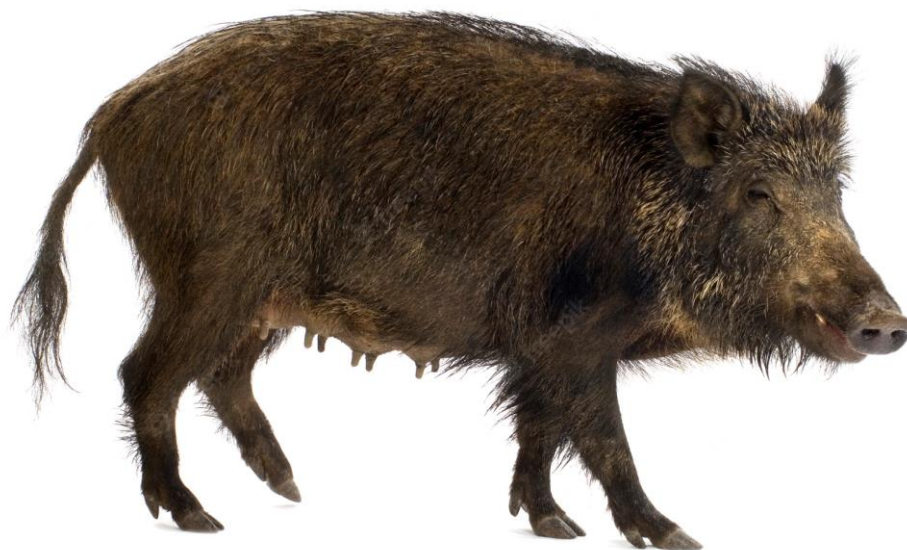


African Swine Fever in wild boars in Spain



TECHNICAL WEBINAR, WOA, 22/12/2025
DG Health for Agrifood Production and Animal Welfare
SG Animal Health, Hygiene and Traceability

Summary of the beginning

- 25 & 26/11/2025 – Detection of **two wild boar carcasses**, 1 km apart, near the campus of the Autonomous University of Barcelona, in Cerdanyola del Vallès municipality (Barcelona province).
- Carcasses in **fresh conditions**.
- Samples taken for analysis at the IRTA-CReSA laboratory → Positive result in double PCR (November 26, 2025) → Samples sent for confirmation in Algete.
- 27/11/25 – Sample reception and analysis at the LCV of Algete (LNR) → Positive PCR → **Confirmation of the presence of the African swine fever virus in Spain since its eradication in 1994.**
- Necropsy of the wild boars at the IRTA-CReSA laboratory → **Clear lesions consistent with African swine fever (ASF).**
- 28/11/2025 – Sequencing at the Algete National Laboratory → **Genotype II confirmed.**

First cases

- Detection of a wild boar carcass on a **private garden with dense vegetation in a residential neighborhood** in the municipality of Cerdanyola del Vallès.
- The garden is partially fenced and has a known permanent wild boar population.
- **Daily garbage** is deposited in loose bins, which WB access to.
- Up to **ten more carcasses** were subsequently discovered at this location.
- The area has **partial restricted access and has been cordoned off** by authorities.
- The following day, a second wild boar carcass was discovered **near the UAB campus**, approximately 1 km from the first.

