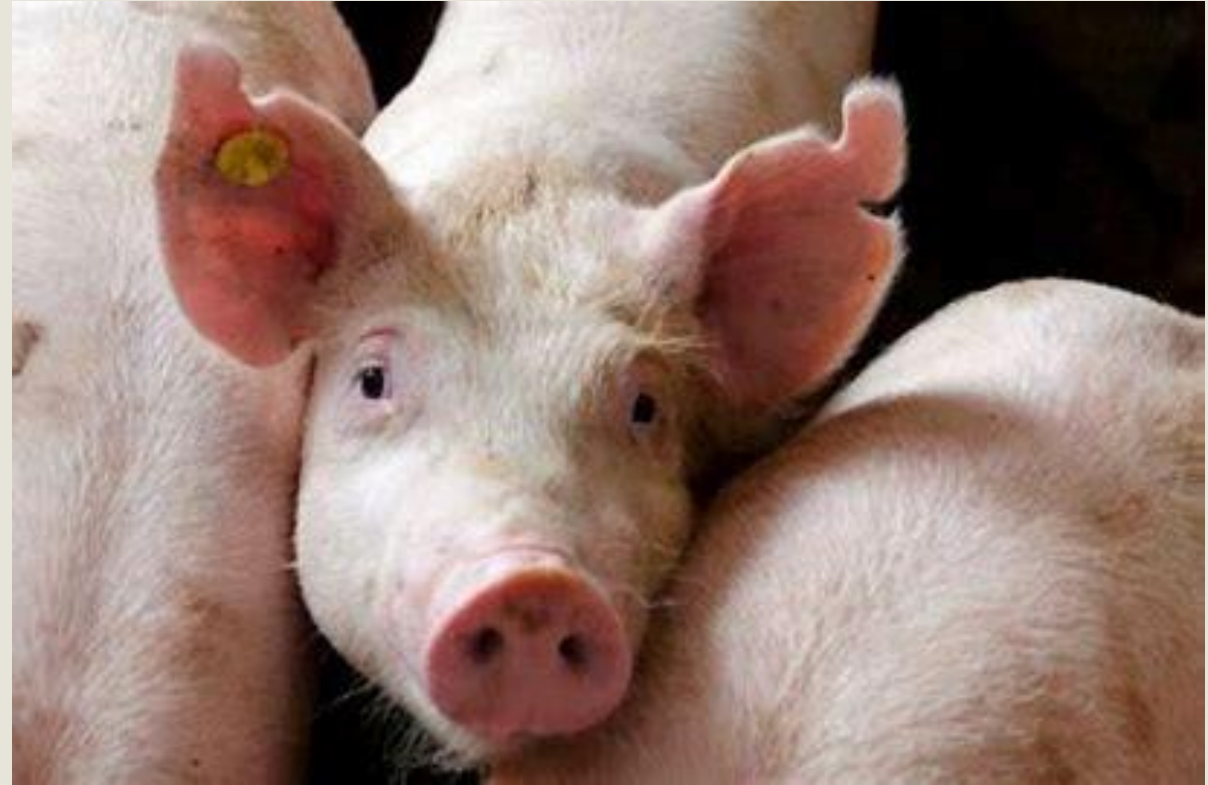


WOAH standards and guidelines on African Swine Fever

Dr Bolortuya Purevsuren
WOAH SRR SEA



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded in 1924

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en 1924

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
Fundada en 1924

WOAH STANDARDS



WOAH GUIDELINES



**WOAH COMMUNICATION
MATERIALS**



Volume I
User's guide and
Horizontal chapters



Volume II
Disease-specific
chapters

<https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access/>



CHAPTER 1.1 Notification of diseases and provision of epidemiological information

1. Member Countries shall make available to other Member Countries, through WOA, whatever information is necessary to minimise the spread of important animal diseases, and their pathogenic agents, and to assist in achieving better worldwide control of these diseases.

Article 1.1.3.

Veterinary Authorities shall, under the responsibility of the Delegate, send to the Headquarters:

1. in accordance with relevant provisions in the disease-specific chapters, notification, through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) or by fax or email within 24 hours, of any of the following events:

1. first occurrence of a listed disease in a country, a zone or a compartment;
2. recurrence of an eradicated listed disease in a country, a zone or a compartment following the final report that declared the event ended;
3. first occurrence of a new strain of a pathogenic agent of a listed disease in a country, a zone or a compartment;
4. recurrence of an eradicated strain of a pathogenic agent of a listed disease in a country, a zone or a compartment following the final report that declared the event ended;
5. a sudden and unexpected change in the distribution or increase in incidence or virulence of, or morbidity or mortality caused by, the pathogenic agent of a listed disease present within a country, a zone or a compartment;
6. occurrence of a listed disease in an unusual host species;

2. weekly reports subsequent to a notification under point 1 above, to provide further information on the evolution of the event which justified the notification. These reports should continue until the listed disease has been eradicated or the situation has become sufficiently stable that six-monthly reporting under point 3 will satisfy the obligation of the Member Country. For each event notified, a final report should be submitted;

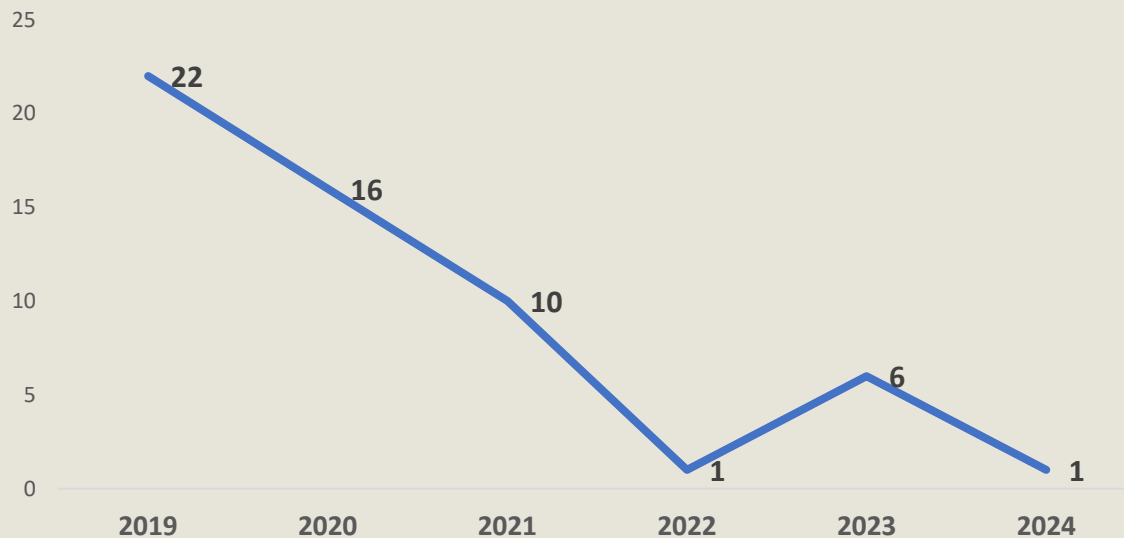
3. six-monthly reports on the absence or presence and evolution of listed diseases and information of epidemiological significance to other Member Countries;

4. annual reports concerning any other information of significance to other Member Countries.

