

Global ASF situation

Biosecurity Standard

Gregorio Torres

Head, Science Department, Chair of ASF GF-TADS WG

Sarajevo 3-4 April 2025



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



Global control of African swine fever A GF-TADs initiative



2020-2025



Global control of ASF is achieved*

No new countries
affected with ASF

Decline in the number of
countries affected by ASF

Decline in the number of
ASF cases

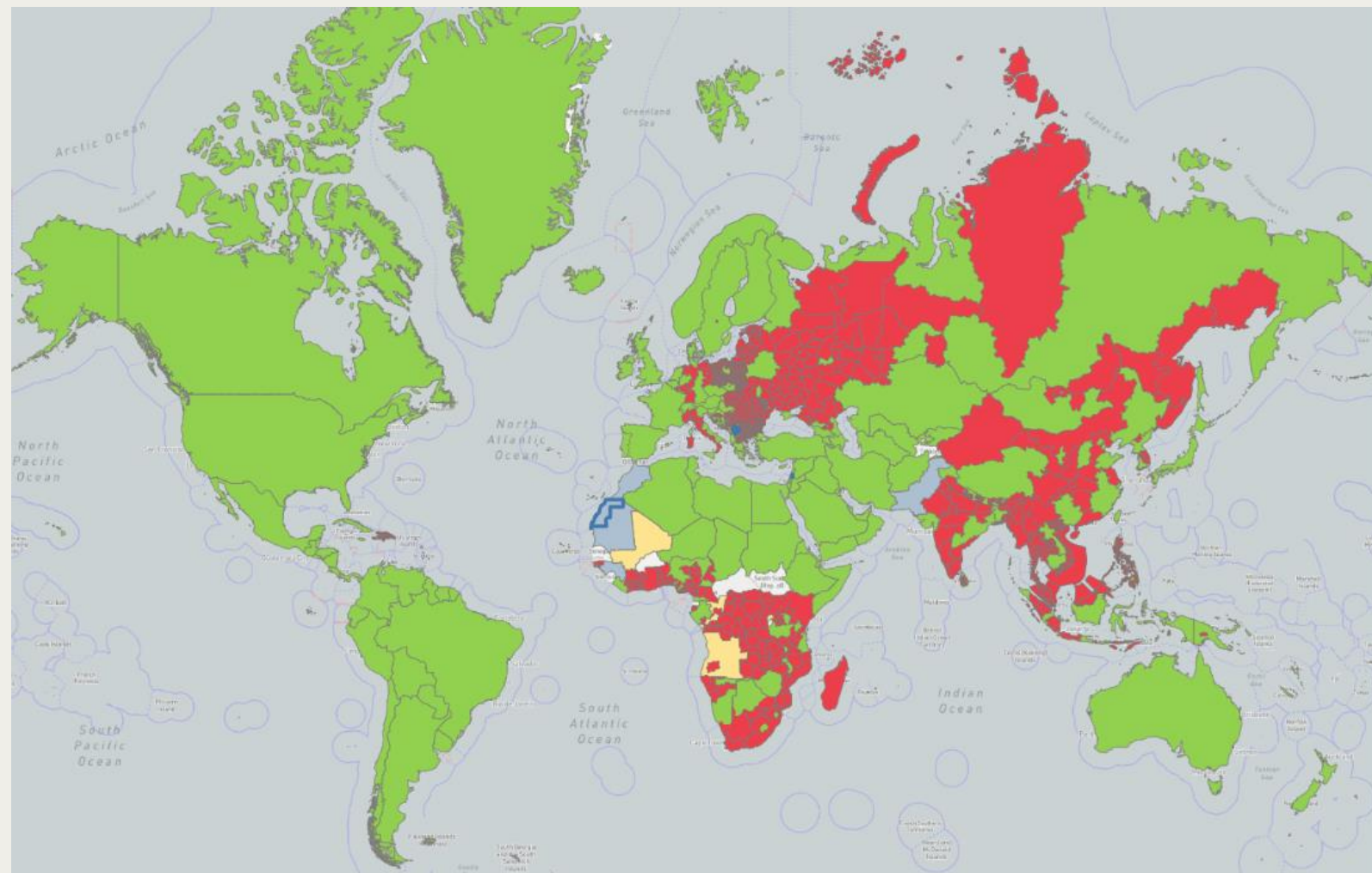
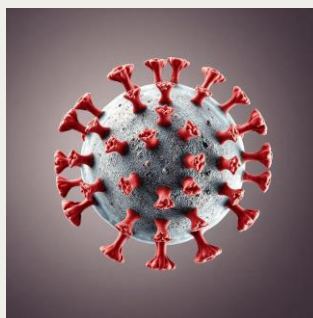
Reduced losses due to ASF