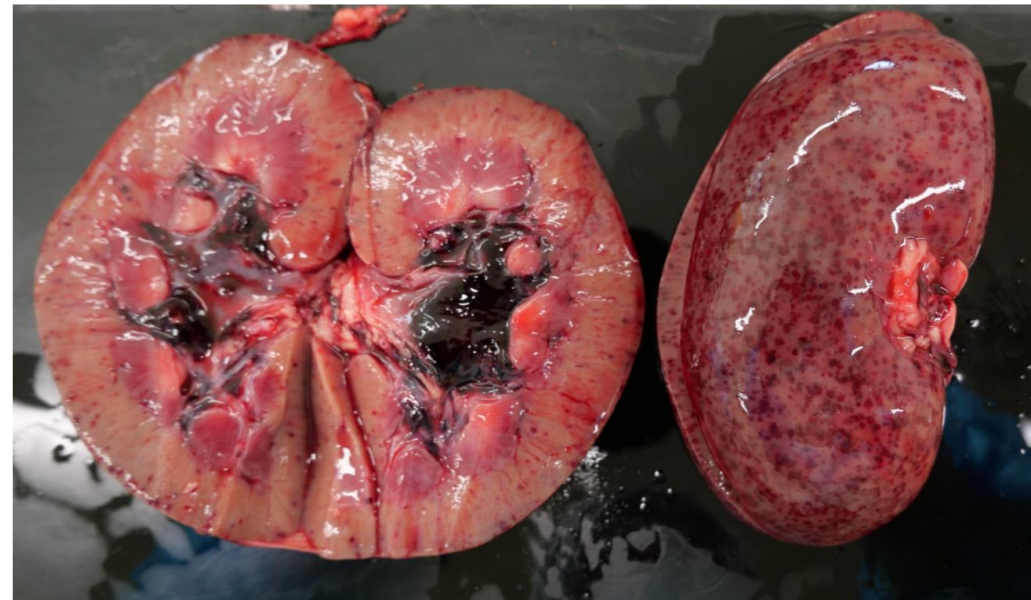
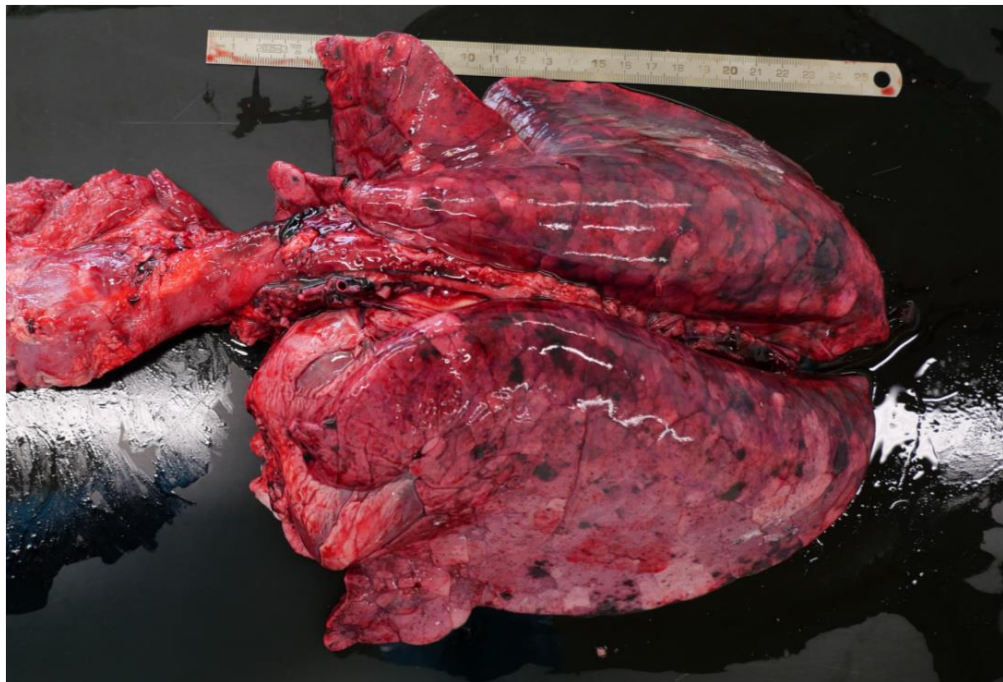


First cases



Carcasses of the two first found dead wild boars (25 & 26/11/2025)

