

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

Situation Report 58

Period covered: October 2024

This report provides an update of the ASF situation, according to the information shared with WOA. H.

Key highlights

- During the period covered by this report **one country in Europe** reported new ASF events, while **one country in Asia** and **eight countries in Europe** updated their ongoing events. No new outbreak was reported by countries/territories in Africa, the Americas and Oceania. **32 new outbreaks** were reported in domestic pigs and **184** in wild boar, in Asia and Europe, with **5,054 animal losses**.
- Most of the outbreaks reported during the period are in **high density pig farming areas**.
- The number of outbreaks reported in domestic pigs and wildlife through immediate notifications and follow up reports has been globally declining since July 2024, but **16 outbreaks** were reported more than 10 km outside previously affected areas, up to **63 km**. In October some limited increase in the number of outbreaks reported has been observed in wildlife.
- Since January 2022, **11 countries** have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while **11 countries** have reported its spread to new zones.
- Since January 2022, more than **728,000 cases** in pigs and more than **25,800 cases** in wild boars have been reported, with more than **1,757,000 animal losses**.
- Since January 2022, **62 countries and territories (61 until last update)** have reported the presence of ASF.

Contextual information of the ASF situation by world region (1 January 2022-27 September 2024)

In total, during the period, ASF has been reported as present in five different world regions in 62 countries, affecting more than 728,000 pigs and more than 25,800 wild boars, with more than 1,757,000 animal losses. Further details, split by world region, are included in Table 2. During the period, no country/territory reported vaccination of pigs in response to the outbreaks.

Table 2. Summary of the number of outbreaks, cases and animal losses caused by ASF in the different world regions since January 2022.

	Outbreaks		Cases		Losses*
	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs
Africa	269	5	78,552		68,358
Americas	53	0	355	0	4,940
Asia	4,055	105	218,904	538	426,561
Europe	4,266	15,404	430,799	25,340	1,257,566
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,658	15,514	728,610	25,878	1,757,425

*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.

The spatial distribution of outbreaks reported since January 2022 in domestic pigs and wildlife is shown in Figure 2.

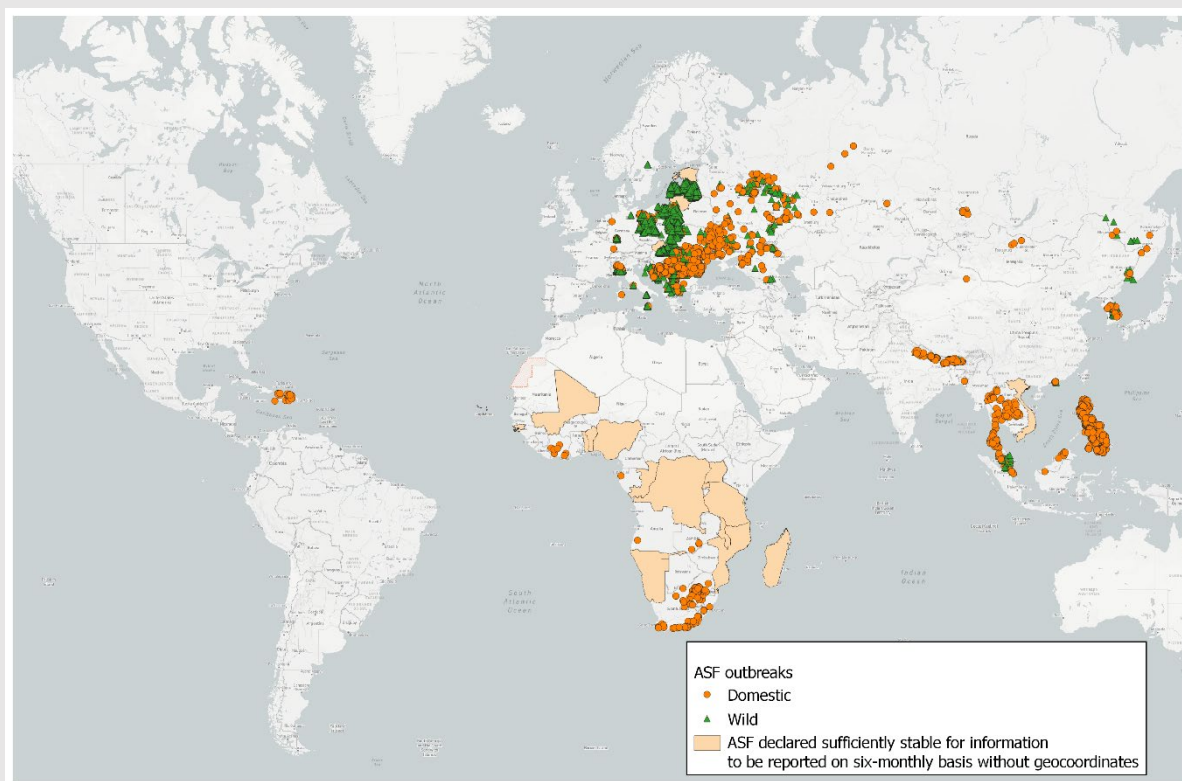


Figure 2. Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 01 Jan 2022 – 27 Sep 2024 in domestic pigs and wildlife.