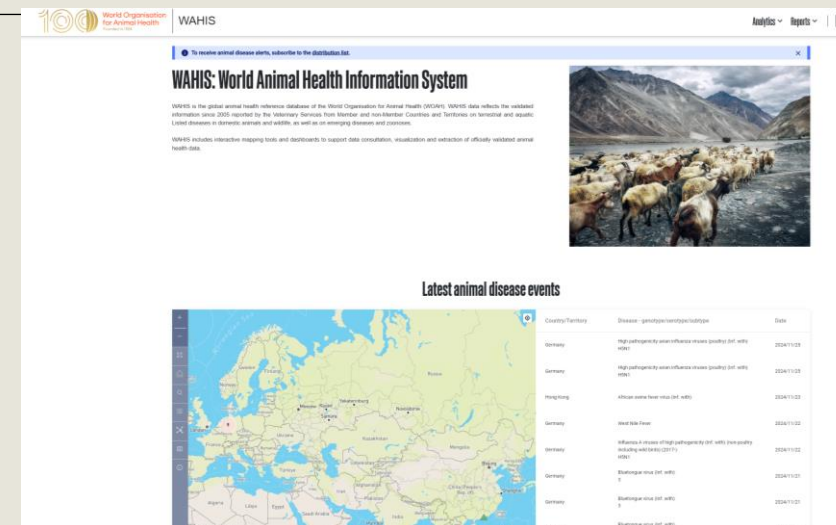


ASF Immediate Notification and Follow up reports (ASEAN)

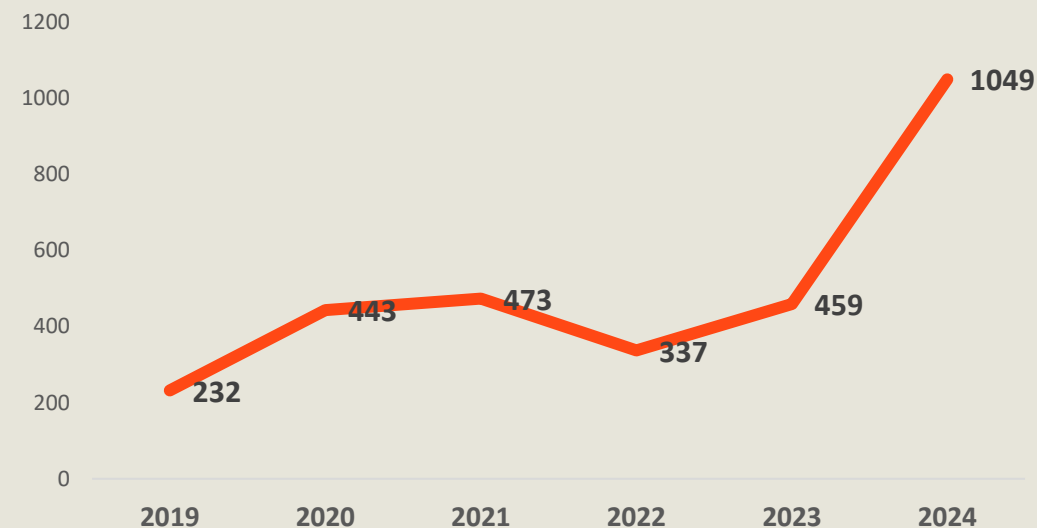
IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION



Year	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
2019	2	1	16		1	1			1
2020			10		5	1			
2021				9	1				
2022								1	
2023		1			2		2	1	
2024								1	



FOLLOW UP REPORTS





WOAH epidemic intelligence activity in Asia-Pacific using EIOS

EIOS EPIDEMIC INTELLIGENCE FROM OPEN SOURCES



EIOS fosters a global public health intelligence collaboration, uniting stakeholders and leveraging open-source data for early detection and response to public health threats under a One Health, all-hazards approach. WHO leads this multi-stakeholder initiative under its Health Emergencies Programme. As a global collaboration, the EIOS initiative is governed by a Coordination Group with representatives from various organisations; **WOAH** is one of the organisations.

CATEGORIES

All OIE Categories (473 of 473)

Any of these selected categories

- All OIE Categories (473 of 473 categories selected)
 - Animal Related (3 of 3 categories selected) **9.8k** ✓
 - Biological (144 of 144 categories selected) **26.4M** ✓
 - Chemical (76 of 76 categories selected) **132k** ✓
 - Disasters (11 of 11 categories selected) **140k** ✓
 - Diseases From J-Q (1 of 1 categories selected) **3.07k** ✓
 - Health Systems (6 of 6 categories selected) **142k** ✓
 - Immunity (4 of 4 categories selected) **10.9k** ✓
 - Measures (6 of 6 categories selected) **0** ✓
 - Nuclear (4 of 4 categories selected) **776** ✓
 - Outcomes (7 of 7 categories selected) **987k** ✓
 - Populations (12 of 12 categories selected) **296k** ✓
 - Product Safety (1 of 1 categories selected) **0** ✓
 - Symptoms (16 of 16 categories selected) **190k** ✓
 - zAll Hazards Threats (optional) (182 of 182 categories selected) **909k** ✓

Combine more selected categories in **(AND)**

Biological (144 of 144 categories selected) **51.7M** ✓

- Mass Gathering** (6 of 6 categories selected) **201k** ✓
 - Infection with Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans** **82** ✓
- Abrin** **452** ✓
- African swine fever** **56.3k** ✓
- Alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 and ovine herpesvirus 2** **1** ✓
- American foulbrood** **134** ✓
- Anthrax** **23.2k** ✓
- Anthrax in animals** **4.75k** ✓
- Argentine Hemorrhagic Fever** **775** ✓
- Aujeszky's disease** **1.25k** ✓
- Avian influenza** **272k** ✓
- Babesiosis** **3.2k** ✓
- Baylisascaris** **87** ✓
- Bluetongue** **3.16k** ✓
- Borrelia** **238** ✓
- Bovine Tuberculosis** **4.93k** ✓
- Brucellosis** **22.5k** ✓
- Camelpox** **123** ✓
- Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis** **13.6k** ✓
- Cholera:** **121k** ✓
- Chronic Wasting Disease** **318** ✓
- Classical swine fever** **70.4k** ✓
- Clostridium** **29.9k** ✓