First cases

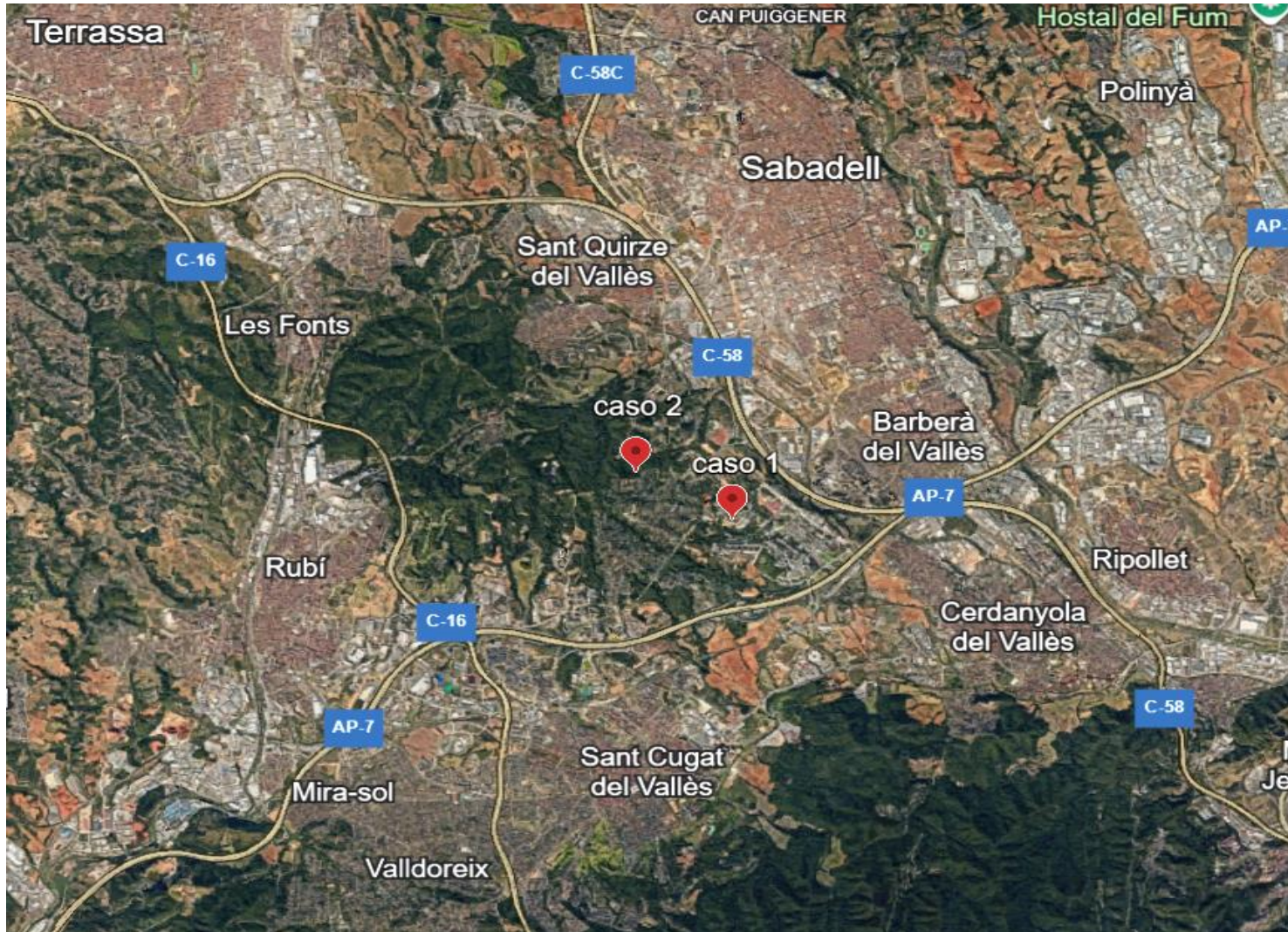


Internal lesions during the necropsy of the two first dead WB (25 & 26/11/2025)

First measures

- Definition of the **Infected Zone (IZ) of 20 km radius** (subdivided into a **core zone, high-risk zone of 6 km radius**, and a **lower-risk zone of 6-20 km radius**).
- **Preventing the movement of wild boar outside the area**
- **Active search for the detection of more carcasses in the IZ →**
Detection of 193 wild boar carcasses (19/12/25):
 - **27 positive WB in 10 outbreaks** in the area of the first detections, within the core-zone, except one outbreak located outside the fenced-zone but still within the 6-km high risk area.
 - **166 negative WB** in the Infected Zone and surroundings.

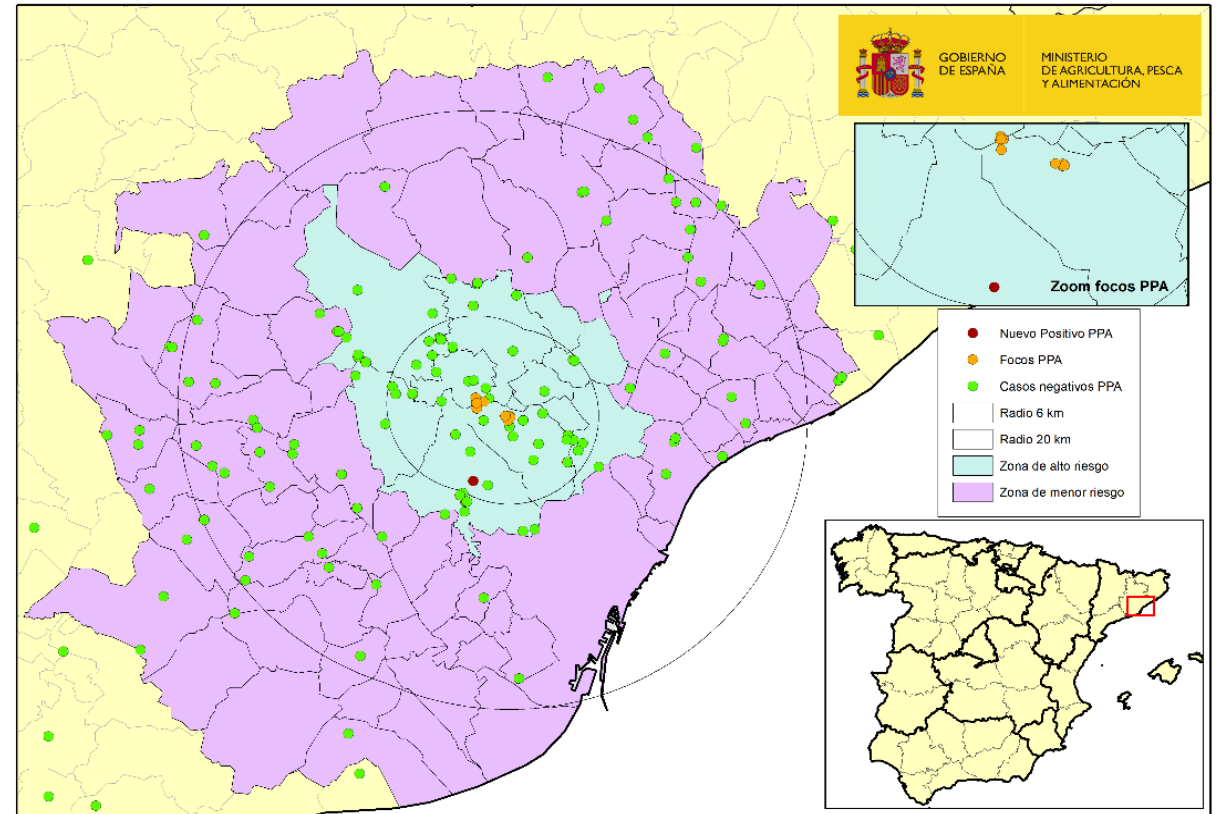
Terrain analysis



- **Moderately dense forest areas**
- **Moderate density of wild boar** in the area (about 4-5 WB/Km²)
- **Urban and residential neighborhoods** surrounding forest areas
- Presence of **fenced-highways and major roads** that delimit the area (core zone)
- **Low density of pig farms** → 57 commercial farms in the IZ: 5 farms within a 10 km radius (the nearest is more than 5 km away); between 10 and 20 km: 52 production and breeding farms.

