

***Situation report period covered – 24 November– 14 December 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 24 November and 14 December 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 24 November and 14 December 2023 (based on INs and FURs), (2) new events which started before the 3 weeks period.

**Recent updates (24/11/2023 – 14/12/2023)**

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)**

**Europe**

Ukraine reported four recurrences of the disease (events started on 24 and 28 November, 07 and 11 December)

Russia reported two recurrences of the disease (events started on 30 November and 01 December)

**Africa, Americas, Asia, and Oceania**

No new events reported

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

**(see Figure 1):**

**Asia**

One territory updated its ongoing events: Hong-Kong (SAR-PRC)

**Europe**

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

Americas, Africa, and Oceania

No ongoing events updated

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>	1		19		
<b>Europe</b>	16	175	175	204	286
<b>Oceania</b>					
<b>Total</b>	17	175	194	204	286

\*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**

##### Europe

One recurrence in Russia started on November 12

##### Africa, Asia, Americas, and Oceania

No new events reported

### Self declaration of freedom for ASF submitted during the reporting period

No self declaration has been submitted during the reporting period. Twenty-one self declarations from 20 countries are still active (Table 2)

**Table 2: African swine fever self-declarations of freedom submitted to WOA that are still active. The table shows the date since which the declaration has been active and whether it covers the whole country, a zone or a compartment. The table is sorted with the most recent self-declaration at the top.**

Member	From	Country/zone/ compartment
United States of America	06-10-21	Country
United States of America	06-10-21	Zone
Belgium	01-10-20	Country
Canada	03-07-19	Country
Kazakhstan	22-10-18	Country
United Kingdom	01-11-07	Country
Mexico	19-07-18	Country
Mauritius	23-04-12	Country
Azerbaijan	02-06-11	Country
Austria	01-11-07	Country
Cyprus	01-11-07	Country
Denmark	01-11-07	Country
Finland	01-11-07	Country
France	01-11-07	Country
Ireland	01-11-07	Country
Italy	01-11-07	Zone
Luxembourg	01-11-07	Country
Netherlands	01-11-07	Country
Portugal	01-11-07	Country
Slovenia	01-11-07	Country
Spain	01-11-07	Country

