

# 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



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**Spontaneous  
reporting TOOL**



## Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, August 1 to Monday, September 4, 2023

### Report Highlights

- **First report of ASF in Sweden:** Seven dead boars found in Fagersta - some 124 miles north-west of Stockholm - tested positive for ASF - ([LINK](#))
- **APHIS released a new version of the ASF Red Book**
- **ASF in Italy:** First outbreak in a domestic farm in Lombardy.
- **FMD control in Brazil:** Sao Pablo will become Brazil's seventh state to be declared a non-vaccination FMD disease-free zone.

### Surveillance at Points of Entry

- **The Philippines:** Authorities from Antique province seized over 1100 pounds of illegal pork products coming from African swine fever- (ASF-) positive regions.
- **US point of entry:** CBP found uncertified pork products in the luggage of travelers from Vietnam.

### OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	Fagersta (134 miles northwest of Stockholm), <b>Sweden</b>	9/6	ASF	First report in the country in a dead wild boar
2	Pavia province (Lombardy region), <b>Italy</b>	8/17-8/27	ASF	Three outbreaks in domestic farms - over 200 pigs affected
2	Montagnes, Vallée du Bandama, Bas-Sassandra, <b>Cote D'Ivoire</b>	8/14	ASF	First outbreaks since 2021
2	Salalah province, <b>Oman</b>	8/17	FMD SAT 2	First report of the serotype in the country
1	Jekabpils and Rezekne municipalities, <b>Latvia</b>	8/8 - 8/15	ASF	Two new outbreaks in backyard farms - over 58 pig culled
1	Modrica, <b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	8/1	ASF	Backyard farm - new region in the country
1	Cocoro Island, Palawan province, <b>Philippines</b>	8/25	ASF	Spreads to new province, kills 300 pigs
1	Limpopo province, <b>South Africa</b>	8/30	FMD	38 outbreaks reported as resolved

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.

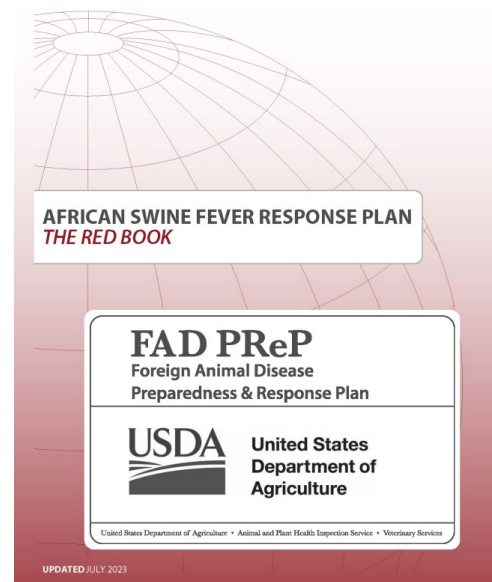
## African Swine Fever

### POLICY BRIEF

#### USA

In July 2023, USDA released an updated version of the African Swine Fever Response Plan, known as *The Red Book*, as a response to the growing threat of ASF spread in the Western Hemisphere. To enhance the United States' preparedness for a potential ASF outbreak, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has undertaken significant measures. These actions include the establishment of an ASF Protection Zone, reinforcement of surveillance and mitigation efforts in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the initiation of new proactive strategies to mitigate and prevent ASF in these territories.

Concurrently, APHIS has accelerated its readiness initiatives across vital domains. This includes the expansion of active ASF surveillance in both domestic pig and feral swine populations, validation of additional diagnostic sample types, expanding laboratory capacity, procuring equipment for the National Veterinary Stockpile to facilitate swine depopulation and disposal, and advancing various supplementary endeavors.