EIOS Daily Digest - 10/06/2022



Paolo Tizzani
To: Paolo Tizzani



EIOS Daily Digest

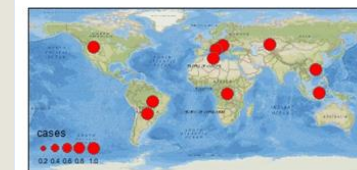
From: Tizzani, Paolo (p.tizzani@woah.org)
To: WHO staff and other international One Health teams
Date: 09/06/2022 - 10/06/2022

This news corresponds to signals collected from the Media in different countries, and do not represent official notifications. OIE official notifications are available in OIE-WAHIS: <https://wahis.woah.org/#/events?viewAll=true>

Highlights of the day:

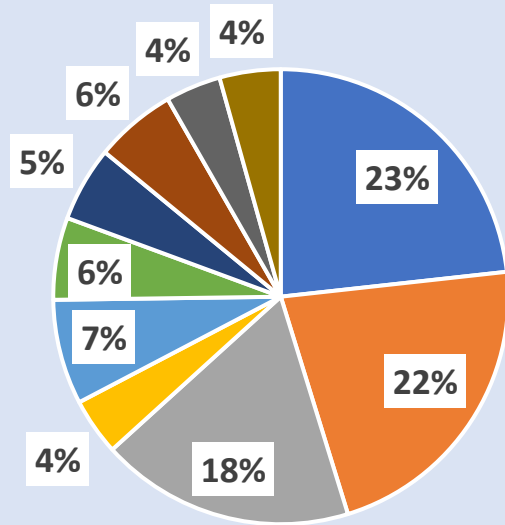
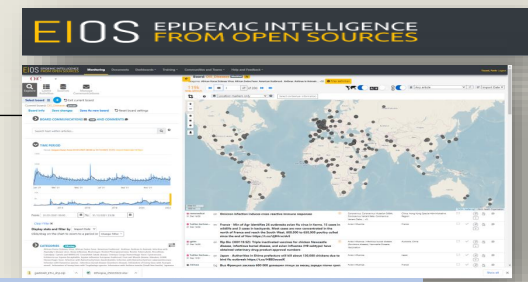
Country	Disease
Brazil	Glanders
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	Plague
Croatia	Avian influenza
Hong Kong (SAR - PRC)	African swine fever
Hungary	Avian influenza
Indonesia	Foot and mouth disease
Italy	African swine fever
Kazakhstan	Anthrax
Paraguay	Leishmaniasis
Tunisia	Foot and mouth disease
United states of America	Avian influenza in foxes
Global	Increasing spread animal diseases
Caribbean	Coral disease in the Caribbean

This Update is not for circulation outside of the distribution list. Thank You.



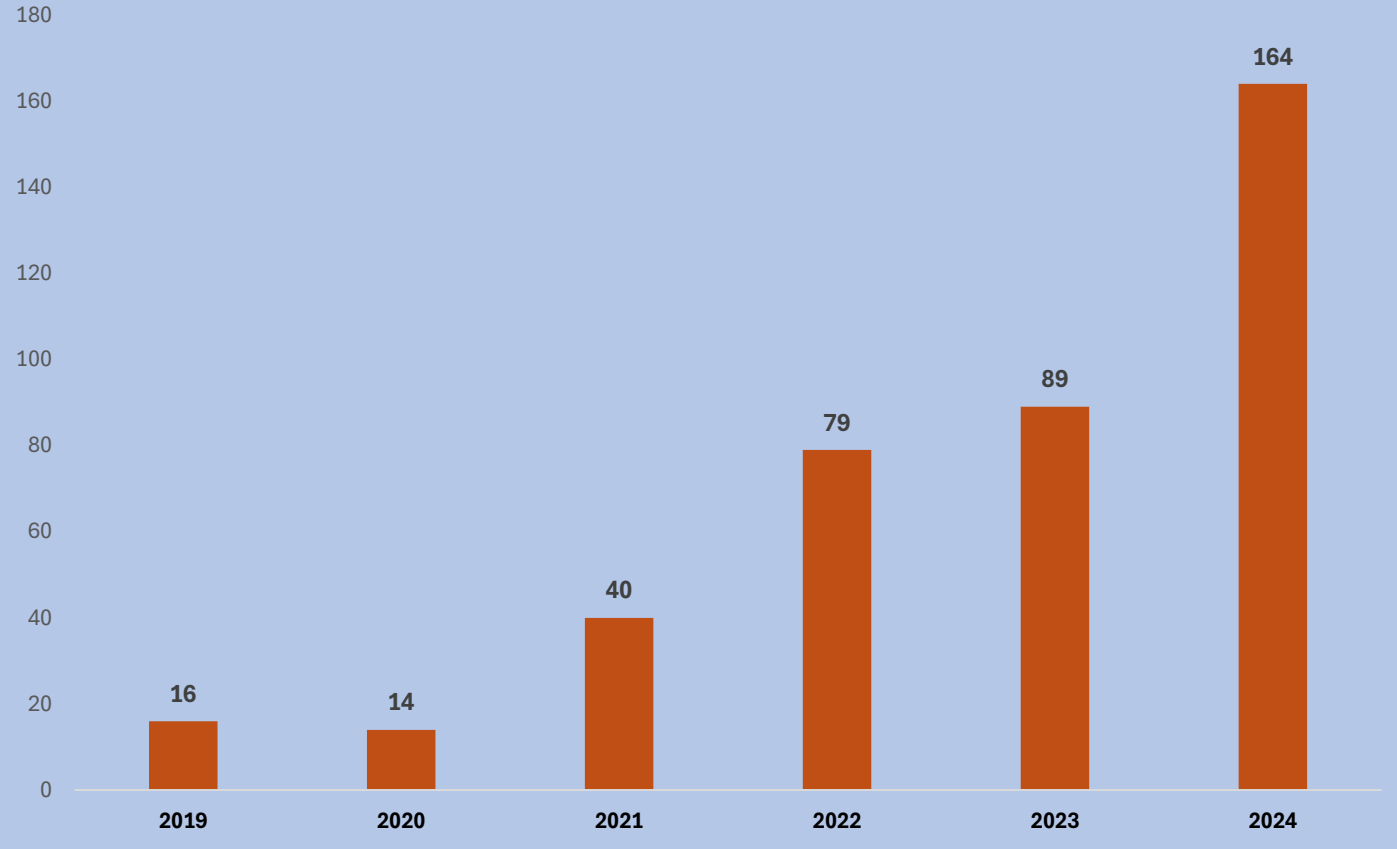


Epidemic intelligence-Rumour (news tracking)



