

Situation report period covered – 21 July – 10 August 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 21 July and 10 August 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 21 July and 10 August 2023 (based on INs and FURs), (2) new events which started before the 3 weeks period.

Recent updates (21/07/2023 – 10/08/2023)

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, and Oceania

No new events reported

Europe

Moldova reported the recurrence of the disease through two different INs (both events started on 30 July)

Ukraine reported the recurrence of the disease through two different INs (event started respectively on 21 July and 07 August)

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

(see Figure 1):

Americas, Asia, and Oceania

No ongoing events updated

Africa

One country updated its ongoing event: South Africa

Europe

Thirteen countries updated their ongoing events: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, and Ukraine.

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		87		87
Americas					
Asia					
Europe	80	148	502	236	680
Oceania					
Total	81	148	589	236	767

*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, Oceania

No new events reported

Africa

One recurrence in South Africa started on June 07

Europe

Three recurrence in Russia started respectively on July 13, July 15, and July 17

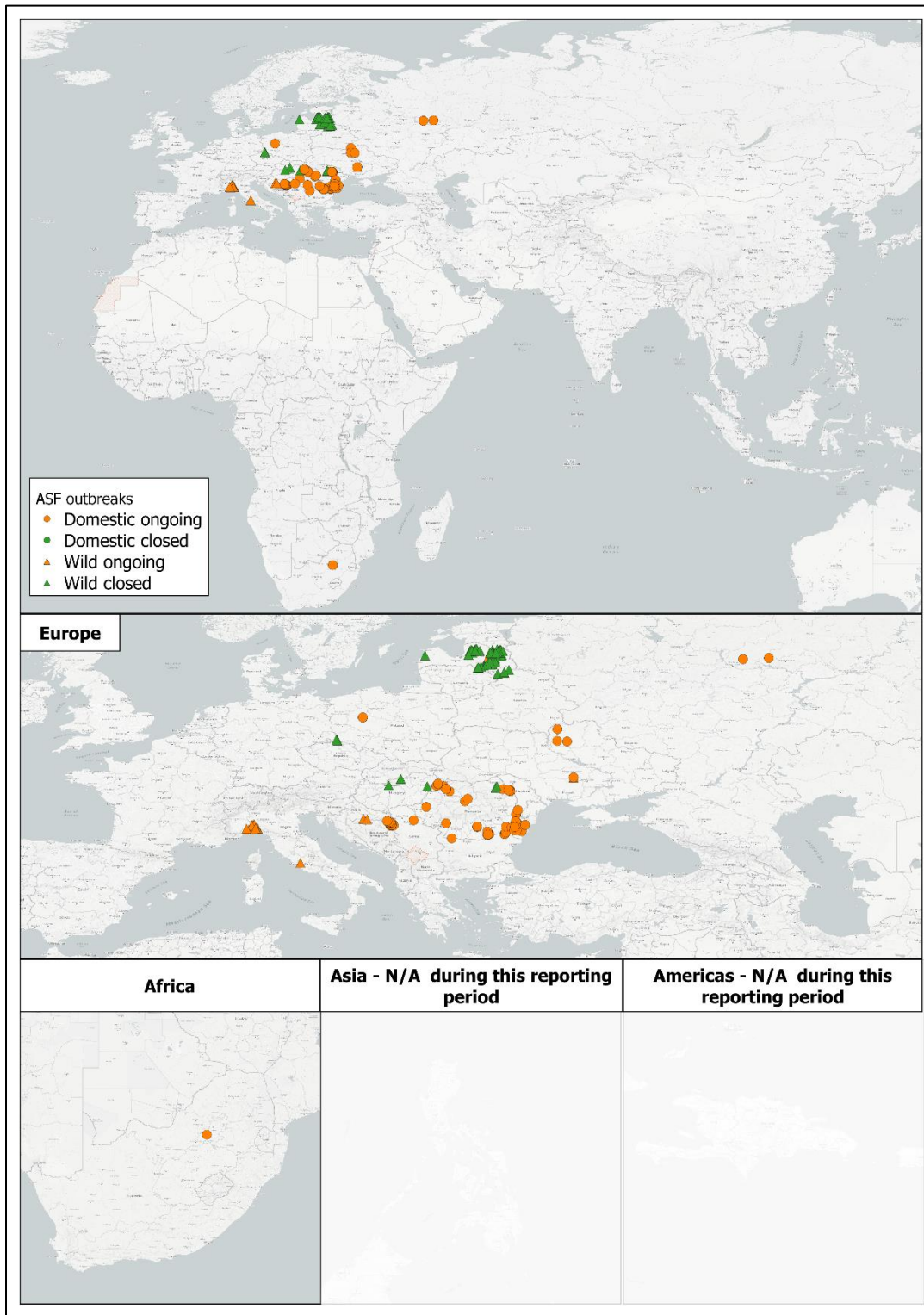


Figure 1: Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 21 July 2023 – 10 August 2023 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well.

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

Globally since 2021, and as of 10 August 2023, ASF has been reported in 50 countries.

In total, since January 2021 ASF has been reported as present in five different world regions in 50 countries, affecting more than 953,000 pigs and more than 28,600 wild boars (data reported through INs and FURs), with more than 1,508,000 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 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	212	0	22,786	0	24,321
Americas	278	0	9,957	0	18,857
Asia	918	1,284	68,339	1,962	388,035
Europe	3,815	16,214	852,500	26,716	1,076,951
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,229	17,498	953,582	28,678	1,508,164

*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, 9 countries have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while 10 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 particular two countries have reported the recurrence of ASF 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.
- The WOAHP notes that there are countries that are trialling the use of vaccine candidates against ASF Genotype II. As with all vaccines, the WOAHP stresses the importance of using

only high-quality vaccines with demonstrated effectiveness and safety, in accordance with standards in the Terrestrial Manual.

- WOAHA 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.
- WOAHA 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 WOAHA resources

- [ASF webpage](#)
- [Awareness communication tools](#)
- WOAHA Terrestrial Animal Health [Code](#)
- WOAHA [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

For any press inquiry on ASF, you can email us at media@woah.org