

***Situation report period covered – 13 October– 02 November 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 13 October and 02 November 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 13 October and 02 November 2023 (based on INs and FURs), (2) new events which started before the 3 weeks period.

**Recent updates (13/10/2023 – 02/11/2023)**

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

Russia reported three recurrences of the disease (events started respectively on 16, 18, and 20 October)

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

**(see Figure 1):**

Americas, Africa, Asia, and Oceania

No ongoing events updated

Africa

One country updated its ongoing event: South Africa

Europe

Seven countries updated their ongoing events: Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, 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>	1		12		12
<b>Americas</b>					
<b>Asia</b>					
<b>Europe</b>	10	72	75	74	217
<b>Oceania</b>					
<b>Total</b>	11	72	87	74	229

\*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, and Oceania

No new events reported

##### Europe

One recurrence in Poland started on October 2

### 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

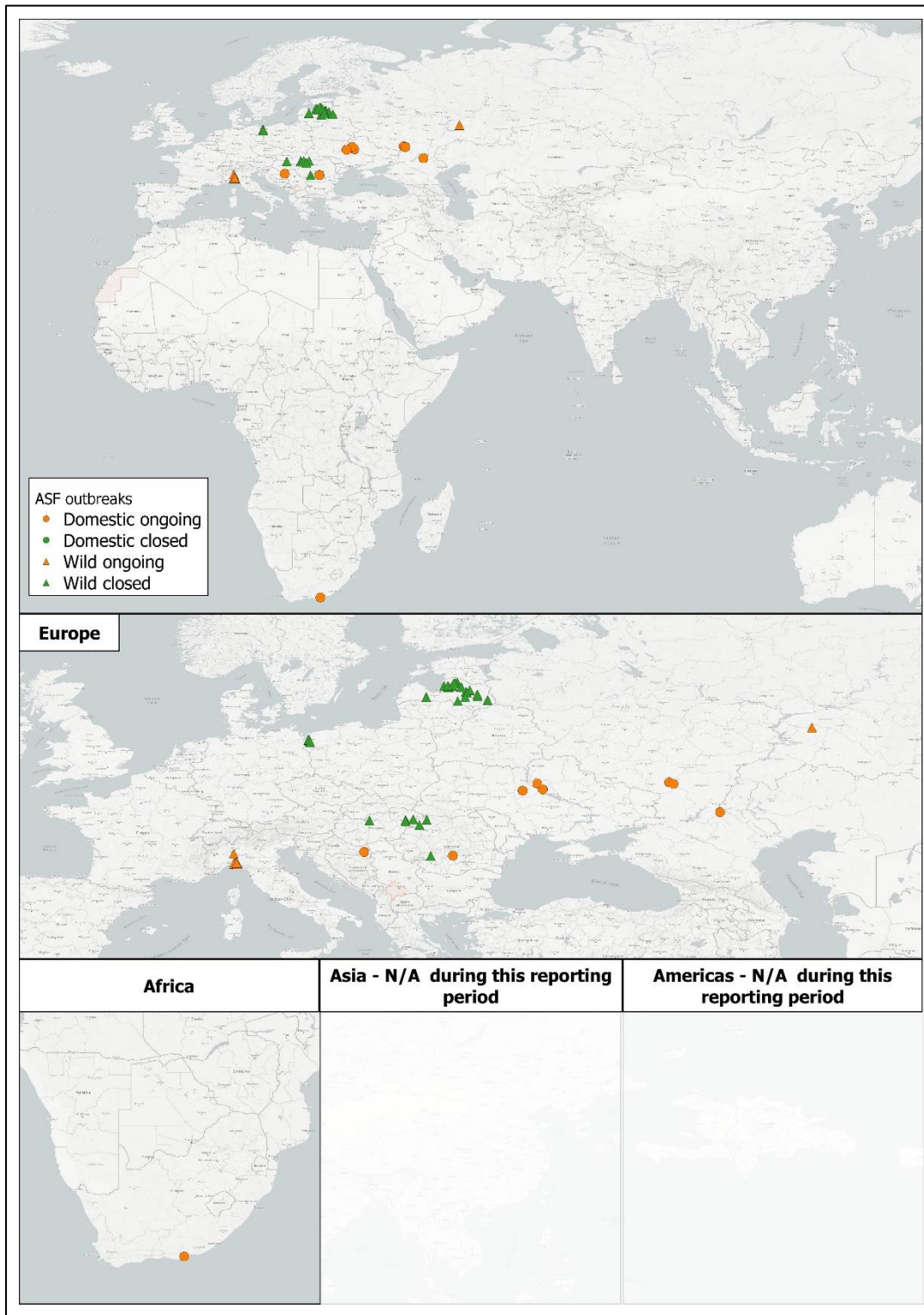


Figure 1: Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 13 October 2023 – 02 November 2023 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views of areas where updates occurred in the last period are provided as well.

### 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 1,020,000 pigs and more than 29,600 wild boars (data reported through INs and FURs), with more than 1,680,000 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>	241	0	32,400	0	33,640
<b>Americas</b>	321	0	10,229	0	22,830
<b>Asia</b>	924	1,284	68,458	1,963	392,089
<b>Europe</b>	6,352	16,982	909,198	27,702	1,239,691
<b>Oceania</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	7,838	18,265	1,020,285	29,665	1,686,283

\*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. In particular one country 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.
- 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
- 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

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