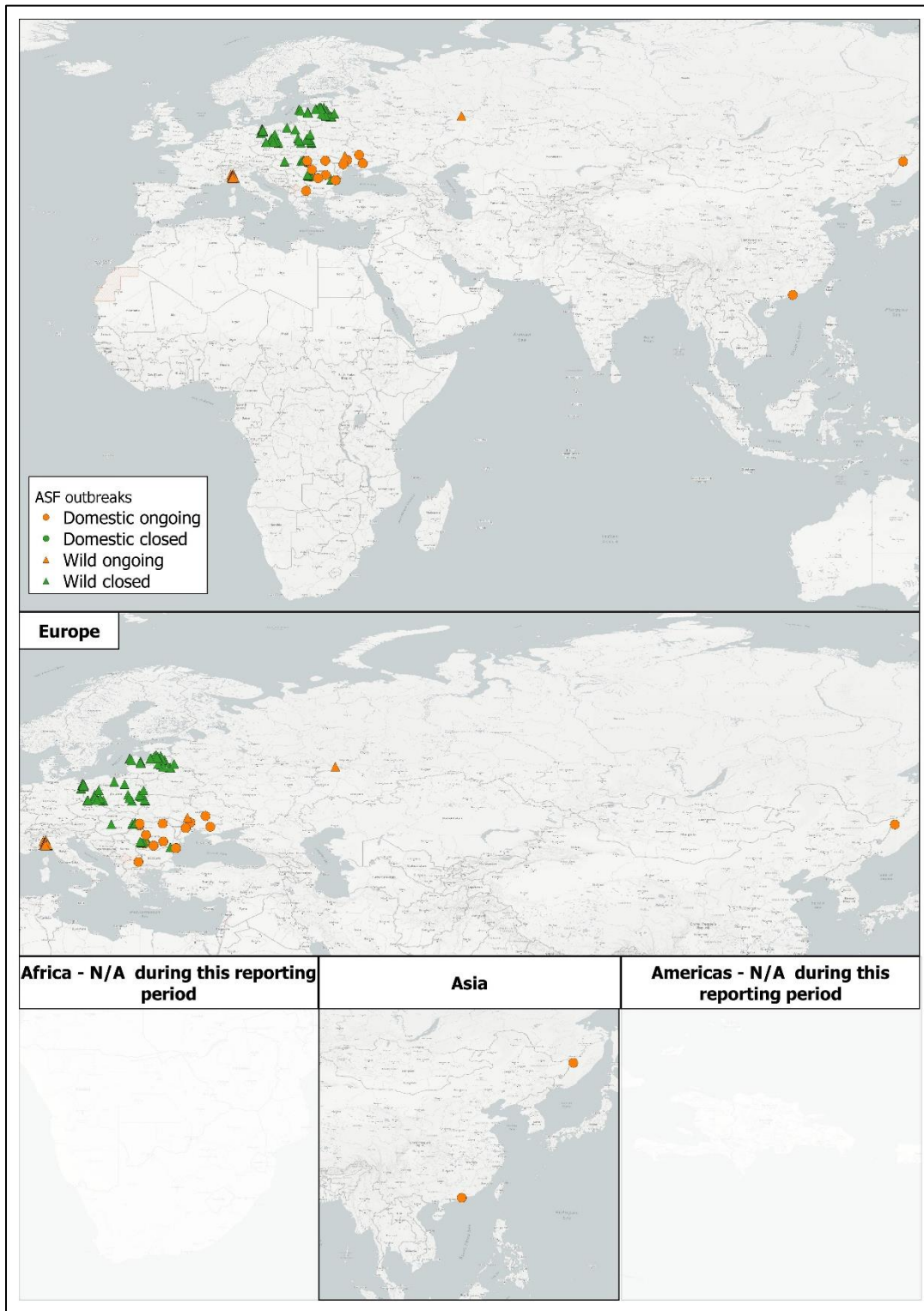


Figure 1: Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 24 November 2023 – 14 December 2023 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well.

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

In total, since January 2021 ASF has been reported as present in five different world regions in 52 countries, affecting more than 1,26,000 pigs and more than 30,000 wild boars (data reported through INs and FURs), with more than 1,809,000 animal losses. Further details, split by world region, are included in Table 3.

**Table 3: 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
<b>Africa</b>	250	0	33,795	0	35,296
<b>Americas</b>	321	0	10,229	0	22,830
<b>Asia</b>	928	1,286	68,584	1,971	398,560
<b>Europe</b>	6,385	17,752	913,879	28,442	1,352,671
<b>Oceania</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	7,884	19,038	1,026,487	30,413	1,809,357

\*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, 10 countries have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while 12 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.
- During the period covered by this report, two countries (Russia, and Ukraine) has reported the recurrence of ASF.
- 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.
- WOAHP notes that 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, WOAHP stresses the importance of using only high-quality vaccines with demonstrated effectiveness and safety, in accordance with standards in the Terrestrial Manual.

- The use of non-compliant and poor-quality vaccines may not confer any protection against ASF and risks spreading vaccine viruses that could result in acute or chronic disease. These vaccine viruses could also recombine with field strains to generate novel strains that could evade detection and result in acute, chronic and persistent ASF infections on farms.
- 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 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.
- Veterinary Services should continue to remain vigilant and implement science-based control programmes for ASF, including the implementation of strict biosecurity on pig holdings, import measures and movement controls of pigs and pork products.
- 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 where relevant, with awareness campaigns to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are familiar with the signs to look out for and reporting procedures
- 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 WOAH resources***

- [ASF webpage](#)
- [Awareness communication tools](#)
- 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

For any press inquiry on ASF, you can email us at [media@woah.org](mailto:media@woah.org)