The latest ASF Response Plan has been enhanced with valuable insights derived from policy dialogues, the development of response guidelines, and lessons learned from collaborative exercises involving Federal, State, and Industry stakeholders. This updated edition integrates previous versions with revisions from related materials within the Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PReP). Some key changes include:

- Establishing Protection Zones (PZ) for the U.S. territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands in the Caribbean through meeting international standards and implementing rigorous biosecurity and sanitary measures:** in the event of an ASF outbreak within the PZ, the continental United States maintains the disease-free status. APHIS has also bolstered measures such as movement control, animal identification, and traceability to ensure clear differentiation between animals within the PZ and other populations. The Federal Order (FO) establishing the PZ includes suspending interstate movement of live swine, swine germplasm and placing restrictions along with transit permit requirements on swine products and byproducts from Puerto Rico (PR) and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In support, the APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) agency has utilized the pre-departure program to screen passengers and small parcel cargo from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to the continental U.S. for prohibited swine products. Collaborating with express couriers and the United States Postal Service, PPQ has set up a joint initiative to inspect mail destined for the continental U.S., identifying any prohibited animal or plant products. Moreover, heightened surveillance has been implemented both in the PZ and across the entire country, including wildlife monitoring.
- Implementing US Swine Health Improvement Program:** a pilot initiative funded by APHIS, known as the US Swine Health Improvement Program (US SHIP), aiming to encourage the certification of healthy swine herds with a primary focus on targeting ASF and CSF. It seeks to establish standards centered around biosecurity, traceability, and surveillance principles to enhance the health of American swine while ensuring their protection and certification. The program operates on a voluntary basis, enabling pork producers and packing facilities in participating States to enroll if they meet specified requirements. As of early 2023, the program

has gained traction, with 32 states, including major swine-producing regions, actively engaged. *Currently, more than half of the U.S. swine population, amounting to over 9,000 participants, is enrolled in the program.* Industry stakeholders have demonstrated keen interest in establishing the program as an official USDA initiative via the rulemaking process. As the pilot advances, APHIS is continually evaluating the feasibility of transitioning the program into an official USDA initiative.

- **Development of Meat Harvest, Rendering, and Spray Dried Blood / Plasma Facility Response Plan: designed to address unique response requirements during an ASF outbreak within harvest establishments and related industries. The culmination of the efforts resulted in the creation of three ASF response plans tailored to specific scenarios: 1) [Meat Harvest Facilities in the Free Area with a Contact Premises Status](#), 2) [Meat Harvest Facilities Located within a Control Area without an Infected Premises Status](#), and 3) [Meat Harvest Facilities with an Infected/Positive Premises Status](#) upon the detection of presumptive or confirmed positive swine. Each template serves as a guide for harvest facilities during an ASF response. Additionally, two additional ASF Response plans were formulated for [Off-Site Rendering](#) and [Spray Dried Blood/Plasma](#) facilities. These plans are a crucial industry asset, outlining biosecurity measures to prevent or manage onsite ASF infections. They establish virus elimination standards post-detection and delineate biosecurity practices to ensure business continuity for these facility types.**

The overall updates of the updated preparedness plan recognize current potential pathways for the ASF virus into the United States, particularly concerning the Hispaniola threat. It's important to note that topics like the availability of an ASF vaccine for swine or specific response guidance during an active outbreak may have rapidly evolving statuses.

USDA APHIS is pleased to announce significant updates to ASF response plans for domestic pig and feral swine response. These updates are the result of intensive collaborations with the USDA APHIS ASF Technical Working Group, the ASF Harvest Establishment Working Group, the USAHA Swine Committee, and USDA APHIS Wildlife Services.

The updated materials include a revised ASF Redbook, Harvest Facility Response Plans, Control Area Permit Templates, and responder "Playbooks" for domestic pigs and feral swine. The USDA APHIS response plan and multiple resources are accessible at [USDA APHIS | African Swine Fever \(ASF\)](#).