- African swine fever
- Highly path. avian influenza (poultry)
- Highly pathogenic influenza A viruses (infection with) (non-poultry including wild birds)
- Bluetongue
- Rabies
- Lumpy skin disease
- Foot and mouth disease
- Anthrax

African swine fever (detected signals)





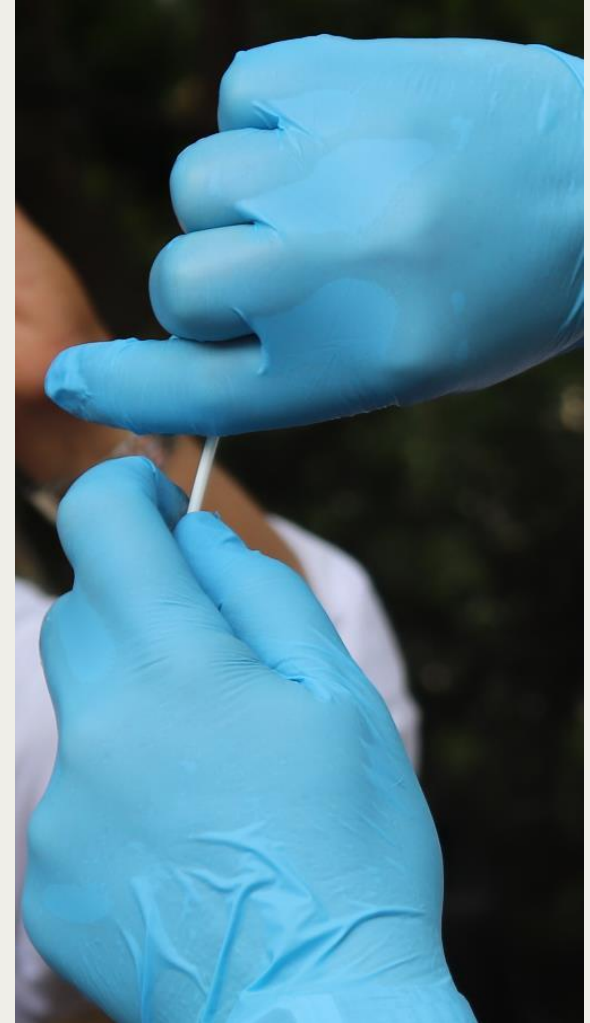
Chapter 1.4. Animal health surveillance (General)

Article 1.4.1.	Introduction and objectives
Article 1.4.2.	Definitions
Article 1.4.3.	Surveillance systems
Article 1.4.4.	Surveillance methods
Article 1.4.5.	Early warning systems
Article 1.4.6.	Surveillance for freedom from infection or infestation
Article 1.4.7.	Surveillance in support of disease control programme



Surveillance in support of disease control

- Important component of disease control programme
- Determine distribution and occurrence
- Assess progress and decision-making
- Spatial and temporal distribution of
 - Prevalence or incidence
 - Morbidity and mortality
 - Quantification of risk factors
 - Frequency distribution of lab results
 - Frequency distribution of disease in wildlife



CHAPTER 15.1.

INFECTION WITH AFRICAN SWINE FEVER VIRUS

Article 15.1.1.

General provisions

Suids are the only natural non-arthropod hosts for African swine fever virus (ASFV). These include all varieties of *Sus scrofa* (pig), both domestic and *wild*, and African *wild* suid species including warthogs (*Phacochoerus* spp.), bushpigs (*Potamochoerus* spp.) and the giant forest hog (*Hylchoerus meinertzhageni*).

For the purposes of this chapter, a distinction is made among:

- domestic and *captive wild* pigs, permanently captive or farmed free range, used for the production of *meat*, or other commercial products or use, or for breeding;
- *wild* and *feral* pigs;
- African *wild* suid species.

All varieties of *Sus scrofa* are susceptible to the pathogenic effects of ASFV, while the African *wild* suids are not and may act as reservoirs of the virus. Ticks of the genus *Ornithodoros* are the only known natural arthropod hosts of the virus and act as reservoirs and biological vectors.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, African swine fever (ASF) is defined as an *infection* of suids with ASFV.

The following defines the occurrence of *infection* with ASFV:

- 1) ASFV has been isolated from samples from a suid;

OR

- 2) antigen or nucleic acid specific to ASFV has been identified in samples from a suid showing clinical signs or pathological lesions suggestive of ASF or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed case of ASF, or from a suid giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with ASFV;

OR

- 3) antibodies specific to ASFV have been detected in samples from a suid showing clinical signs or pathological lesions consistent with ASF, or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed case of ASF, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with ASFV.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* in *Sus scrofa* shall be 15 days.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, African swine fever (ASF) is defined as an infection of suids with ASFV.

The following defines the occurrence of infection with ASFV:

- 1) ASFV has been isolated from samples from a suid;
- OR
- 2) antigen or nucleic acid specific to ASFV has been identified in samples from a suid showing clinical signs or pathological lesions suggestive of ASF or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed case of ASF, or from a suid giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with ASFV;
- OR
- 3) antibodies specific to ASFV have been detected in samples from a suid showing clinical signs or pathological lesions consistent with ASF, or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed case of ASF, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with ASFV.

For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, the incubation period in *Sus scrofa* shall be 15 days.



CHAPTER 15.1. Infection with African swine fever virus

Safe commodities

When authorising import or transit of the following *commodities*, *Veterinary Authorities* should not require any ASF-related conditions, regardless of the *animal health status* of the *exporting country or zone*:

- 1) heat-treated *meat products* in a hermetically sealed container with a F_0 value of 3 or above;
- 2) gelatine;
- 3) extruded dry pet food;
- 4) *protein meal*.

Other *commodities* of suids can be traded safely if in accordance with the relevant articles of this chapter.

Article 15.1.3.