Implemented control measures

- Definition of the **Infected Zone**: subdivided into a **core zone** and a high-risk zone (6 km) and a **lower-risk zone** (6 to 20 km).
- 12 municipalities located in the core and high-risk zones, and 83 municipalities located in the lower-risk zone = **total 95 municipalities**



Implemented control measures

Active search for wild boar carcasses in the area → To detail the extent of the infection and precisely delimit the IZ. Organized and protocol-driven search with specifically trained personnel. Field teams of rural agents + special canine units with dogs + use of drones and a helicopter for carcass detection.

- Protocol for searching for wild boar carcasses in areas affected by ASF: https://www.mapa.gob.es/dam/mapa/contenido/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-e-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/enfermedades/porcino/ppa/protocolo_busqueda_jabalies_ppa.pdf
- Protocol for the collection, sampling, and controlled disposal of wild boar carcasses in areas affected by ASF: https://www.mapa.gob.es/dam/mapa/contenido/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-e-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/enfermedades/porcino/ppa/protocolo_elimination_cadaveres_jabali_ppa_final11_05_2020.pdf

	28/11/2025	29/11/2025	30/11/2025
Inspected grids (300x300 m)			
On foot	15	77	77
Drones	35	14	14
GK9 (Trained dogs)	22	7	7
Installed signals	27	17	17

Implemented control measures

- **Isolation of affected or potentially affected wild boar populations:** barriers with olfactory repellents; light and sound repellents; fences and enclosures anchored to the ground in critical passage areas, impenetrable to wild boar.
- **Hunting and other activities are prohibited in the infected zone** to prevent the dispersal of wild boar outside (access restricted to the general public in core and high-risk zones).
- **Capture of WB will be subsequently reinforced in the lower-risk zone** to create a barrier with a wild boar-free area and reduce the risk of virus spread.
- **Eight wild boar traps (cages) will be installed** in the IZ to increase wild boar capture.
- **Olfactory repellents** are used **near pig farms** to prevent contact with wild boar.

Implemented control measures



Underground passages identified and fenced off to prevent wild boar movement out of the core area

Implemented control measures

Personnel working in the field

	28/11/2025	29/11/2025	30/11/2025
Rural Agents			
Coordinations	10	10	8
Agents (in basic areas)	23	33	30
Special group of capturing wildlife	2	7	4
Canine special group (GEK9)	2	3	2
Drones (UASP)	3	3	3
Helicopter F01	1	1	1
Communication technicians (Québecs)	4	4	4
Radio operator technicians (TEOC)	1	1	2
Geography technician (SIG)	1	1	1
Other personnel			
Sanitary Forest Agrupations (ADF)	7	28	61
Creu Roja	0	4	4
Civil Protection	2	0	0
Police Bodies	4	2	2

	28/11/2025	29/11/2025	30/11/2025
Teams			
Searching teams	7	8	10
Removal teams	2	4	7
Signalisation teams	2	3	3
Engage teams	3		
Pig-brig traps installation teams	1	1	2
Other traps			
Repelents in areas of wildlife		4	3
Location of drones		2	1

Control measures implemented

Personnel

- Collaboration with **UME (Militar Emergency Unit)** active from 1/12/2025
- Collaboration with **Mossos d'Esquadra** (regional police) and **Guardia Civil** (national police) in preventing access to Collserola Park
- **Local police** preventing access to Infected Zone and disinfecting wheels of any vehicle leaving it
- Collaboration with **trained hunters** to install traps using their knowledge of the terrain, etc

Implemented control measures



Vehicle C&D unit from IZ at the UME control center in Torreferrusa



Installation for the C&D of trained dogs after searches

Control measures

Control and preventive measures implemented on pig holdings

- **General prohibition of movement** of live animals and products from the area
- **Strengthening passive surveillance and biosecurity conditions in pig farms**→ Report any compatible case to OVS for investigation. All the 57 pig commercial farms have been visited so far **without detection of compatible signs and lesions**. Periodical visits from OVS.

Surveillance in the rest of Spain

- Spain has implemented a **National Surveillance Program for ASF and CSF** for many years
- **Passive surveillance** → Essential for early detection; enhanced due to the high risk alert, allowing an **early detection** of the first cases in Catalonia.
- **Active surveillance** → Serological sampling in farms (1.200/year) + enhanced surveillance in pig batches from trade + enhanced surveillance for detection of compatible lesions in concrete slaughterhouses (900 holdings/years)
- There is a high level of awareness with detection of suspicious cases outside the IZ and without detection of any other positive case outside this area → **Rest of Spain remains free of the disease. No cases have been detected in domestic pig populations.**

Spanish National Surveillance Program in the pig sector

Objectives

- ✓ **Demonstration of free status against ASF & CSF**
- ✓ **Early detection**
- ✓ **Enhanced Program in 2014 and 2018, adapted to the ASF epidemiological situation**