## UK

To strengthen biosecurity and enhance control over threats, as well as ensure smooth flow of goods, the UK implements new border control measures. **The Border Target Operating Model, aligned with the 2025 Border Strategy, introduces robust security and biosecurity controls, including novel EU import controls and streamlined import processes for global goods, harnessing post-Brexit opportunities. Such measures safeguard against threats like FADs introduction, illegal imports, and bolster trade partner confidence. This model optimizes technology and data to streamline trade processes, adopting a risk-based approach to minimize duplication and paperwork for businesses. As a result, this system is expected to save businesses approximately £520 million annually compared to the initially planned import model for 2022.**

This model confirms the rollout of controls through three key stages:

- **By January 31, 2024:** Health certification will be required for imports of medium-risk animal products, plants, plant products, and high-risk food (and feed) of non-animal origin from the EU.

- **By April 30, 2024:** Documentary and risk-based identity checks, along with physical checks on medium-risk animal products, plants, plant products, and high-risk food (and feed) of non-animal origin from the EU, will begin. Sanitary and Phytosanitary imports from the rest of the world will follow the new risk-based approach.
- **By October 31, 2024:** Safety and Security declarations for EU imports will be enforced, accompanied by a reduced dataset for imports.

Importers and their supply chains should be preparing for the initial milestone and begin preparing for subsequent stages. The UK Government will collaborate with them, ports, and the wider border industry to ensure readiness.

The final model also outlines checks and controls for Irish goods moving directly from Ireland to Great Britain. In line with the Windsor Framework, Northern Ireland businesses will retain unfettered access to Great Britain markets, either directly from Northern Ireland or indirectly through Irish ports. The Border Target Operating Model provides a timeline for the implementation of these controls.

Taking into account potential impacts on food inflation, the Government has developed the model while staying committed to reducing rates. It is estimated that the model's impact on food inflation will be minor, less than 0.2% over three years.

#### **Rolling out the program raising concern among the industry**

The UK government has faced criticism for delaying the implementation of crucial border checks on imports from the European Union (EU) until January 2024. These checks, including sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls, were initially scheduled for October 2023 but have been postponed multiple times. In contrast, the EU has enforced strict SPS controls on UK meat exports since January 2021. The delay has raised concerns about the UK's biosecurity, animal health, and food safety, particularly in relation to diseases like ASF. Industry stakeholders argue that the absence of these controls puts farmers at risk and jeopardizes the country's food security.

The National Pig Association (NPA) warns that the lack of controls exposes the UK pig sector to an increased risk of ASF, which continues to circulate in many countries in Europe. The government cites the need for more time for businesses to adapt to the new controls as a reason for the delay. However, industry groups emphasize the urgency of implementing these measures to prevent the introduction of diseases, such as ASF, which pose a significant threat to the UK's agricultural industry and food security.

## **EUROPE**

In August (08/01/2023 - 08/30/2023), 10 European countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported 1169 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs through the EU Animal Information System, 1.6 times more compared to the previous month (n=740). Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, and North Macedonia did not report further outbreaks on the farms.