General criteria for the determination of the ASF status of a country, zone or compartment

- 1) ASF is a *notifiable disease* in the entire country, and all suids showing clinical signs or pathological lesions suggestive of ASF are subjected to appropriate field and *laboratory* investigations;
- 2) an ongoing awareness programme is in place to encourage reporting of all suids showing clinical signs or pathological lesions suggestive of ASF;
- 3) the *Veterinary Authority* has current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic and *captive wild pig herds* in the country, *zone* or *compartment*;
- 4) the *Veterinary Authority* has current knowledge of the species of *wild* and *feral* pigs and African *wild* suids present, their distribution and habitat in the country or *zone*;
- 5) for domestic and *captive wild* pigs, an appropriate *surveillance* programme in accordance with Articles 15.1.28. to 15.1.31. and 15.1.33. is in place;
- 6) for *wild* and *feral* pigs, and for African *wild* suids, if present in the country or *zone*, a *surveillance* programme is in place in accordance with Article 15.1.32., considering the presence of natural and artificial boundaries, the ecology of the *wild* and *feral* pig and African *wild* suid populations and an assessment of the likelihood of ASF spread including taking into account the presence of *Ornithodoros* ticks where relevant;
- 7) the domestic and *captive wild* pig populations are separated by appropriate *biosecurity*, effectively implemented and supervised, from the *wild* and *feral* pig and African *wild* suid populations, based on the assessed likelihood of spread within the *wild* and *feral* pig and African *wild* suid populations, and *surveillance* in accordance with Article 15.1.32.; they are also protected from *Ornithodoros* ticks where relevant.

Article 15.1.3- Article 15.1.27

- ✓ Country or zone and Compartment free from ASF
- ✓ Establishment of a containment zone within a country or zone free from ASF
- ✓ Recovery free status
- ✓ Recommendations for importation from countries, zones or compartments free and non from ASF (pigs,semens,embroys, fresh meat and meat products and other products)
- ✓ Procedures for the inactivation of ASFV in (swill, meat, casings, skins and bristles, litter and manure)



CHAPTER 15.1. 28 Introduction to surveillance

Articles 15.1.28. to 15.1.33. provide recommendations for *surveillance* for ASF, and are complementary to Chapters 1.4. and 1.5. The impact and epidemiology of ASF may vary in different regions of the world, as does the routine biosecurity in different production systems.

Surveillance design should be considered as:

- the role of swill feeding;
- the impact of different systems of production of domestic and *captive wild* pigs;
- the role of *wild* and *feral* pigs and African *wild* suids on the maintenance and spread of the disease;
- whether *Ornithodoros* ticks are present and the role they may play in the maintenance and spread of the disease;
- the lack of pathognomonic gross lesions and clinical signs;
- the occurrence of carriers;
- the genotypic variability of ASFV.



CHAPTER 15.1. 28 Introduction to surveillance

Surveillance strategies:

Type of surveillance :

Dynamic surveillance to detect and manage ASFV effectively

Methods

- Random/non-random approaches: clinical, virological, serological
- Targeted sampling for high-risk areas:
 - Wild/feral suid proximity
 - Farms feeding swill
 - Outdoor pig rearing

Risk Factors

- Past outbreaks, pig movements, demographics

Adaptation

- Adjust strategies for increased ASFV risk:
 - Outbreaks in import zones
 - Rising prevalence in wild/feral suids
 - Cross-border infections, tick involvement

• Clinical Surveillance

- ✓ Detects ASF through severe clinical signs and pathology.
- ✓ Useful for early detection, especially with high mortality cases.
- ✓ Supplemented with serological and virological methods due to similarities with other diseases.

• Virological Surveillance

- Identifies the virus for early detection and differential diagnosis.
 - ✓ Clinically suspected cases, risk populations, follow-up of seropositive results,

• Serological Surveillance

- ✓ Detects antibodies to identify past or ongoing infections.
- ✓ Indicates recovered or carrier animals.
- ✓ Ineffective for early detection but valuable for long-term monitoring.
- ✓ Can use sera from other surveys if statistically valid.

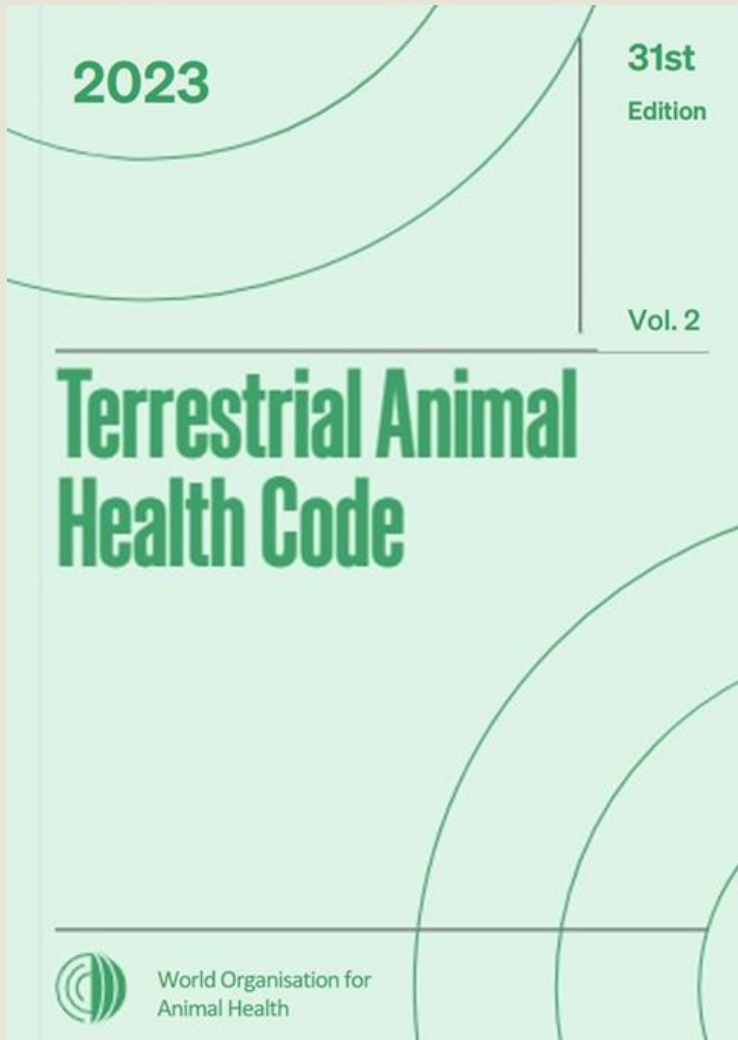
• Wild and Feral Suids Surveillance

- ✓ Focuses on virus and antibody monitoring in populations with limited clinical observation opportunities.

