Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Worldwide pork production is highly interconnected by trade between countries and markets which could increase the risk of introduction of foreign pathogens into the US.

PROJECT

The aim of these reports is to have a system for near real- time identification of hazards that will contribute to the mission of assessing risks to the industry and ultimately, facilitate early detection and identification, or prevent occurrence of events, in partnership with official agencies, and with our international network of collaborators.

Monthly reports are created based on the systematically screening of multiple official data sources, such as government and international organization websites, and soft data sources like blogs, newspapers, and unstructured electronic information from around the world, that then are curated to build a raw repository. Afterward, a group of experts uses a multi-criteria rubric to score each event, based on novelty, potential direct and indirect financial impacts on the US market, credibility, scale and speed of the outbreak, connectedness, and local capacity to respond average is calculated. The output of the rubric is a final single score for each event which then it is published including an epidemiological interpretation of the context of the event.

These communications and the information contained therein are for general informational and educational purposes only and are not to be construed as recommending or advocating a specific course of action.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

SHiC
Swine Health Information Center

University of Minnesota Technical Coordination

Sol Perez[1], Auguste Brihn

Andres Perez[2]

Expert Focus group

Jerry Torrison, Montserrat Torremorell, Cesar Corzo, Paul Sundberg, John Deen

[1]Project coordinator. E-mail: mperezag@umn.edu

[2]Principal investigator. E-mail: aperez@umn.edu

www.cahfs.umn.edu

Current and previous reports:

www.swinehealth.org/global-disease-surveillance-reports/

Spontaneous reporting TOOL

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, November 1, 2022 – Monday, December 5, 2022

Report Highlights

- **ASF on the rise in Europe:**
    - During November, four countries in Europe (Lithuania, Romania, Serbia, and North Macedonia) reported 49 outbreaks in domestic pigs, compared to 28 outbreaks in three countries last month.
    - In wild boars, 861 ASF outbreaks were reported in 14 countries which is three times more than the previous month.
- **ASF strikes again in the Czech Republic**: the virus was detected in a wild boar carcass near the border with Poland and Germany.

Surveillance at Points of Entry

- **U.S. Customs and border protection released a new report:** Nearly 230,000 pounds of pork-related products were seized at the seaport during the fiscal year 2021.
- **Pork products seized in the UK**: Suffolk coastal authorities have seized more than 300 kg of illegal meat imports coming in from European Union (EU) countries.

OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	Jindřichovice pod Smrkem (near the Polish (3.7 miles) and German border (18 miles), **Czech Republic**	12/1	ASF	Detection of the virus in a wild boar carcass
1	Samdrupjongkhar and Sarpang districts, **Bhutan**	11/29	ASF	Three outbreaks were reported in the southern border with India; 19 cases within a population of almost 1000 pigs
1	Western Visayas, **The Philippines**	11/21	ASF	Four new outbreaks -- over 100 hogs were culled.
1	Timis county (near the border with Hungary and Serbia), **Romania**	11/6	ASF	Outbreak in a commercial farm - 42,400 pigs affected.
1	Gangwon province, **South Korea**	11/8	ASF	First report in almost two months - 5492 pigs have been culled to prevent further spread
1	Multiple districts, **Uganda**	11/16	FMD	Over 5,000 cattle affected.

Outbreaks described in the table above are colored according to an assigned significance score. The score is based on the identified hazard and potential to affect the US swine industry. Rank (R) Blue: 1 - no change in status; Red: 2 - needs extra attention as the situation is dynamic; Black: 3 - requires consideration or change in practices to reduce exposure to the US swine industry. A map with the location of the events reported is available at the end of this report.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In November (11/01/2022 - 11/30/2022), four countries (Lithuania, Romania, Serbia, and North Macedonia) reported 49 outbreaks in domestic pigs, compared to 28 outbreaks in three countries last month. Most outbreaks occurred in Romania (n=46).

In wild boars, 861 ASF outbreaks were reported in 14 countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, and Slovakia), which is three times more than the previous month. ASF re-emerged in the Czech Republic, and four outbreaks added North Macedonia to the list of countries reported in the previous month (12 countries, n=281). The number of outbreaks increased significantly within the top three countries: three times in Poland (n=243 compared to n=76 in October), five times in Germany (n=238 and n=45 respectively), and two times in Latvia (n=134 and n=65 respectively).

From the beginning of the year until November 25, a total of 507 outbreaks in domestic pigs across 12 countries and 6509 in wild boars across 14 countries were reported in Europe (EU ADIS).