ASF Reporting

Category	N outbreaks
Domestic	20,267
Wild	38,959
Both animal categories	3,999
Total	63,225

68 countries and territories reporting the disease present / suspected

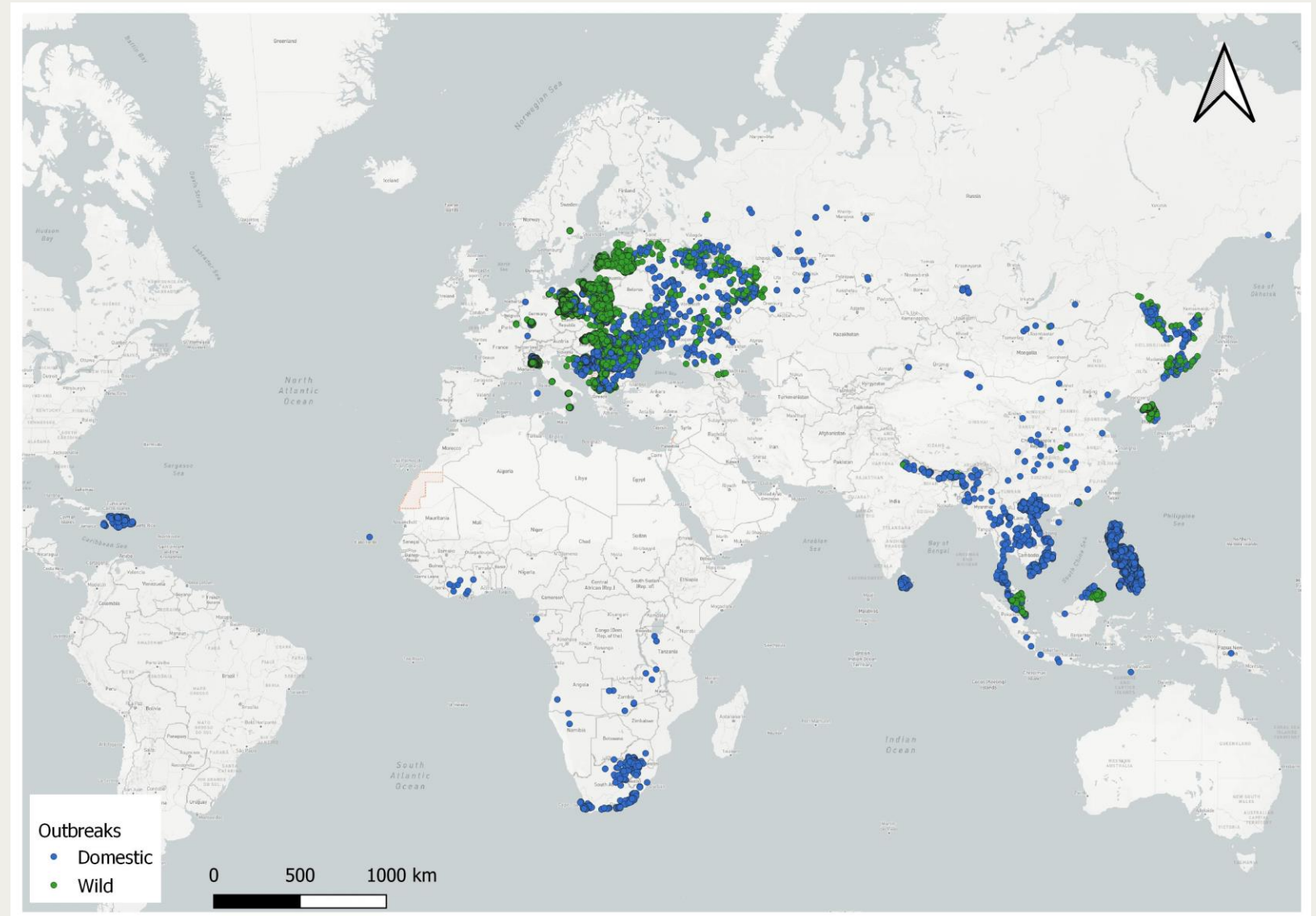




Reporting Disease

Category	N outbreaks
Domestic	15,756
Wild	38,191
Total	53,947

50 countries and territories reporting the disease present





3 countries reported the first occurrence of the disease:

- ✓ Montenegro (January), Albania (February) and Sri Lanka (October).