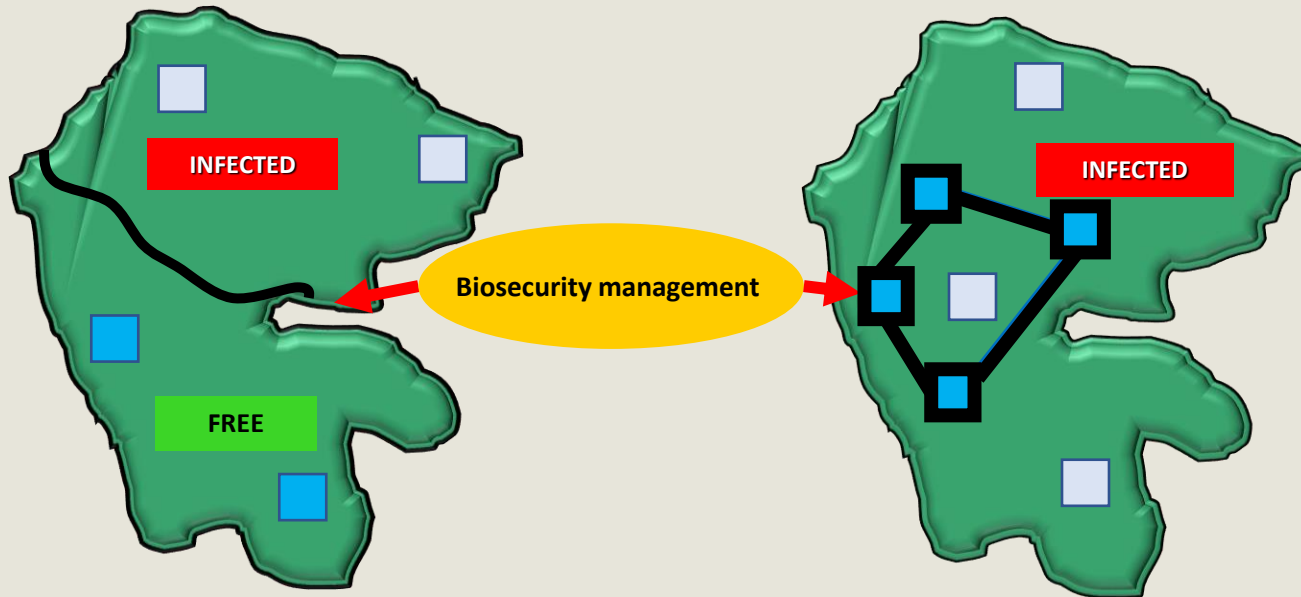
Volume I.

Chapter 4.4 Zoning and compartmentalisation

- ✓ Principles for defining and establishing a zone /compartment
- ✓ Definition –free, infected, protected, containment zones
- ✓ Bilateral recognition of country or zone status by trading countries



Zoning and Compartmentalisation application



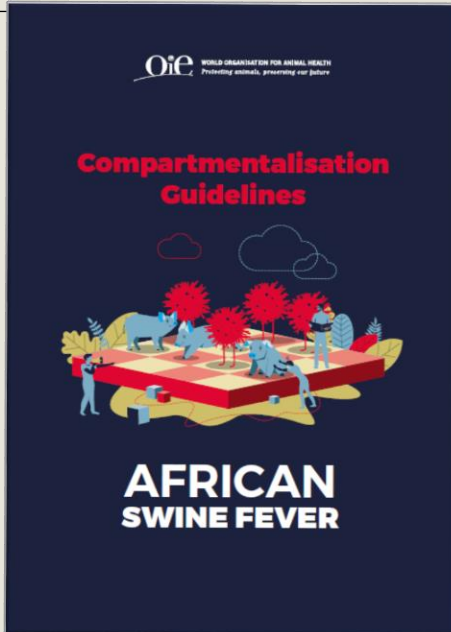
Zoning

Zones are primarily defined based on geography (e.g. natural or legal boundaries)

Compartmentalisation

Compartments are primarily defined by biosecurity management practices

- Assist Member Countries wishing to **establish and maintain different subpopulations** within their territory
- Applied in accordance with the measures in the **relevant disease chapter(s)**
- **To regain free status** following a disease outbreak, follow the recommendations in the relevant disease chapter
- Outlines a process through which trading partners may recognize such subpopulations, best implemented by gaining agreement **prior to outbreaks**



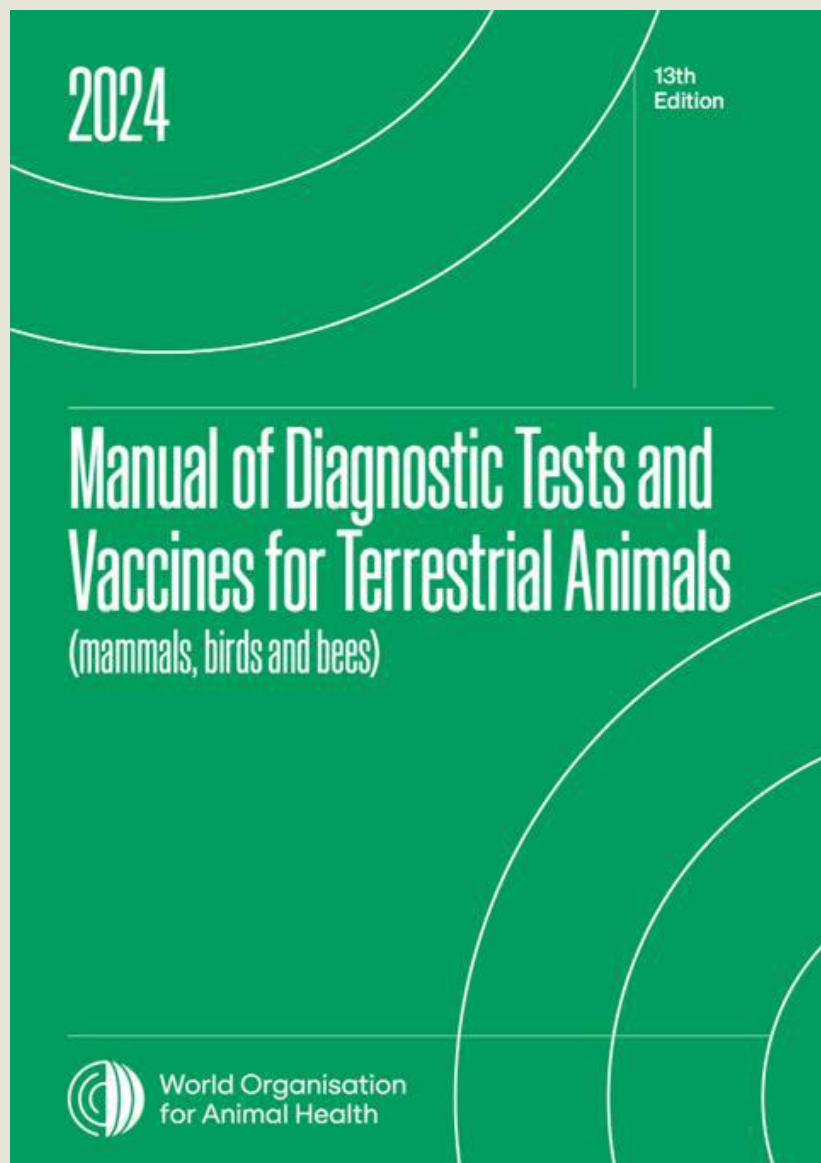
✓ **Tool** to establish and maintain a swine compartment free from ASF for the purposes of facilitating **safe national and international trade**, and promoting **disease prevention and control**