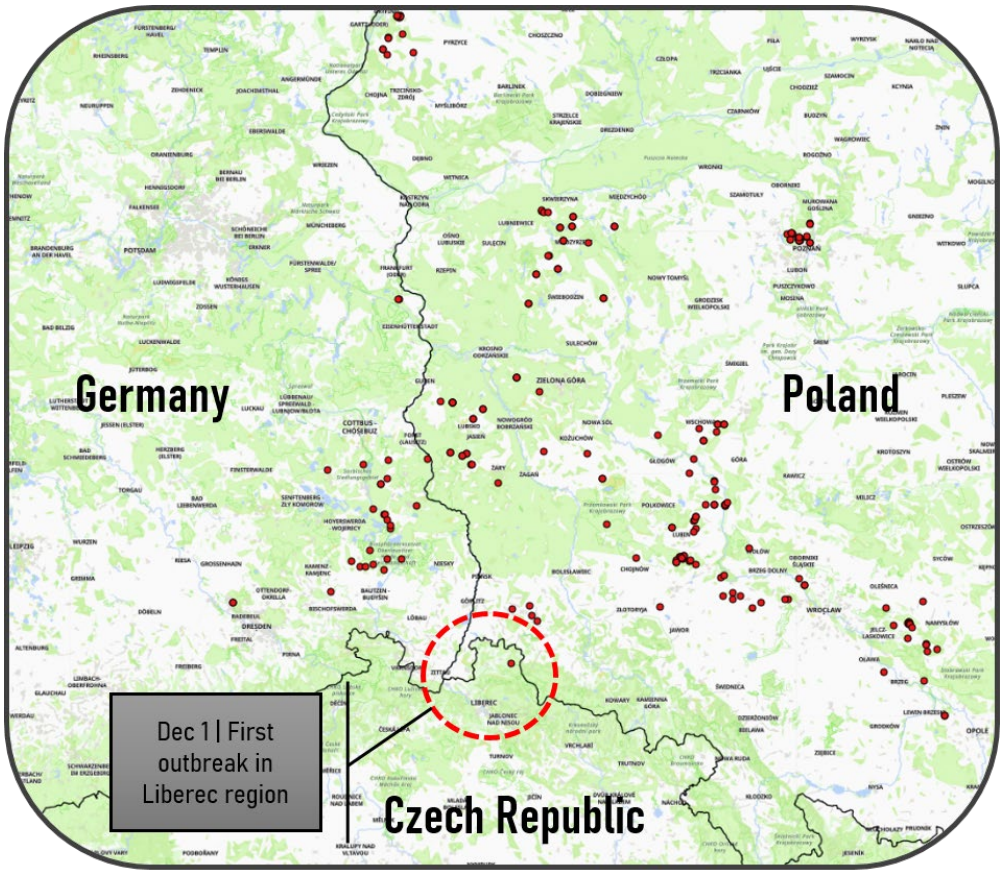
Map 1. African swine fever situation in Europe: November 30, 2022 *(Source: FAO EMPRES-i)*

Regional Highlights:

- **Czech Republic | December 1: ASF re-emerged in the country almost five years after the last case.** The State Veterinary Institute in Prague confirmed the disease in a dead wild piglet found in Jindřichovice pod Smrkem in the Frýdlant region in the Liberec region (Map 2). The site is near the border with Poland (3.7 miles) and with Germany (18 miles); both countries have reported several ASF cases in wild boars in proximity to the border in the last two months. The State Veterinary Administration is currently deploying emergency veterinary measures, such as:
    - A zone of infection was defined around the location of the infected pig on an area of approximately 200 km². In this area, hunting of wild pigs will be temporarily prohibited, the movement of people in natural areas will be restricted, and the monitoring of the occurrence of the disease in wild pigs will be intensified. Thus, hunting of game and

feeding of wild pigs will be prohibited within their framework. In the zone, the movement of residents outside the marked paths will be restricted, and the search and collection of dead wild boar carcasses will be intensified.

- The measures will also affect domestic pig breeders in the area and operators of slaughterhouses or processing plants. Municipalities to which extraordinary measures apply must make an inventory of all pigs kept in households by December 9, 2022, at the latest. Farmers who keep pigs for non-commercial purposes will have to have the pigs slaughtered within 10 days. It is forbidden to keep pigs outdoors in the infection zone. Moving pigs into the infection zone is also prohibited, except for immediate slaughter at the slaughterhouse. Products of animal origin obtained from wild pigs in the area will only be possible based on a justified exception granted by the Regional Veterinary Administration for the Liberec Region.