Some countries already affected reported the **spread of ASF to new areas**:

- ✓ Bhutan (May, June and July), Côte d'Ivoire (March), Germany (June and July) and Poland (May).
- ✓ No further spread in the **Americas**
- ✓ **Wild pigs** playing a major role
- ✓ **Since 2020: Only 6 countries recovered** (2 reinfected)



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF) Situation Report 62

Period covered: February 2025

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

Key highlights

- During the period covered by this report, **three countries in Europe** reported new ASF events, while **13 countries in Europe** updated their ongoing events. No new outbreak was reported by countries/territories in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Oceania. **Fifty-one new outbreaks** were reported in domestic pigs and **735** in wild boar, in Europe, with **3,910 animal losses in domestic pigs**.
- 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 shown some increase in the recent period, and **17 outbreaks** were reported more than 10 km outside previously affected areas. The recurrence of ASF in Ukraine represents an ASF "jump" of **more than 100 km** from the nearest reported ASF outbreaks. This once again highlights the importance of strict biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of the disease.
- Since January 2022, **12 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 **934,000 cases** in pigs and more than **31,400 cases** in wild boars have been reported, with more than **1,990,000 animal losses in domestic pigs**.
- Since January 2022, **64 countries and territories** have reported the presence of ASF.

Codes and Manuals

Publications

Documentary Portal

Training Platform

ANIMUSE

PVSIS

The Animal Echo

Bookshop

EN

FR

ES

World Organisation for Animal Health

Animal Diseases

Avian Influenza

92nd General Session

SEARCH

WHO WE ARE

WHAT WE DO

WHAT WE OFFER

MEDIA

WAHIS

Overview

Global Situation

Prevention and Control

International Collaboration

Resources

FAQ

Situation reports for African swine fever (ASF)

These reports provide an update of the ASF situation at both global and regional levels, according to the information submitted by countries through the [World Animal Health Information System \(WAHIS\)](#).

Report, Situation

African swine fever (ASF) – Situation Reports 62

.PDF – 674 KB

Report, Situation

African swine fever (ASF) – Situation Reports 61

.PDF – 695 KB

Report, Situation

African swine fever (ASF) – Situation Reports 60

.PDF – 671 KB

Report, Situation

African swine fever (ASF) – Situation Reports 59

.PDF – 700 KB



ASF – related activities

GF-TADs SGE ASF meetings In 2024

Europe

- ✓ Control of ASF in wild boar populations
- ✓ Cross-border cooperation

Asia and the Pacific

- ✓ Risk communication and community engagement

Africa

- ✓ Outbreak management

WOAH Standards

- *Terrestrial Manual* Chapter 3.9.1.
 - ASF vaccine section
- Report of the BSC meeting in Feb 2025



New guidelines (under development)

- Risk management at wildlife-livestock interface
- ASF vaccine field evaluation and post-vaccination monitoring



Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) + e-learning

- PVS evaluation follow-up missions with ASF-specific content



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

ASF –related activities

African Swine Fever
Reference Laboratory Network



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

ASF Reference Laboratory Network



- **PoC test**
- **Ring test**
- **Genomic platform**
- **Validation of new assays to detect recombinants**
- **Research coordination (STAR-IDAZ, GARA)**
- **Training**
- **New Ref Lab Experts (Spain and UK, China)**



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

Our toolbox

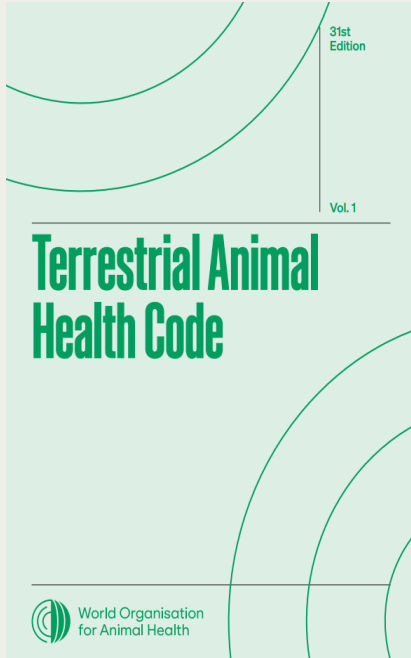


World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

Terrestrial Code Chapter 4.X Biosecurity



Purpose: ‘provide guidance to the *Veterinary Authority* and other relevant actors, on the principles, implementation and **evaluation** of *biosecurity* to support disease prevention and control programmes’