Components

- ✓ **Risk based serological active surveillance on pig holdings**
- ✓ **Serological and virological active surveillance on pig loads coming from other countries**
- ✓ **Active surveillance program at representative slaughterhouses (PM inspection)**
- ✓ **C&D control on vehicles transporting animals from/to other countries**
- ✓ **Passive surveillance: detection and communication of suspicious cases**
- ✓ **Annual communication of results to the Ministry on data-basis (RASVE)**



Early detection and demonstration of freedom

Spanish National Surveillance Program in the pig sector

Risk based active surveillance

Annual minimum sampling

- ✓ **Pig holdings $n=600$ (distribution among AACC depending on census; holdings chosen based on risk)**
- ✓ **ASF: Animals 95/5 $n=(59 \times 600 \times 2) = 70.800$ samples/year**
- ✓ **CSF: Animals 95/15 $n=(19 \times 600 \times 1) = 11.400$ samples/year**
- ✓ **Swine batches coming from other countries 95/5 = 598 batches/year (distribution among AACC depending on n° of movements; batches chosen based on risk)**
- ✓ **Surveillance at slaughterhouses: 9 slaughterhouses (intensive/extensive) = 900 holdings = 26.100 animals/year**
- ✓ **Control of C&D conditions in transport vehicles (cattle, swine) = 100% vehicles coming from risk countries**

Diagnosis strategy

- ✓ **Serology screening (ELISA)**
- ✓ **Confirmation virology (PCR-RT)**
- ✓ **Screening in regional labs.**
- ✓ **Confirmation in National Reference Laboratory (LCV Algete) and some regional official labs**

Risk-based serological surveillance in pig farms

YEAR	ASF		CSF	
	Visited holdings	Nº samples	Visited holdings	Nº samples
2015	2.058	115.689	1.163	48.783
2016	2.133	100.466	1.409	47.849
2017	2.470	92.845	1.523	34.149
2018	2.432	92.242	1.630	57.904
2019	2.222	66.852	1.489	47.024
2020	2.145	98.286	1.355	33.450
2021	2.219	108.284	1.314	36.831
2022	1.606	83.948	883	25.962
2023	1.489	91.351	763	20.642
2024	1.573	72.166	842	20.636

Surveillance in slaughterhouses

Surveillance in slaughterhouses 2024

AACC	Nº holdings	Nº animals inspected
Andalucía	100	2.900
Castilla-La Mancha	100	2.985
Cataluña	100	18.036
Extremadura	138	4.002
Galicia	100	2.644
Madrid	8	21
Murcia	98	2.842
TOTAL	644	33.430

Active surveillance on pig batches from trade: results 2024

A total number of **2166 pig batches (minimum 598)** controlled, with control on 1.797.636 animals and 83.590 serum and blood samples (analysed by ELISA and PCR) with negative results in all cases for ASF

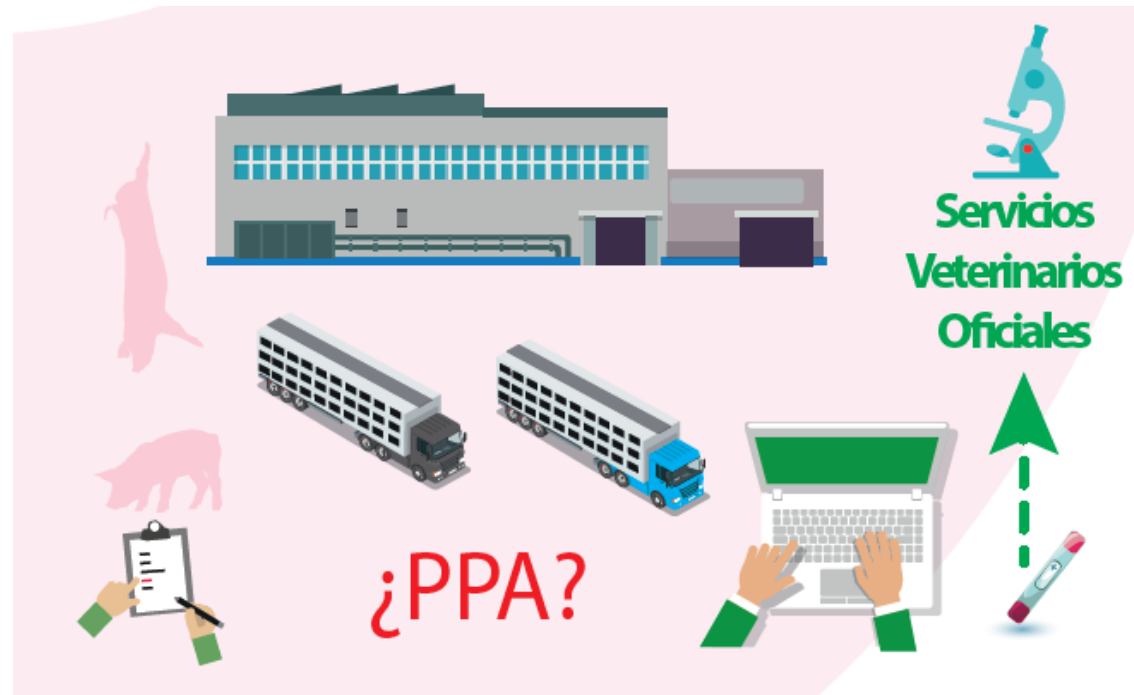
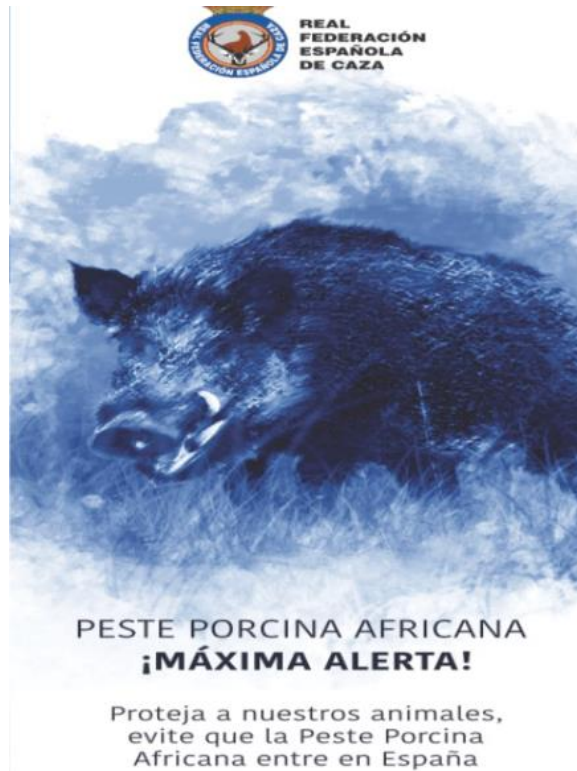
Cleaning and disinfection of vehicles