Map 2. African swine fever outbreak in the Czech Republic *(Source: FAO EMPRES-i)*

Background: ASF in the Czech Republic

The first occurrence of ASF in wild boars in the Zlín Region of the Czech Republic was confirmed on June 26, 2017. Timely detection of the virus was made possible by comprehensive monitoring within the surveillance program established in 2014, in which all found dead wild pigs were investigated for ASF throughout the territory of the Czech Republic. Immediately after the confirmation of this dangerous disease, under the legislation of the Czech Republic and the EU, the SVS issued extraordinary veterinary measures aimed at preventing the spread of ASF in the wild pig population and, in particular, the introduction of ASF into domestic pig farms, its gradual suppression, and final eradication.

The last ASF-positive cases in wild boars were detected on February 8, 2018, in hunted wild boar and on April 15, 2018, in wild boar found dead - however, these carcasses were decomposed (3 - 6 months old). All positive cases were detected in a small area (only 89 km2) in the Zlín District. No outbreak of ASF in domestic pigs was detected in the Czech Republic.

- **Romania | November 6: another ASF outbreak on a commercial farm with more than 42,400 pigs, 35 of which died.** The premises were located in Timis, a county in the far west of the country on the border with Hungary and Serbia. Furthermore, the ASF virus was detected in three backyard herds in the same part of Romania and six elsewhere in the country. Each of these premises had between one and 57 pigs. According to the National Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (ANSVSA), there were 61 active ASF outbreaks in Romania as of November 23, four of which were in commercial holdings. A number of 5,859 ASF outbreaks have been put out since 2017. Since the first report on the presence of the ASF virus in the country on July 31, 2017, a total of 6,830 outbreaks in wild boar have been diagnosed in all of Romania's 41 counties.

- **UK | November 16: the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) has published a report alleging that the government is "not prioritizing significant threats" from animal diseases like COVID-19, avian flu, and African swine fever.** In a report, the committee said that the Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) has allowed the UK's main animal health facility at Weybridge to "deteriorate to an alarming extent." The poor management and underinvestment of the Weybridge site will severely impact the Animal and Plant Health Agency's (APHA) ability to respond effectively to disease outbreaks. According to the PAC, a review of the Weybridge site carried out by the National Audit Office (NAO) found more than 1,000 examples of "single points of failure – where the loss of the system or asset will cause major catastrophic disruption to operations." The APHA's Weybridge site is the UK's primary science facility for managing threats from animal diseases. It houses 98% of the APHA's high-containment laboratories.

- **UK | November 30: Smuggled pork seized from ports in and around Suffolk.** In the past two weeks, Suffolk Coastal Port Health Authorities (SCPHA) and Border Force at the Ports of Felixstowe and Harwich have seized more than 300 kg of illegal meat imports coming in from European Union (EU) countries. A total of 11 SCPHA team members have now been given training and the powers to examine meats found by the UK Border Force in vehicles, trailers, and containers arriving at the Suffolk ports as part of efforts to prevent AFS from entering the UK.

- **Russia | November 24: details of the food waste reform unveiled.** The Russian Environmental Operator (REO) and the biggest food retailer Magnit have jointly developed a comprehensive national program of food waste management, under which food waste collected throughout the supply chain should be sold to "specialized organizations" through an electronic trading platform. Thanks to the new system, retailers will get an opportunity to sell spoiled and expired food products to specialized organizations. However, Russian feed producers were generally reluctant to use food waste. Sergei Mikhnyuk, executive director of the National Feed Union, commented that it would take a lot of time and effort to ensure that feed matches quality standards in the feed industry, including those related to veterinary safety. In general, he added, it would be more convenient for feed producers not to deal with food waste than to use it.

Using expired food in feed and fertilizer production was legally approved in Russia in 2020. However, recently the Russian authorities had to prohibit adding even heat-treated food waste in pig feeding, citing veterinary risks. In early November, the Russian Agricultural Ministry prohibited the use of food waste in pig feed production, with the measure slated to come into force in March of 2023. It aims to stop the spread of ASF in Russia. The current rules allow using food waste in pig feed production if it is boiled for at least 30 minutes.

