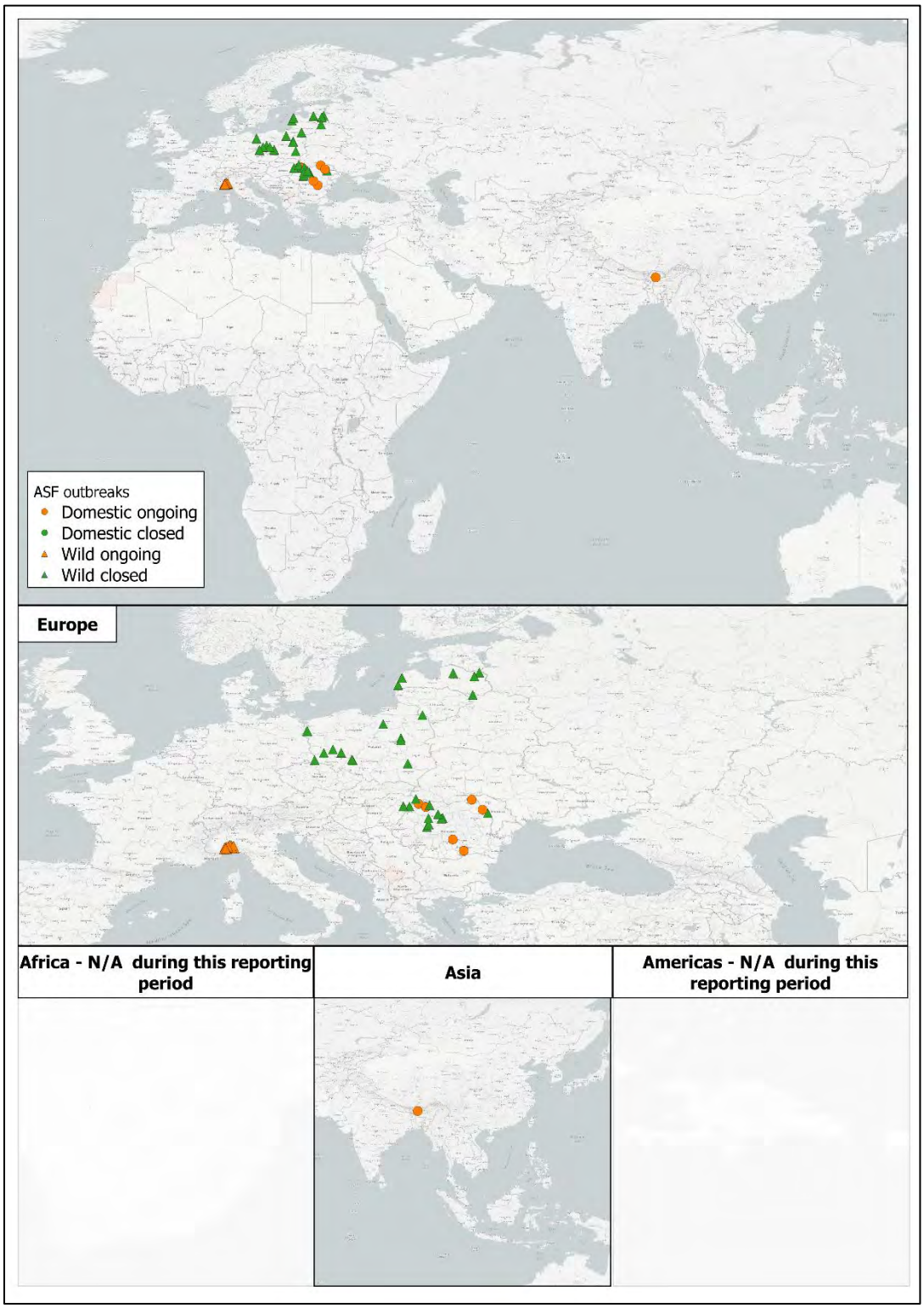

Figure 1: Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 14 Apr 2023 – 27 Apr 2023 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well.