A total number of **281 checks**, with detection of **69 documents incompliances** and **9 physical incompliances**



Passive surveillance results (2024)

A total number of 18 suspicious cases detected in pig holdings and another 38 suspicious cases in wild boars. All these cases tested negative for ASF and CSF in NRL.



National Surveillance Program in Wild Life

Objectives

- ✓ **Demonstration of free status of ASF, CSF, SVD and FMD in wildlife**
- ✓ **Monitor the epidemiological situation of other diseases affecting wild life (example: Aujeszky disease, TB, Tularemia, etc.).**

Components

- ✓ **Active surveillance: minimum number of samples to be taken every year in each county. Samples taken from hunting grounds, with distribution among counties depending on previous year hunting bags.**
- ✓ **In case of wild boars: min. 2.070 samples/year at national level**
- ✓ **Passive surveillance: any suspicious case (animals found dead) of any of the diseases included in the Program must be notify to the OVS who will decide about the seriousness of the case and further actions.**

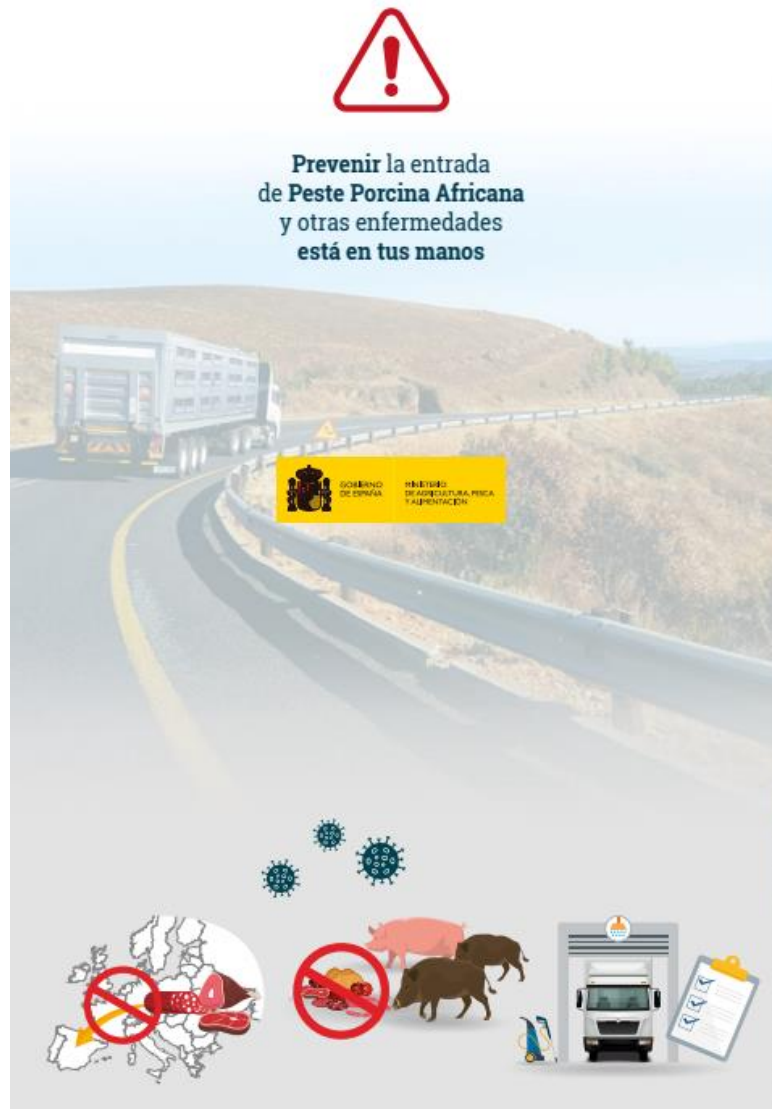


Early detection and demonstration of freedom

Other control measures

- **Meeting with the Autonomous Communities** (28/11/2025, 3, 9, 11 & 17/12/2025)
- **Meeting with Pig sector** (28/11/2025) and **Hunting sector + Environmental Competent authorities + SEPRONA** (3/12/2025)
- Maintenance of a very high level of **passive surveillance** and good **biosecurity conditions** in pig farms and hunting (in free areas)
- Communication with **Ministry of Transport** to ensure and maintain proper conditions in rest areas close to motorways
- **Awareness campaigns** have been active all the year, and launching specific wildlife awareness campaigns during the summer; also, foreseen to be launched again
- Preparing a **specific training course for hunters** (video material)

Awareness campaigns: some examples



Campaign developed in 2020 and launched several times (last in 2023) targeted to transporters of live animals vehicles

Awareness about the importance of the disease, main transmission patterns and preventive measures to avoid disposal of meat-products

Awareness campaigns: targeted to Backyard and small farms



ENLACES DE INTERÉS

Información sobre PPA:

https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/enfermedades/peste-porcina-africana/peste_porcina_africana.aspx