AMERICA

The US

Smuggling at Seaports

On December 5, 2022, the CBP released a report highlighting key areas where CBP's efforts are focusing to prevent the disease. Below are some highlights of the report:

- Since July 2021, CBP efforts to prevent ASF from entering the U.S. intensified when ASF was reported in the Dominican Republic. The close proximity added more pathways of introduction. The executive director of CBP's Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison division said that while CBP had been dealing with the threat from other countries, travelers and cargo had been the main potential sources of transporting the disease, now the CBP agriculture specialists are also focused on smaller boats, vessels, and aircraft. All modes of entry into the country for people and goods are a potential risk. Still, the largest quantities of prohibited pork products are smuggled in containerized shipments that arrive at seaports.

- Nearly 230,000 pounds of pork-related products were seized at the Los Angeles/Long Beach seaport during the fiscal year 2021. The majority of the shipments, more than 90%, are from China and then Southeast Asian countries. "After we target shipments, it's not uncommon to find that 60% to 80% of the contents are meat products," said a CBP supervisory agriculture specialist. However, the meat products are not manifested. "The trend over the last several years, especially during the last 18 months, has been an increase in unmanifested shipments of prohibited pork and meat products," he explained. The shipments are mostly from China and falsely labeled, lacking required USDA documentation.

- A plethora of prohibited pork products also are intercepted at the port of Cincinnati, the main express courier hub for shipments coming into the country from China and Southeast Asia. "In 2019 and 2020, after African swine fever swept through China and the pandemic hit, we noticed that food products coming from Asia were down in general, but now we're seeing a lot more pork, which means the risk is higher," said Barbara Hassan, CBP's supervisory agriculture specialist at the port of Cincinnati. "Most of the smuggled shipments of pork are from China and Hong Kong, but we are seeing an increase of items arriving now from Vietnam, Korea, and Thailand, which are all ASF-affected countries."

To access the full communication follow this → **LINK**

ASIA

In November, seven countries (Bhutan, India, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, The Philippines, and Vietnam) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic swine. There were no official reports of ASF in wild boars (Map 3).

Map 3. African swine fever situation in Asia: December 5, 2022 *(Source: FAO EMPRES-i) - Note: this map doesn't include the outbreaks reported during this period in India (refer to Map 4)*

Regional highlights

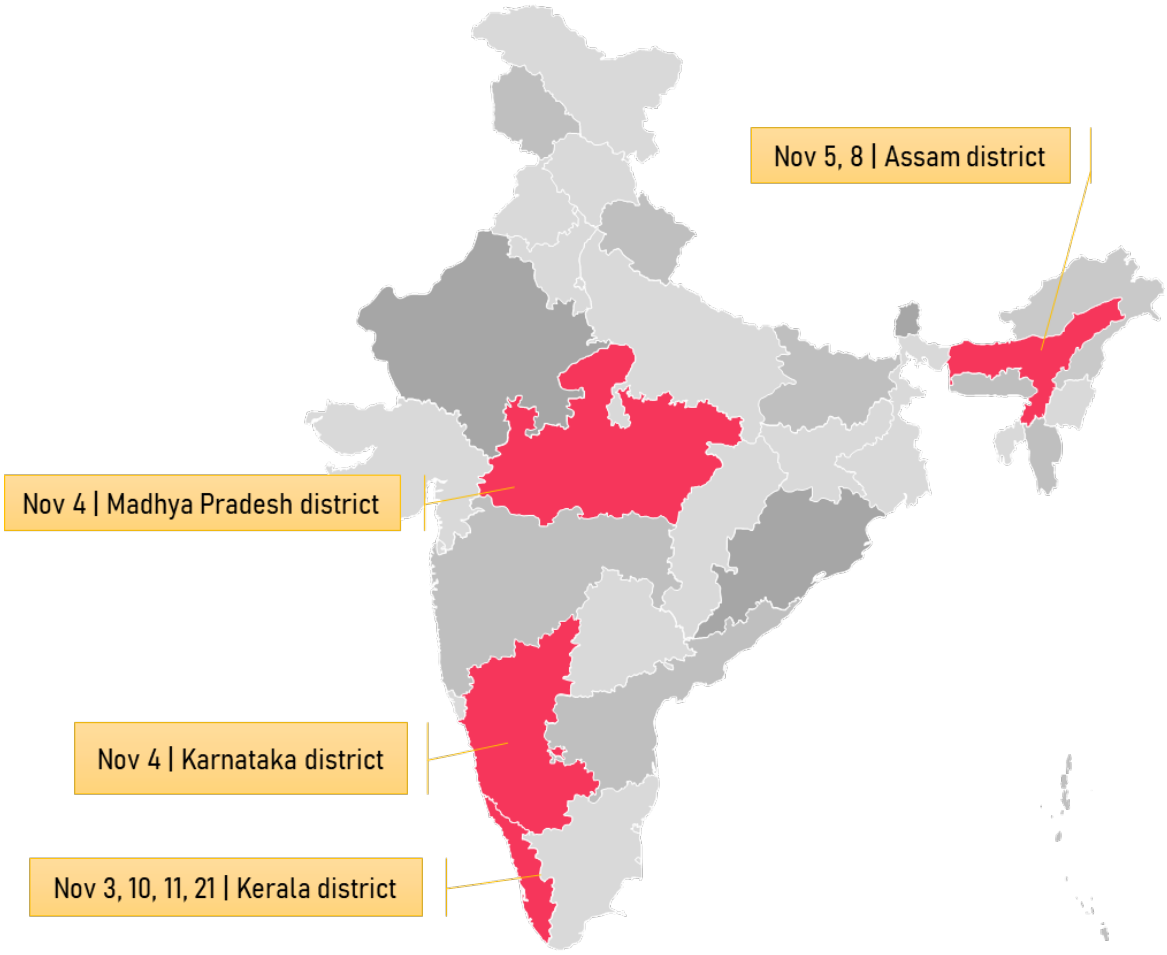
- **Bhutan | November 29:** Three separate ASF disease events were reported to FAO EMPRES-i. These events occurred in Bhutan's southern border with India, in Samdrupjongkhar and Sarpang districts. In Samdrupjongkhar, two ASF outbreaks were reported; one in Gayzor village with four cases, four deaths, and 750 pigs at risk; a second outbreak was reported in Luminang Village with 15 cases, 11 deaths, and 230 pigs at risk. In Sarpang district, an ASF outbreak was reported on November 29, 2022, but epidemiological details of the outbreak have not been provided yet. The Bhutan ministry of agriculture has announced control measures including a ban on animal movement from affected areas and mass sensitization of pig farmers.