✓ For Veterinary Authorities, private sector, third parties and technical service providers

✓ Based on WOAH International Standards

- ✓ Table of content
- Part 1. Principles and implementation
 - Part 2: Appendices and Tools
 - Part 3: Compartmentalisation in practice
 - Part 4: End Matters





Chapter 3.9.1. Africal swine fever (infection with African swine fever virus)- (version adopted in May 2021)

ASF is not a zoonotic disease and does not affect public health (Sánchez-Vizcaino et al., 2009).

ASFV should be handled with an appropriate level of bio-containment, determined by risk analysis in accordance with Chapter 1.1.4 Biosafety and biosecurity: Standard for managing biological risk in the veterinary laboratory and animal facilities.

B. DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES

Table 1. Test methods available for the diagnosis of bovine anaplasmosis and their purpose

Method	Purpose					
	Population freedom from infection	Individual animal freedom from infection prior to movement	Contribute to eradication policies	Confirmation of clinical cases	Prevalence of infection – surveillance	Immune status in individual animals or populations post-vaccination
Agent identification						
Virus isolation/ HAD test ^(a)	-	-	++	+++	++	-
FAT	-	-	++	++	+	-
ELISA for antigen detection	+	++	+	+	+	-
Conventional PCR	++	++	++	++	++	-
Real-time PCR	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	-
Detection of immune response						
ELISA	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	-
IPT ^(b)	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	-
IFAT ^(b)	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	-
IBT ^(b)	++	++	++	+	++	-

Key: +++ = recommended for this purpose; ++ recommended but has limitations; + = suitable in very limited circumstances; - = not appropriate for this purpose.

HAD = haemadsorption; FAT= fluorescent antibody test; ELISA = enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; PCR = polymerase chain reaction; IPT= indirect immunoperoxidase test; IFAT = indirect fluorescent antibody test; IBT = immunoblotting test.

^(a)As some current ASF virus isolates are non-haemadsorbing, negative HAD results should be confirmed using other tests such as PCR. ^(b)Recommended method as confirmatory serological test.

100 ASF Awareness Materials

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

You can STOP ASF spread

African swine fever (ASF) is a deadly disease of domestic and wild pigs. There is no effective vaccine nor treatment against it. ASF is not a danger to human health, but it is devastating for the farming economy. You can take action to protect your pigs, and your neighbours' pigs, from this disease.

How to prevent ASF

Implement biosecurity measures:

- SEGREGATION**
 - Build a pigpen to prevent contact with wild pigs.
 - Isolate new pigs for at least 30 days and look out for clinical signs.
 - Control staff and visitors' movements on and off the farm.
 - Limit vehicular access to the farm to authorised vehicles only.
- HYGIENE**
 - Use dedicated footwear and clothing on site.
 - Take a shower or wash your hands with soap and water before and after visiting a pig housing area.
 - Place disinfection points at entrances and exits of pig areas, including foot baths.
 - Frequently clean and disinfect all the materials (vehicles, equipment, footwear) with an approved product.
- FEEDING**
 - If you use swill, always boil it for 30 minutes and cool it before feeding.
 - Provide your pigs with clean water.

WHEN TO SUSPECT ASF

Look out for the clinical signs:

- Diarrhoea
- Loss of appetite and weakness
- High temperature
- Reddening of the skin in tips of ears, snout, tail, extremities, chest and abdomen
- Vomiting
- Heavy discharge from eyes and nose
- Increase in mortality

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ASF SUSPICION

Immediately report any suspicious case to your veterinarian or local Veterinary Services

Under the umbrella of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

Feed and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH/OIE)

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Simple actions can prevent ASF

African swine fever (ASF) kills pigs. The spread of this disease around the globe is responsible for massive losses in pigs and drastic socio-economic consequences. Pig production is critical to the food security and livelihoods of millions of people. **We can all play a role to safeguard them.**

KNOW HOW ASF SPREADS
THE MORE WE KNOW, THE BETTER WE CAN STOP THE SPREAD!

Your HEALTH is not threatened by ASF

Humans don't get sick from ASF. The disease cannot be transmitted to humans through contact with pigs or by eating pork products.

You could be CARRYING the ASF virus

The ASF virus is very resistant. You can carry it on clothing, shoes, equipment, and vehicles if you have visited an infected area, or if you bring pork products with you.

You can HELP stop ASF spread

- Avoid carrying pork products when travelling or declare them to the transport authorities
- Keep away from pig farms and wild pigs, unless strictly necessary
- Do not feed pigs with food waste or kitchen scraps containing meat products
- Dispose food waste containing pork products properly in secure bins
- Report sick or dead pigs or wild boar to the authorities

Under the umbrella of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

Feed and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH/OIE)

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

You can STOP ASF spread

African swine fever (ASF) is a deadly viral disease of domestic and wild pigs. It is a severe threat to pigs' health as there is no effective vaccine nor treatment against it. ASF is not a danger to human health but it can lead to catastrophic socio-economic consequences for the pig farming sector.

As a veterinarian, you have a crucial role in protecting pig production systems from this devastating disease.

RECOGNISE ASF

Clinical signs include:

- Diarrhoea
- Loss of appetite and weakness
- High temperature
- Reddening of the skin in tips of ears, snout, tail, extremities, chest and abdomen
- Vomiting
- Heavy discharge from eyes and nose
- Respiratory distress
- Increase in mortality

ASF could look like:

- Classical swine fever (CSF)
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)
- Erysipelas
- Salmonellosis (and other bacterial septicemias)
- Aujeszky's disease (or pseudotuberculosis)
- Pasturellaemia
- Poisoning
- Porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS)

CONFIRM YOUR DIAGNOSIS BY A LABORATORY TEST

Recommended samples: blood or serum, organs, tissues (such as: from spleen, lymph nodes, tonsil, lungs, kidney and bone marrow).