Summary of the ASF situation by world region (2021-2023)

Globally since 2021, and as of 27 April 2023, ASF has been reported in 46 countries (Figure 2).

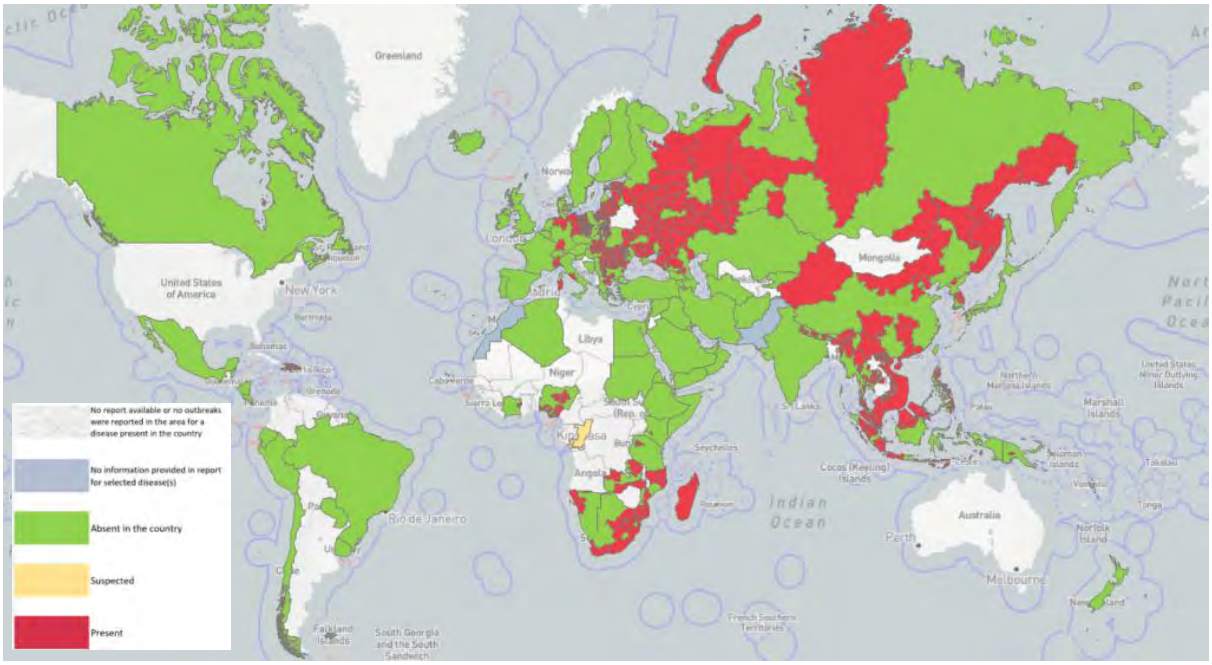

Figure 2. Map of the world displaying the presence of ASF by Administrative divisions (2021 – 27/04/2023)

In total, since January 2021 ASF has been reported as present in five different world regions in 46 countries, affecting more than 870,000 pigs and more than 26,000 wild boars (data reported through INs and FURs), with more than 1,070,000 animal losses. Further details, split by world region, are included in Table 2. Please note that some numbers of cases and losses may have been overstated in previous reports. This is due to historical duplication of some of the data because of the manner in which these data were stored in and extracted from the WAHIS database. This has now been corrected and the figures provided in this report are consistent with the data reported by countries via WAHIS.

Table 2: Summary of the number of outbreaks, cases and animal losses caused by ASF in the different world regions since January 2021 (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	190	0	16,624	0	16,262
Americas	278	0	9,957	0	18,857
Asia	512	1,284	31,030	1,962	217,840
Europe	2,653	14,567	813,477	24,206	820,570
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,633	15,581	871,088	26,168	1,073,529

*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 2021, 7 countries have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while 9 countries reported its spread to new zones. This highlights a continuous spread of the disease into new countries, and new zones in countries already affected. In this context, however, no new event was notified to WOAH during the period covered by this report.

- 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.

- 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