- **The Philippines | November 21:** Following the report of the first ASF case in western Visayas last month, four more outbreaks have been reported in the villages of Leganes, New Lucena, Mina and Alimodian. Approximately 100 hogs from affected farms in the four villages have been culled by authorities. Outside the administrative zone of western Visayas, there was one new ASF outbreak reported to EMPRESi on November 6, 2022, in the Tumaga veterinary district of Zamboanga Peninsula.

- **The Republic of Korea | November 8:** An ASF outbreak was reported in Cheorwon, Kang-won-do (Gangwon) province, after nine ASF positive pigs died. This is South Korea's first ASF outbreak in nearly two months. To prevent further disease spread, 5492 pigs were culled on the affected farm. According to a local news source, officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs will conduct disease surveillance in 59 farms nearby the affected farm. According to the ministry, there are about 62,000 hogs raised in farms within a 10-kilometer radius of the affected farm.

- **Thailand | November 22:** Local authorities reported an outbreak of ASF in a hog farm in Sichon, Nakhon Si Thammarat, south of Bangkok. A total of 67 ASF pigs died and 29 were culled as a preventative measure.

- **India | multiple outbreaks** → over 2,000 animals affected (Map 4)**:**
    - **November 3, 2022: new cases had emerged from two pig farms at Arpookkara and Moolakkulam panchayats in Kottayam district in the state of Kerala.** As a preventive measure 181 pigs were culled within a one-kilometer radius of the affected farms. Task forces had been constituted in the affected areas by mobilizing members of the police, animal welfare departments and local body secretaries. The supply of pork from the affected areas was banned for the time being
    - **November 4, 2022: five pigs tested positive for ASF in Katni state of Madhya Pradesh.** A few sick pigs were found in Katni municipal corporation, following which samples of five pigs were sent to a laboratory in Bhopal. The report arrived on November 1, 2022, in which they found positive. So far as many as 85 pigs have died and 115 have been identified as infected. A survey work has been continued to find out the number of infected pigs
    - **November 4, 2022: reported in piggery in Mangaluru, Karnataka state.** Steps had been taken for culling and appropriate disposal of infected pigs.
    - **November 6, 2022: ASF confirmed in pig breeding center in Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka state.** A few pigs at the farm run by Prakash at Kelrai of Neermarga village on the outskirts of the city were found to have fever and other symptoms of the infection in the second week of October. The samples were sent to a laboratory in Bengaluru which confirmed ASF on October 31. By the time the results came, 120 of the 200 pigs at the farm had died. The remaining pigs were culled after obtaining permission from the deputy commissioner.
    - **November 5, 2022: ASF affects livestock sector in Udalguri district of the state of Assam, 64 pigs culled.** Since its recurrence in October this year, a total of 52 pigs and piglets have died and 64 pigs have been culled to prevent further spread. The disease has currently affected two villages - No.3 Simliguri and Jangle Borigaon - in the Udalguri district.
    - **November 8, 2022: 150 pigs have died in the Sivasagar district of Assam due to ASF.** Carcasses of piglets have been recovered from several locations in the district. This is the third time that district has been affected by ASFV. Selling, stocking, and transporting pigs in Sivasagar town and areas falling under Sivasagar Revenue Circle are prohibited per directives from the District Administration. According to official sources, veterinarians detected 13 new ASF epicenters in October alone. The newly detected epicenters are located at Tokowbari and Chetiagaon in the Dhemaji district; Mohanpuwalimora and Bansbari in the Dibrugarh district; Betbari Da Gaon, Chenimara Gaon and Metak Gohain Chuk in the Sivasagar district; Era Dighalpani, Hugalkata and Dekachang in the Karbi Anglong; Naharbari in the Sonitpur district; and Kashkuri and Kathlartari in the Barpeta district. The new epicenters have affected 38 farm families. The Directorate had to cull 269 pigs. As many as 217 pigs died of the fever. *Since the last part of 2020, veterinarians detected 116 epicenters of ASF in the state, affecting 14,345 farm families. The Directorate culled 3,211 pigs during this period when 41,947 pigs died of the fever.*