Glossary Definitions: Biosecurity, Biosecurity plan and swill

Biosecurity: ‘means a set of **management, behavioural and physical** measures designed to reduce the likelihood of entry of pathogenic agents into a given population and the exposure of animals to these pathogenic agents in order to avoid their establishment and spread **within and from** that population’

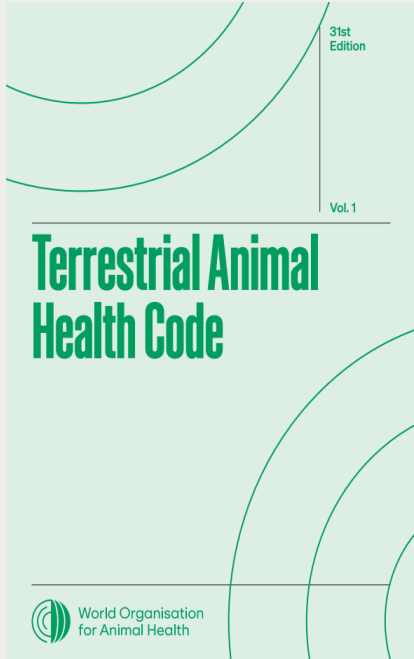


World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

Terrestrial Code Chapter 4.X Biosecurity



Efforts, since September 2022

- 3 meetings of the ad hoc Group
- 6 meetings of Specialists Commissions
- 3 rounds of Member comments.

Thanks to Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, Korea (Republic of), New Zealand, South Africa, the UK, the USA, AU-IBAR, and the EU for providing comments..



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

Outline.

- Art 4.X.1. Introduction
- Art 4.X.2. Purpose and scope
- Art 4.X.3. General provisions
- Art 4.X.4. Roles and responsibilities
- Art 4.X.5. Potential sources of pathogenic agents
- Art 4.X.6. Transmission Pathways
- Art 4.X.7. Components of Biosecurity
- Art 4.X.8. Biosecurity Plan
- Art 4.X.9. Training and awareness
- Art 4.X.10. Evaluation and continuous improvement

SECTION 4.

DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

CHAPTER 4.X.

BIOSECURITY

Article 4.X.1.

Introduction

Biosecurity is the cornerstone of animal health programmes and as such should be implemented to prevent and control diseases in *populations*. In addition to reducing the risk of disease, the benefits of *biosecurity* include a reduced ~~need for use of~~ *veterinary medicinal products*; reduced *killing of animals* for disease control purposes; reduced economic losses; protection of livelihoods; ~~assurance of sustainability of improved~~ animal production; improved food security and food safety; promotion of animal, human and environmental health; ~~and assurance of~~ safe trade and business continuity.

Article 4.X.2.

Purpose and scope

This chapter provides general principles and recommendations to allow for a consistent approach that could be applied to implement *biosecurity* for a *population* or *subpopulation* irrespective of the settings or scale, such as at farm or non-production establishment, herd/flock, compartment, zone, or country, zone, compartment, herd/flock, farm or non-production establishment level.