Recent updates (28/09/2024 – 31/10/2024)

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); and (c) the geographic distribution of new outbreaks that started during the period. This information is based on immediate notifications (INs) and follow up reports (FURs) received by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). The outbreaks are displayed on a map in Figure 1.

New events by world region (reported through INs, see Figure 1)

Europe

Ukraine reported two recurrences of the disease (events started on 28 September and 22 October respectively in Donets'k and Kharkiv)

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

Korea (Rep of)

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine.

Africa, Americas, and Oceania

No ongoing events updated

The number of outbreaks, cases and losses during the period covered by this report are displayed in Table 1. During the period covered by the report, no country/territory reported vaccination of pigs in response to the outbreaks.

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	0	0	0	0	0
Americas	0	0	0	0	0
Asia	1	0	7	0	4,279
Europe	31	184	24,366	334	775
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	184	24,373	334	5,054

*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.

The distribution of outbreaks is shown in Figure 4. To highlight the impact of disease spread on the pig industry, the density of pigs is shown in the background. Most of the outbreaks reported during the period are in high-density pig farming areas.

If we take the geographical distribution of the disease between 1 January and 27 September 2024 as a reference, we note that during the period covered by this report, 16 outbreaks were notified more than 10 km outside the previous geographical distribution. The most distant outbreak (in Ukraine) was reported 63 km from the previous geographical distribution.

Regarding the temporal dynamics of the disease as reported through the WAHIS early warning system (excluding endemic areas), Figure 3 shows the evolution of the monthly number of reported outbreaks in domestic and wild animals since 2022 and as of 31 October (through INs and FURs). Both the domestic and wildlife trends show an overall decreasing trend in the number of reported outbreaks, but for wildlife there appears to be a moderate increase in the number of reported outbreaks in October.

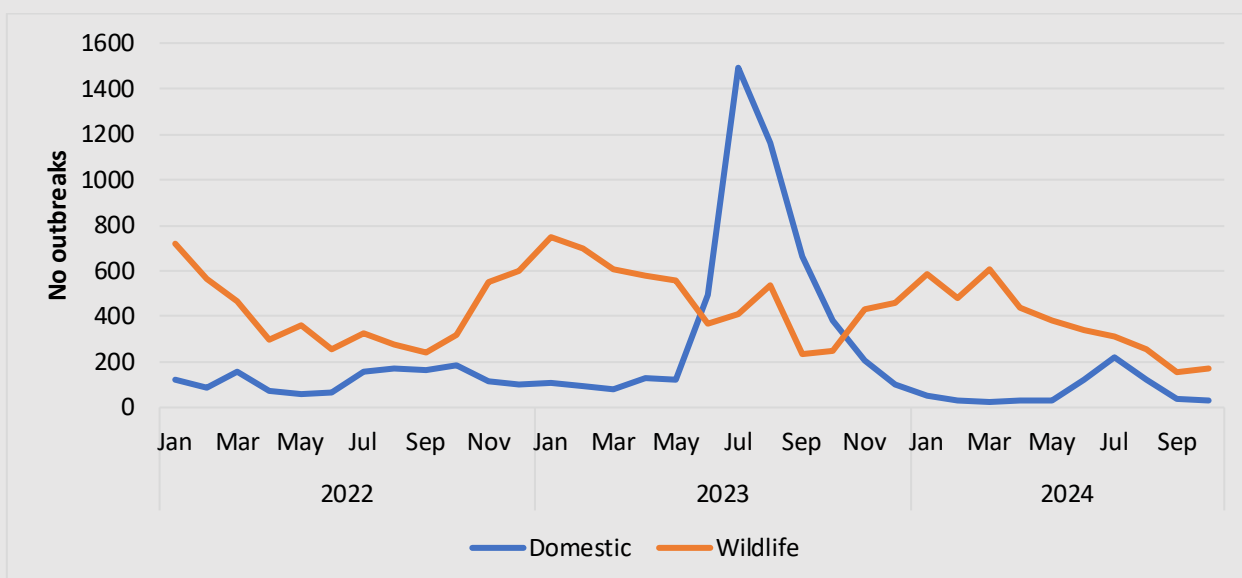


Figure 3. Trends in the monthly number of reported ASF outbreaks in domestic and wild animals for the period 01 Jan 2022 – 31 Oct 2024 reported through the WAHIS early warning system (excluding endemic areas).