Map 4. African swine fever situation in India: December 5, 2022 *(Multiple sources)*

- **November 10, 2022: ASF confirmed at a private pig farm in the Chalaserry ward of Karimannoor panchayat in Idukki, Kerala state.** According to officials, 243 pigs from eight private farms — six farms in the Karimannoor area and one each in Edavetty and Alakode — were culled.
- **November 11, 2022: ASF confirmed on a pig farm at Ellumannam in Edavaka panchayat of Wayanad, state of Kerala, more than 200 miles away from Idukki.** Pigs have been dying with symptoms at this farm since November 4, 2022. A total of 136 pigs were culled, including the remaining 23 pigs on the infected farm and those in three other farms within a radius of 1-kilometer around the infected farm. ASF was first confirmed in another two municipalities in July (300 pigs died) and another two in September. Since July, the animal husbandry department culled around 700 pigs as part of a disease control mechanism. On November 20, the disease was confirmed again in the district. The new epicenter is near the killing of more than 300 infected pigs in Karimannoor. The disease was discovered when the police sent samples for testing on a complaint that pigs had been killed by poisoning at a farm in Vannappuram Pattayakudi. Pigs within a one-kilometer radius of where the disease is confirmed were culled. On November 26, ASF was reported in five more panchayats (villages). According to the Animal Husbandry Department (AHD), the ASF is currently present in five villages.
- **November 21, 2022: ASF re-emerged in Kannur, Kerala state.** The disease has been confirmed in pigs at a private farm of 100 pigs in Peravoor. At least 10 pigs died from the disease; the rest were culled.

- **Kerala govt plans to ban the transportation of pigs from across the border till January 16, 2023, to contain ASF threat:** restrictions on the movement of pigs inside the state. According to the local authorities, the infection potentially spreads in the state from pigs brought from Mizoram. However, it is spreading from farm to farm through vehicles transporting feed. The government is planning to impose lockdown-like restrictions to break the chain. Transportation of pigs from farms will be banned for three weeks to contain the rapid spread. According to veterinarians, poultry waste, slaughter waste, and pig meat waste are being provided as feed to pig farms in the state. It is suspected that the disease is spreading through the feed. Though farmers have been instructed to provide cooked meat as feed to pigs, most feed them with raw meat. **According to the department of animal husbandry, the disease has been confirmed in six districts, with more than 2,000 pigs culled and expected to grow.**

India: Swine Sector

Pork production in India is limited. According to 2014-15 data, the country's meat production was 6.6 million tons with a per capita availability of 4.94 kg. Of this, pork production was 464.11 thousand tons, representing only 9% of the country's animal protein. Pork production is concentrated mainly in the country's northeastern corner and consists primarily of backyard and informal sector producers.