Infografía sobre medidas de bioseguridad generales en explotaciones comerciales:

https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/22posterppa_granja10012022_tcm30-584558.pdf

Información sobre gestión oficial de alertas sanitarias:

<https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/alertas-sanitarias/>

Infografía sobre posibles medidas oficiales de control:

[https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/alertas-sanitarias/planes_contingencia.aspx#prettyPhoto\[pp_gal\]/2/](https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/alertas-sanitarias/planes_contingencia.aspx#prettyPhoto[pp_gal]/2/)

Lo que debes hacer en caso de declararse un foco en España:

[https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/alertas-sanitarias/planes_contingencia.aspx#prettyPhoto\[pp_gal\]/3/](https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/alertas-sanitarias/planes_contingencia.aspx#prettyPhoto[pp_gal]/3/)



PPA línea: 003220340
PPA papel: 003220335
DL 38-9648-2022



LA PREVENCIÓN Y CONTROL DE LA
PESTE PORCINA
AFRICANA (PPA)
ES RESPONSABILIDAD DE TODOS.
TAMBIÉN DE LOS PROPIETARIOS
DE EXPLOTACIONES REDUCIDAS
Y DE AUTOCONSUMO.



HAY QUE...

Conocer

La Peste Porcina Africana (PPA) es una enfermedad que afecta exclusivamente a cerdos y jabalíes silvestres. En ningún caso, al ser humano.

Entender

La PPA se encuentra cada vez más cerca y el riesgo de su entrada en España está en aumento. En caso de entrada, esta tendría muy graves repercusiones para el sector porcino y para la economía de todo el país.

Prevenir

Un único cerdo positivo repercutiría sobre todo el sector nacional, por lo que nadie debe bajar la guardia, y las explotaciones pequeñas también deben aplicar medidas preventivas.

Avisar

Estas medidas deben ser aplicadas en todo momento y en todo tipo de explotaciones porcinas, también en aquellas no comerciales o de tamaño reducido.

MEDIDAS BÁSICAS DE BIOSEGURIDAD EN EXPLOTACIONES NO COMERCIALES O DE TAMAÑO REDUCIDO

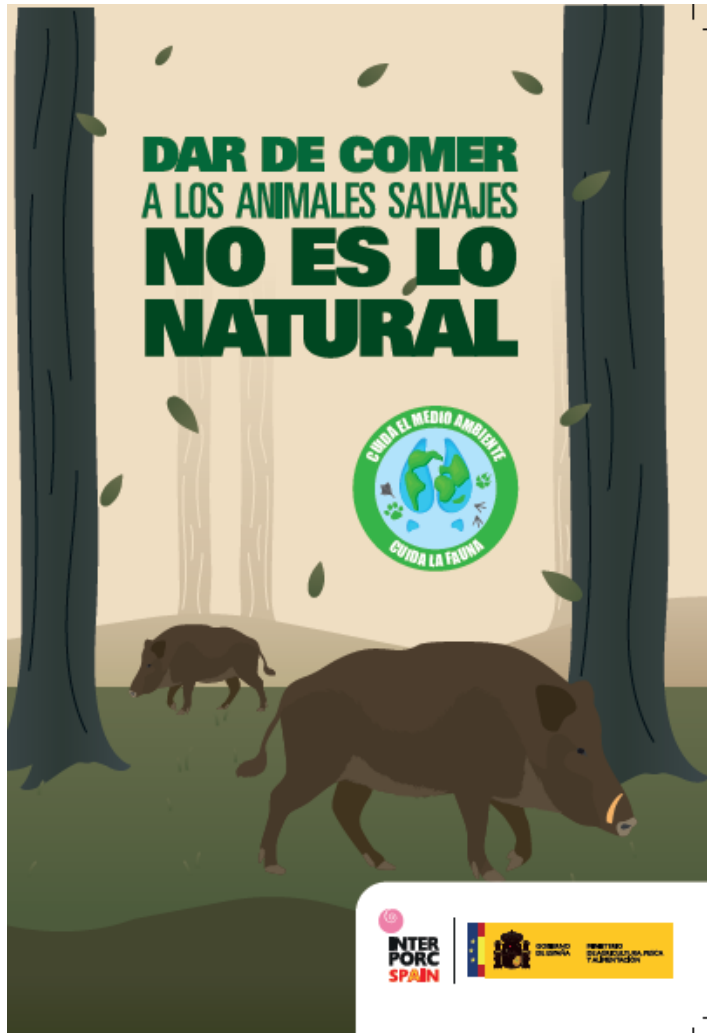
- No alimentes a los animales con desperdicios de cocina/ restos de productos de consumo humano.
- Mantén a los cerdos estabulados en todo momento. En caso de disponer de vallado perimetral revisa que se encuentre en buen estado, sin quemaduras ni tramos rotos.
- Usa ropa y calzado de uso exclusivo cuando entres a los alojamientos de los animales.
- Evita la entrada de visitantes a los alojamientos de los animales, o no ser que sea estrictamente necesario.