Follow best practices with your sample:

- Collect it aseptically and wash your hands before and after collection
- Store it carefully to avoid sample degradation, contamination or spillage
- Bag, seal, package and label it according to laboratory guidelines
- Dispatch it to the diagnostic laboratory as soon as possible

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SUSPECT OR CONFIRM ASF ON A FARM

- NOTIFY** the national veterinary authorities as soon as possible
- COLLECT** key epidemiological information (describe farms and animals)
- QUARANTINE** infected or suspected farms
- ALERT** neighbouring farmers
- AVOID VISITING** other farms for at least 48 hours

Under the umbrella of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

Feed and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH/OIE)

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

ASF kills pigs

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious disease of domestic and wild pigs. There is no vaccine against it. It is not a danger to human health but it can lead to severe economic losses for your production.

Take strict preventative measures on your farm.

Protect your and your neighbours' farms.

Commercial pig farms

Don't be the carrier of a deadly pig disease

RESPECT GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

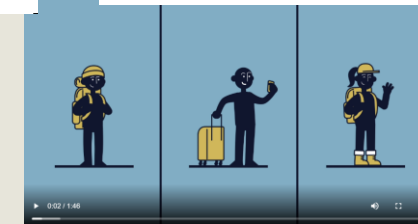
- Declare any suspicious case (dead or alive) to the Veterinary Services
- Ensure that all your workers and visitors are aware of biosecurity rules
- Clean and disinfect material and equipment coming in or out
- Prevent direct or indirect contact with wild boar; implement quarantine measures for new pigs on farm
- Do not feed untreated swill or kitchen scraps containing meat to your pigs

For more information: www.woah.org/asf

World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH/OIE)

ASF awareness posters, social media cards, videos targeting key sectors (travel, veterinarian, commercial pig farms, pig farmers, policy-makers, etc.), co-developed with FAO.

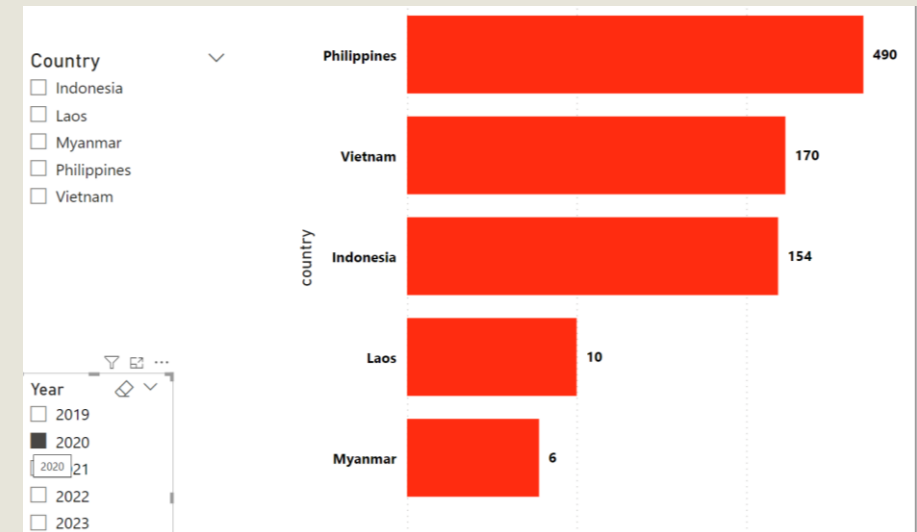
<https://trello.com/b/GloiZoik/african-swine-fever-woah-fao>





ASEAN ASF DASHBOARD DEVELOPMENT

- Real-time, dynamic dashboard
- Currently under development
 - Ongoing data cleaning and updates
- Data validation in progress
- Planned publication on ASEAN website (once ready)



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.

Key highlights

- During the period covered by this report **one country in Europe** reported new ASF while **one country in Asia** and **eight countries in Europe** updated their ongoing ever new outbreak was reported by countries/territories in Africa, the Americas and Oceania. **new outbreaks** were reported in domestic pigs and **184** in wild boar, in Asia and Europe, **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 imm notifications and follow up reports has been globally declining since July 2024, **1 outbreaks** were reported more than 10 km outside previously affected areas, up to **63** 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

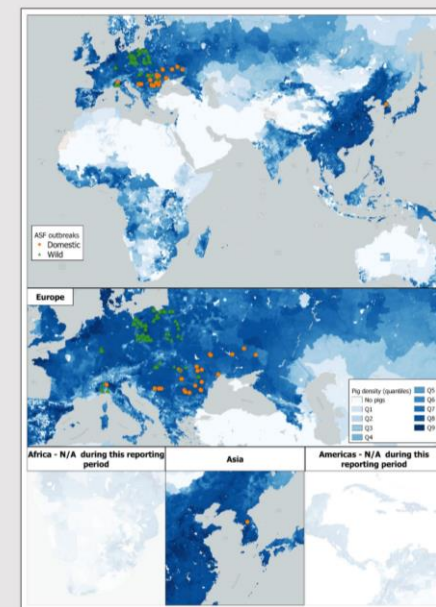


Figure 4. Map of ASF outbreaks which started between 28 Sep 2024 and 31 Oct 2024 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views are provided as well. The density of pigs based on FAO, GLW 4, Striped Livestock Density (as of 2020) is shown in the background in shades of blue.



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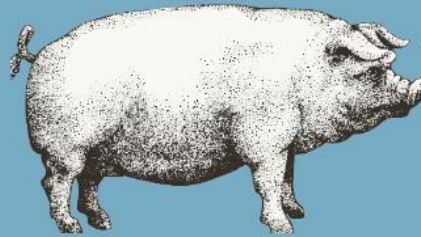
African swine fever in wild pigs in the Asia and the Pacific Region



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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

CROSS-BORDER RISK
ASSESSMENT MANUAL:
SOUTH-EAST ASIA



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The OIE ASF Reference Laboratory Network's
overview of African swine fever diagnostic
tests for field application



February 2022

<https://rr-asia.woah.org/en/projects/asf>

- ASF is one of the most detected signals by the Epidemic Intelligence Open-Source System
 - Follow up reports are required or
 - Consider (tick) disease as “stable ”
- WOAHA standards offer a science-based toolbox for risk mitigation
- Guideline offers the practical implementation of compartmentalisation to facilitate safe national and international trade, and disease control
- ASF communication materials available in local languages

Thank you

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