- As of 2019, the total pig population in India is **9.06 Million**, which has decreased by 12.03% over the previous Livestock Census (2012), which is about 1.7% of the total livestock population in India. The share of India in the world and the Asian swine population is only 1% and 1.75%, respectively.
- The North-Eastern Region of India contributes to almost 40% of the country's total pig population. Among the Indian states, Assam has the largest swine population, accounting for about 23% of the total population, followed by Jharkhand (14%), Meghalaya (8%), and West Bengal (6%).
- Distribution of pig population across the country is uneven. Most of the pig population is in the tribal belts of the country, where the people are non-vegetarian.
- In India, 70% of the pig population is reared under a traditional smallholder, low-input demand-driven production system, except for a limited number of semi-commercial pig farms in Kerala, Punjab and Goa. The typical production system consists of a simple pigsty, and feeding comprises locally available grains, vegetables, agricultural by-products, and kitchen waste.
- According to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), there are 3600 slaughterhouses in India, although none of these facilities exports pork products.
- India imports pork of $1.93 million, which makes 112th largest importer in the world, and exports pork of $1.61 million as the 56th exporter in the world. Due to this deadly infection, there is a million-dollar loss in the financial markets of pigs as inter-state and transboundary transportation of pigs is being hampered.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

AFRICA

- **Uganda | November 16: New outbreaks in districts along the Uganda cattle corridor.** According to news reports, there are new outbreaks of FMD in Uganda. The districts affected are Sembabule, Lyantonde, and Isingiro in western Uganda and Bukedea in eastern Uganda. The outbreaks in western Uganda are attributed to the movement of cattle with unapparent infection (subclinical infection, carrier animals), which was not detected during routine veterinary inspections. As a disease control measure, authorities have prohibited the movement of live cattle and cattle products. In Bukedea district, two sub-counties, Aminit and Kamutur, have reported outbreaks affecting more than 5000 cattle. The Uganda Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries has embarked on vaccination to curb the spread of FMD -- so far distributed approximately 900,000 FMD vaccine doses to the outbreak and at-risk districts.

- **Namibia | November 6: Movement of animals with cloven hooves and animal products out of the Zambezi region partially lifted.** Namibia has partially lifted the ban on the movement of cloven-hoofed animals and their products in the Zambezi region following the FMD outbreak on October 13, 2022. The ban was lifted following the successful ring vaccination within a 30 km radius of the outbreak villages of Mbalasinte and Kasika in the Zambezi region. According to the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS), 48,458 out of 52,480 cattle in these villages have been vaccinated with a South African Territories (SAT) type trivalent vaccine, and a new disease management area where movement restrictions are still in place has been defined. The latest follow-up report to WOAH-WAHIS from Namibia indicates one new FMD case was recorded in a herd of 48 cattle in Kasika village, Kabe, Zambezi region. Surveillance continues in this affected area, and the authorities are doing public sensitization.

ASIA

- **Palestine | November 21: Eight new FMD cases were reported in cattle.** The Foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in West Bank, which started on December 11, 2021, is still ongoing, with the latest reports of new cases in a backyard farm in Taffuh, Al Khalil (Hebron). On November 22, 2022, a follow-up report was sent to WOAH-WAHIS about eight new FMD cases in cattle and five deaths. This brings the total number of reported FMD cases to 374 (**54 cattle, 260 sheep, 60 mixed herds of goats/sheep**) and the total number of deaths to 51 (**30 cattle, 4 sheep, 17 mixed herds of goats/sheep**), since the start of this outbreak. The outbreak virus was confirmed to be FMD-virus serotype O and has caused disease in cattle, sheep, and goats. In 2022 cases and deaths have been reported in different localities within West Bank; On May 14, 2022, six cases and five deaths were reported on a farm in Qilqis; On April 24, 2022, 10 cases and two deaths were reported in sheep on a farm in Dura; January 02, 2022, 40 cases and 20 deaths were reported in a nomadic herd in Jericho governorate (Marj Na'je) southwest border of Tubas and Nablus governorates. Zoning, surveillance within restricted areas, movement restriction, and vaccination have been applied to control this outbreak.

FOCUS ON REPORT

The World Organization for Animal Health's crucial role in improving the timeliness and accuracy of disease reporting

WOAH's latest report on the ***"Current animal health situation worldwide: analysis of events and trends,"*** shows the efforts and future plans the organization has put in place to minimize the number of unreported disease events and to ensure transparency and timely submission of disease notifications and reports by member and non-member countries.