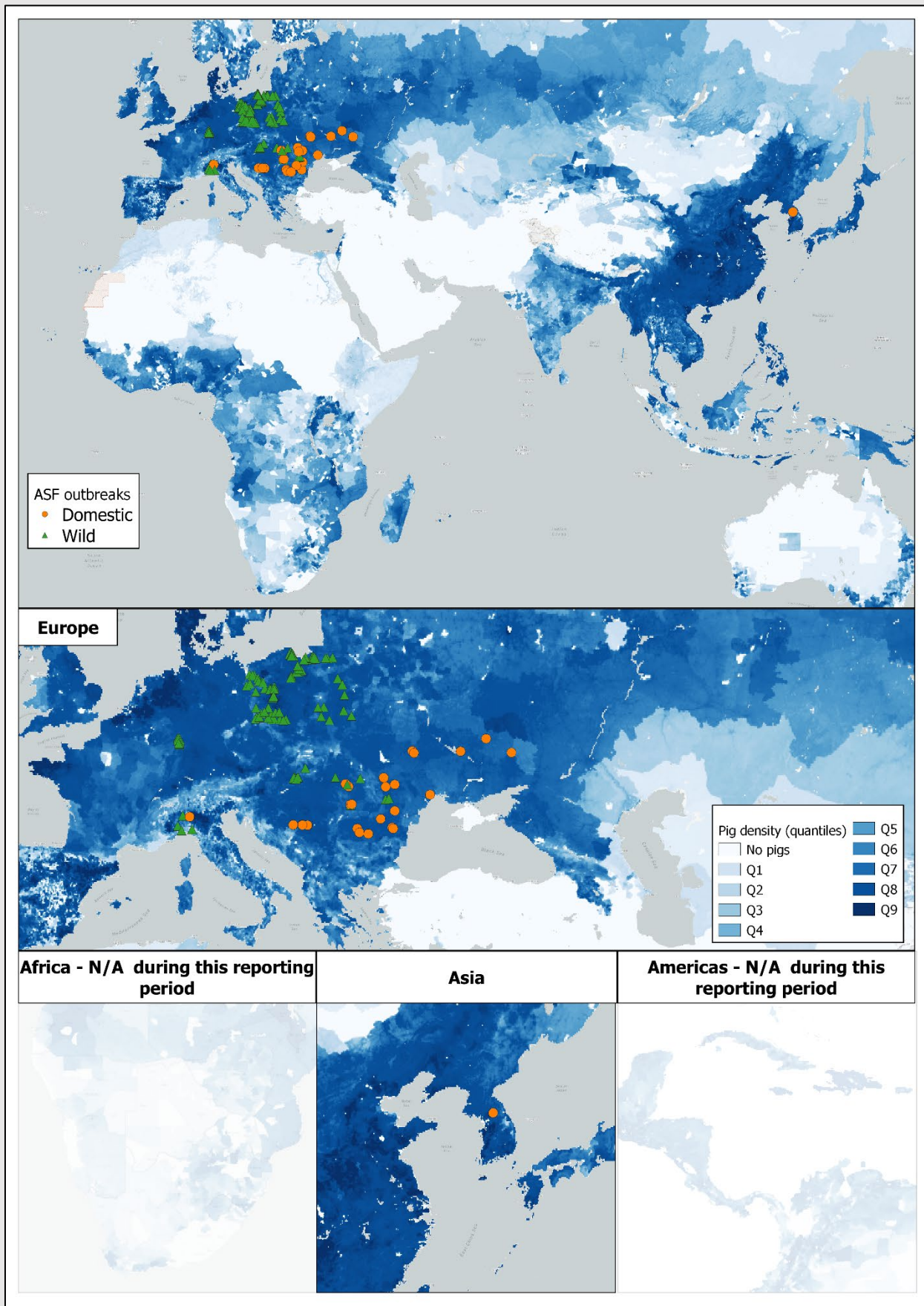


Figure 4. Map of ASF outbreaks which started between 28 Sep 2024 and 31 Oct 2024 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views are provided as well. The density of pigs based on [FAO GLW 4: Gridded Livestock Density](#) (as of 2020) is shown in the background in shades of blue.

Self-declaration of freedom from ASF submitted during the reporting period

Eighteen self-declarations from 17 countries are currently active and can be consulted in the [dedicated dashboard](#) on WOAAH website.

During the reporting period no new self-declarations of freedom from ASF were submitted to WOAAH.

Recommendations

- ASF continues to represent a global threat, and WOAAH highlights the importance of implementing strict biosecurity, an early reporting and response system, while maintaining a high level of disease awareness among all actors involved in the value chain.
- 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, [WOAH stresses the importance of using only high-quality vaccines](#) with demonstrated effectiveness and safety, in accordance with standards in the *Terrestrial Manual*, including those that have been drafted for ASF vaccines.
- As of 27 September 2024, no countries and territories have officially reported to WOAAH the implementation of vaccination in response to ASF around reported outbreaks. WOAAH urges Members who have a vaccination programme in place to share the information with WOAAH and the international community.
- 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 circulating strains, 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*.
- WOAAH 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.

More information and WOAAH resources

- [WOAH ASF webpage](#)
- WOAAH regional webpages for ASF which provides regional updates on the disease situation and activities:
 - [Africa](#)
 - [Americas](#)
 - [Asia and the Pacific](#)
 - [Europe](#)
- WOAAH and FAO designed [communication tools](#) on ASF for use by any interested party
- 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 and [laboratory algorithm manual](#) to address the detection of virulent and variant forms of ASFV.
- [Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases \(GF-TADs\)](#) page for ASF
- [Global African Swine Fever Research Alliance](#)

For any press inquiry on ASF, e-mail us at media@woah.org.