

***Situation report period covered – 11 August – 21 September 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 11 August and 21 September 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 11 August and 21 September 2023 (based on INs and FURs), (2) new events which started before the 6 weeks period.

**Recent updates (11/08/2023 – 21/09/2023)**

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, and Oceania

No new events reported

Asia

Bhutan reported the recurrence of the disease (events started on 20 August)

Myanmar reported the recurrence of the disease (events started on 27 August)

Europe

Russia reported the recurrence of the disease through five different INs (events started respectively on 23, 24, 26, 27 August and on 11 September)

Ukraine reported the recurrence of the disease (event started on 24 August)

Sweden reported the first occurrence of the disease in the country in wild boar (event started on 27 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

Eleven countries updated their ongoing events: Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sweden, 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
<b>Africa</b>	4		42		38
<b>Americas</b>					
<b>Asia</b>	3		30	1	30
<b>Europe</b>	123	301	11,350	351	15,483
<b>Oceania</b>					
<b>Total</b>	129	301	11,422	352	15,551

\*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, Oceania

No new events reported

Africa

One recurrence in Cote D'Ivoire started on July 15

Asia

One recurrence in Mongolia started on July 29

Europe

Two recurrences in Russia started respectively on July 30, and August 7

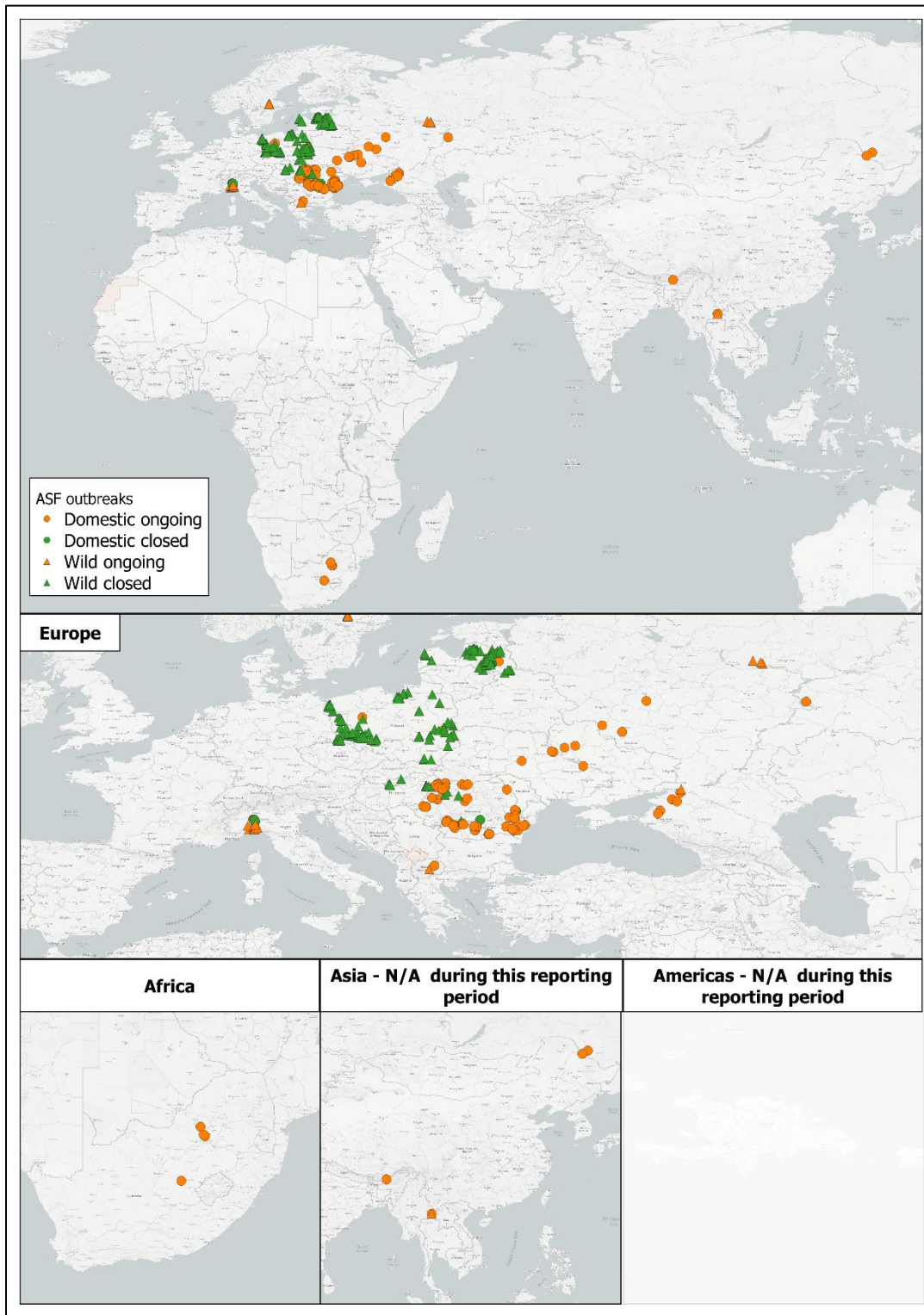


Figure 1: Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 11 August 2023 – 21 September 2023 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well.

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

Globally since 2021, and as of 22 September 2023, ASF has been reported in 52 countries.

In total, since January 2021 ASF has been reported as present in five different world regions in 52 countries, affecting more than 974,000 pigs and more than 29,300 wild boars (data reported through INs and FURs), with more than 1,562,000 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
<b>Africa</b>	232	0	30,101	0	30,955
<b>Americas</b>	321	0	10,229	0	22,830
<b>Asia</b>	922	1,284	68,435	1,963	388,416
<b>Europe</b>	4,588	16,686	865,570	27,338	1,120,773
<b>Oceania</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	6,063	17,970	974,335	29,301	1,562,974

\*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 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 one country have reported the first occurrence in the country, and four 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.

- 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
- 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](mailto:media@woah.org)