According to the report, 4054 initial notifications and 11,297 follow-up reports have been submitted to WOAH through WAHIS since 2005, allowing members to share alerts on "outstanding epidemiological events; provide information on the epidemiological evolution of the events until their resolution or stabilization; and help reduce the transboundary spread of animal diseases." The number of notifications submitted through WOAH-WAHIS has steadily increased over time, making WOAH an increasingly important player in providing a reliable depiction of the incidence and progression of epidemiological occurrences worldwide. Since 2005, terrestrial animal diseases have accounted for the vast majority of early warning reports, accounting for 93.7% of all initial notifications and 99% of all follow-up reports.
During this time period, the most frequently reported terrestrial animal diseases were: avian influenza 2, which accounted for 31% of all terrestrial initial notifications; African swine fever (ASF) virus, which accounted for 12% of all initial notifications; and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) virus, which accounted for 10% of initial notifications. Since 2005, these three diseases have accounted for more than half of all initial notifications reported to the OIE/WOAH.

The report's analysis of trends in disease notification and report submission highlighted some differences in disease reporting between aquatic and terrestrial animal diseases, even though these differences must be considered in light of the diverse ways in which data on these two groups of diseases is collected. Most notably, only a small percentage of notification reports involve aquatic animal diseases, with nearly no reports from some regions.

The OIE, now WOAH, established active searching activities to track unofficial information, rumors, and signals relating to animal health and public health events worldwide in 2002, with the goal of reducing the number of unreported events sufficient to warrant an initial notification and improving the transparency and timeliness of notifications. Since 2018, advanced software tools have been used to conduct epidemiological intelligence activities, resulting in improvements in timely reporting and national transparency. All of this evidence was utilized to follow up with the countries involved if any differences were found with the official information given to WOAH. The impact of this activity is seen primarily in an improved capacity of WOAH to be aware of any unofficial information related to WOAH-listed diseases but also of other potential animal and public health threats. WOAH advises its members to keep exchanging details on noteworthy epidemiological occurrences involving both WOAH-listed diseases and emerging diseases in a prompt and open manner.

Reference:
WOAH-Current animal health situation worldwide: analysis of events and trends

References:

Recurrent reports reviewed

WOAH - WAHIS interface - Immediate notifications
WOAH - WOAH Asia Regional office
FAO - ASF situation update in Asia & Pacific
DEFRA - Animal conditions international monitoring reports
CAHSS - CEZD Weekly Intelligence Report
European commission - ADIS disease overview

EUROPE

Czech Republic

https://www.idnes.cz/zlin/zpravy/africky-mor-prasat-hranice-ohrozeni-slovensko-nemoc.A220815_678273_zlin-zpravy_hoo
http://www.agris.cz/clanek/221059

AMERICA

US

https://www.cbp.gov/frontline/no-entry

ASIA & OCEANIA

India

Assam: Over 150 Pigs Die of African Swine Fever in Sivasagar
More cases of swine flu reported from Kottayam
Five pigs test positive for African Swine Fever in Madhya Pradesh's Katni
MP: 85 pigs dead, 115 infected from African Swine Fever in Katni
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Annual Report (2020-2021)
African Swine Fever reported in piggery in Mangaluru
Udalguri district: African Swine Fever (ASF) affects livestock sector; 64 pigs culled
Karnataka: Dakshina Kannada administration initiates steps against swine flu
ASF spreads panic in Idukki, Wayanad; mass culling starts
Kerala govt plans to ban transportation of pigs to contain swine flu threat
ASF confirmed again in Kannur
African swine fever confirmed again in Idukki
ASF reported five more panchayats, 140 pigs culled
DC Kohima lifts ban on slaughter of pigs
Assam: State yet to get rid of African Swine Fever

Buthan

ASF outbreak in Gayzor Bhutan
ASF outbreak in Luminang Bhutan
ASF outbreak in Sarpang Bhutan
ASF control measures announced by Bhutan Government

South Korea

ASF outbreak in South Korea
Disease surveillance activities in South Korea

Thailand

Thailand ASF outbreak

The Philippines

ASF in the Philippines
ASF outside western Visayas in Zamboanga

AFRICA

Uganda

FMD in Uganda, news report
FMD outbreak in Bukedea Uganda
Uganda government distributes FMD vaccines

Namibia

Namibia partially lifts ban on animal movement
Namibia FMD follow-up report to WOAH-WAHIS

Palestine

FMD outbreak in Palestine

The GSDMR team compiles information drawn from multiple national (Ministries of Agriculture or Livestock, Local governments, and international sources (WOAH, FAO, DEFRA, EC, etc.), as well as peer-reviewed scientific articles. The team makes every effort to ensure but does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or authenticity of the information. The designation employed and the presentation of material on maps and graphics do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the GSDMR team concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, or sea area or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

Any inquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at SwineGlobal@umn.edu