

Situation report period covered – 08 January 2024– 28 January 2024

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 08 January 2024 and 28 January 2024.

Key messages and Recommendations

- Since January 2022, 7 countries have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while 9 countries have reported its spread to new zones. This shows that the disease continues to spread to new countries and new zones in countries already affected.
- During the period covered by this report, Montenegro reported the very first occurrence of the disease in the country. The disease was detected in wild boars in Nikšić, close to the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the same period Ukraine reported the recurrence of ASF in a zone. It is also worthy to highlight the report from Italy of ASF Genotype II in Sardinia (event started in September), where the historically circulating serotype was the Genotype I.
- 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.
- WOAHA 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, WOAHA 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
- WOAHA urges its Members to continue to promptly notify the occurrence of ASF and to share the relevant epidemiological information, including information on any newly detected recombinant strains and vaccination trials that can facilitate transparency and assist the global control of the disease.

Recent updates (08/01/2024 – 28/01/2024)

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

Montenegro reported the first occurrence of the disease in the country (events started on 12 January). Two cases were reported in wild boar in the Nikšić, close to the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Ukraine reported a recurrences of the disease (events started on 25 January)

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

Two countries and territories updated their ongoing events: Hong-Kong and Korea (Rep of)

Europe

Ten countries updated their ongoing events: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, 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
Africa					
Americas					
Asia	4		66		6,065
Europe	12	157	20,397	225	257
Oceania					
Total	16	157	20,463	225	6,322

*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

Italy reported the occurrence of a new strain in a zone, with event started on 19 September 2023. In particular the report refers to the identification of ASF Genotype II in Sardinia, where the historically circulating serotype was the Genotype I. The event has been reported as resolved.

Latvia reported the recurrence of the disease in a zone, with event started on 03 January 2024.

Poland reported three recurrences of the disease in a zone, with event started respectively on 16, 17 and 27 December 2023.

Africa, Americas, Asia, 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 WOAHP 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
Ireland	09-11-23	Country
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
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
United Kingdom	01-11-07	Country

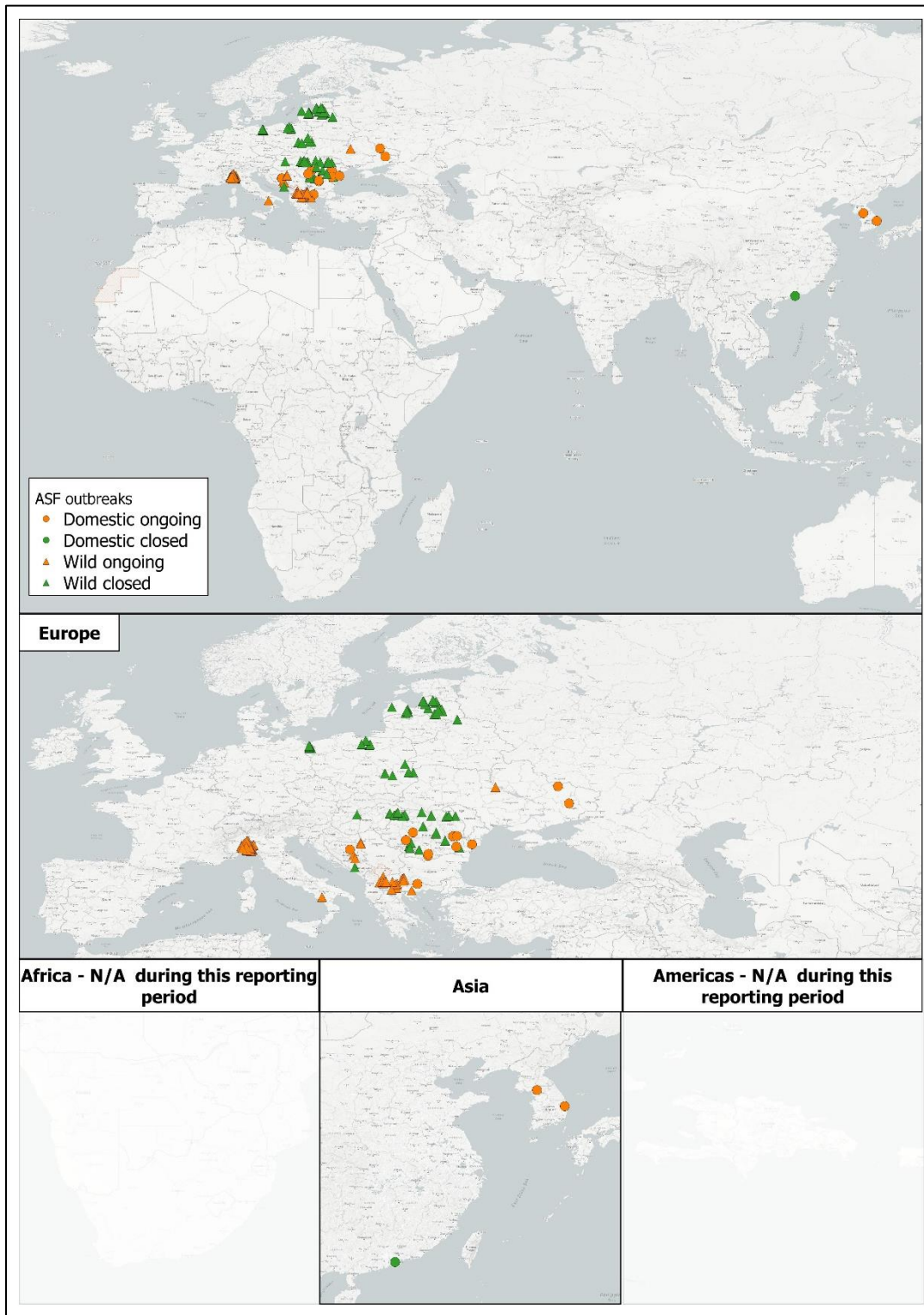


Figure 1: Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 08 January 2024 – 28 January 2024 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well.

Summary of the ASF situation by world region (2022-2024)

In total, since January 2022 ASF has been reported as present in five different world regions in 50 countries, affecting more than 482,000 pigs and more than 16,800 wild boars (data reported through INs and FURs), with more than 1,350,000 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 2022 (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	146	0	23,767		24,464
Americas	53	0	355		4,940
Asia	763	102	60,486	476	352,715
Europe	4,482	11,014	397,781	16,349	968,588
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,444	11,116	482,389	16,825	1,350,707

*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.

More information and WOAAH resources

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