MEDIDAS DE VIGILANCIA

- Vigila regularmente el estado de salud de los animales y ante la menor sospecha de enfermedad, contacta de forma inmediata con los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de tu Comunidad Autónoma.

Awareness campaigns: Feeding wild animals is not in their nature



Visit from EUVET epidemiological experts

- 3 & 4/12/2025 – Visit from three experts from EUVET team
- Opening meeting with national & regional competent authorities
- Meeting with stakeholders (pig industry representants and hunting associations)
- Field visit to IZ in municipality of Cerdanyola del Vallès
- Closing meeting with National and Regional Competent Authorities: findings, conclusions, recommendations

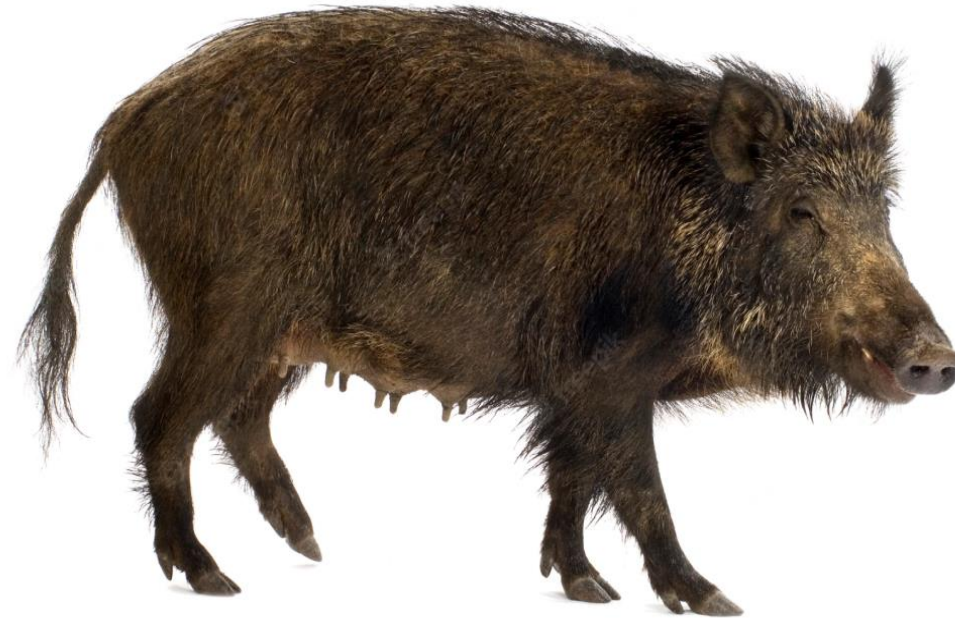
Visit from EUVET laboratory experts

- 11 & 12/12/2025 – Visit from three experts from EUVET team to Catalonia
- Opening meeting with national & regional competent authorities
- Meeting with Laboratory and Research Institutes in Barcelona
- Closing meeting with National and Regional Competent Authorities: findings, conclusions, recommendations

Conclusions

- **First detection of ASF in Spain** after eradication in November 1994, **only detected in wild boars**.
- **No cases have been detected in domestic pig population.**
- **Early detection of the disease**, representing a good level of passive surveillance in Spain.
- So far almost all the **wild boars** cases have been detected in the core zone (30 km²), except one but still within the 6-km radius
- Area of **moderate density of wild boars** and **low concentration of pig farms**.
- Robust **surveillance program** in Spain with **enhancement of passive surveillance** in all the country due to the high risk alert. Also, reinforcement of **biosecurity conditions** in holdings.
- **Investigation ongoing** to determine the source of infection in Spain, without discarding any hypothesis.
- Two teams of **EUVET (epidemiological and laboratory) experts** have visited the area with technical recommendations for action.
- Communication for **awareness & training** in all sectors, both pig and hunting.

Thank you for your attention!



ASF website MAPA

https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/sanidad-animal/enfermedades/peste-porcina-africana/peste_porcina_africana.aspx