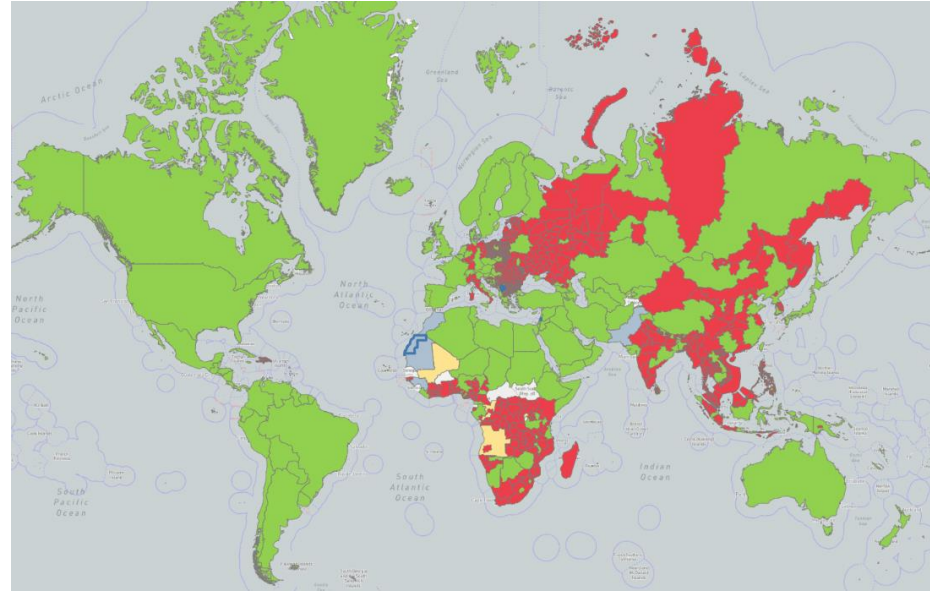
The purpose of this chapter is to provide guidance to the *Veterinary Authority* and other relevant actors, as described in Article 4.X.4., on the principles, implementation and evaluation of *biosecurity* to support disease prevention and control programmes. The chapter applies to *animals*, their gatherings and husbandry systems, to all components of animal keeping and transport, and to the interface between domesticated *animals*, wildlife, humans and ~~wildlife and the environment~~.



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



So what next?.....

ASF Control: Where will we be in the next 5 years

What do we have in our toolbox?



- Where are we today?
- What tools/ resources do we have currently?



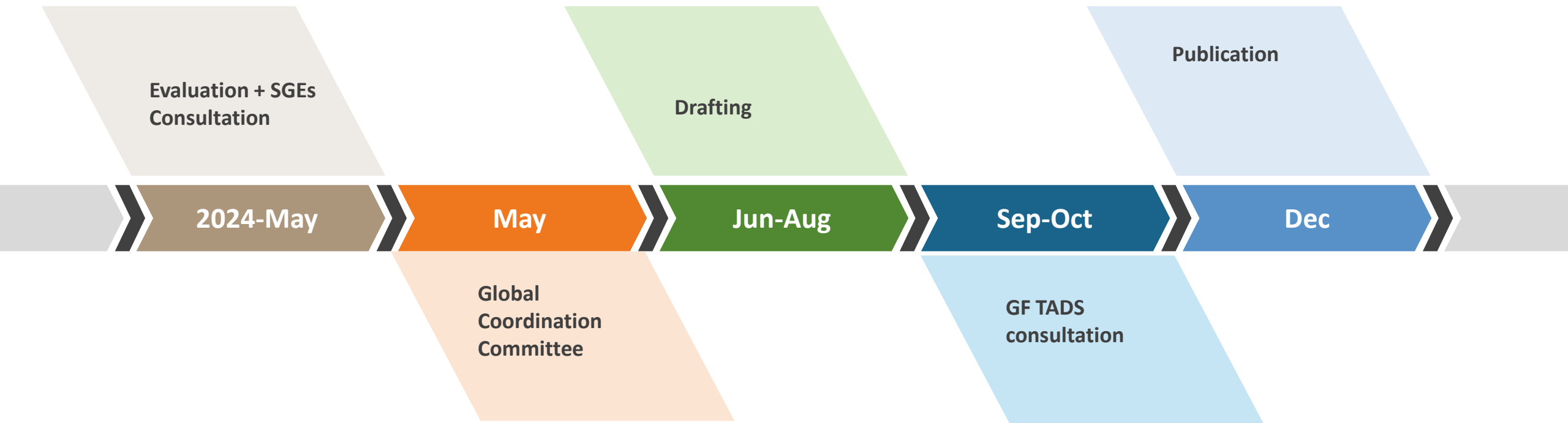
- What tools do we need to support our aspiration?
- **What can we do now?**

5-year horizon

- Where will we be?
- What is a realistic aspiration?



The next GF-TADS initiative to global control of ASF



Your opinion is important



1. How has the Global Initiative for ASF been useful in guiding regional/ national activities for ASF?
2. Strengths of the Global Initiative for ASF?
3. Weaknesses of the Global Initiative for ASF?
4. What improvements are you expecting? E.g. structure, scope etc

Thank you

Thank you



12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris,
France

T. +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49

F. +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

woah@woah.org

www.woah.org

[Facebook](#)

[Twitter](#)

[Instagram](#)

[LinkedIn](#)

[YouTube](#)

[Flickr](#)



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