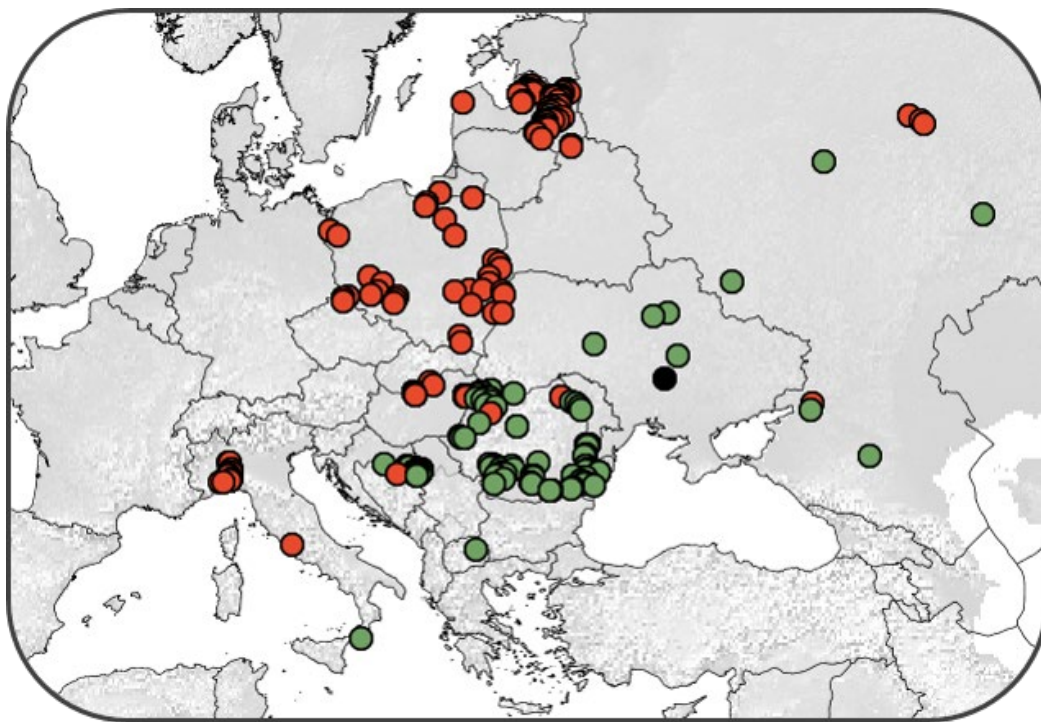
The largest number of outbreaks occurred in Croatia (n=404), Bosnia and Herzegovina (n=313), and Romania (n=252), affecting predominantly small backyard premises, the majority of which contained fewer than 5 pigs, and the largest - 19 pigs in Croatia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina the largest affected farm contained 14 pigs, and in Romania affected backyard premises contained between one and 136 animals. According to FAO EMPRES-i, a total of eight outbreaks were reported in Russia in Amurskaya, Vladimirskaia, Rostovskaya, Kurskaya, Samarskaya Oblasts, Primorskiy, and Stavropolskiy Kray, involving premises containing from one to 80 pigs.



Regarding the wild boar population, 500 outbreaks were reported across 15 countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, and Romania, presenting 1.4 times increase compared to the previous month (n=358). The largest number of outbreaks took place in Latvia (n=196), Poland (n=147), and Germany (n=45).

Distinct variations in the circulating strains of ASF have been observed in Estonia: outbreaks in southern counties are believed to have originated in Latvia and Russia, as they exhibit differences from the ASF strains prevalent in other parts of Estonia. Bosnia and Herzegovina has reported ASF outbreaks primarily along its northern border with Croatia, spanning from Brčko to Banja Luka. However, there is a lack of clarity regarding the specific surveillance strategy employed to detect ASF in wild boar within the country and to assess wild boar populations in the affected region. Russia reported four new outbreaks in Rostovskaya, Nizhegorodskaya oblasts and the Mari El Republic, according to FAO EMPRES-i.

Since the start of the year, 2322 outbreaks have been reported in domestic pigs, a significant increase compared to the same period last year when there were only 324 outbreaks (an approximately sevenfold increase). It's worth noting that three countries - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia - have reported more than 1,600 outbreaks in domestic pigs in just two months (July and August), with most of them occurring in small backyard farms. Additionally, 6076 outbreaks in wild boar (last year n=5092) were reported through the EU ADIS (01/01/2023 - 09/01/2023).



Map 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe (in green: domestic pigs; in red: wild boars): August 1, 2023 - August 30, 2023) (Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#))

### Regional highlights:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina | August 1: first ASF case detected in Modriča.** The outbreak of ASF within the Modriča municipality was verified in the locality of Vranjak. The disease was confirmed in one pig, which was promptly euthanized. Within the next 24 hours, the remaining five animals within this family's household underwent the same procedure, followed by their appropriate interment according to regulations. Jovica Radulović, the Mayor of the Modriča municipality and also the head of the Staff, conveyed that they had notified both the national veterinary inspector and the relevant ministry about the situation. He expressed his

anticipation for the Vranjak area to be designated as infected, leading to a radius of 10 kilometers being demarcated as a potential infection zone.

Meanwhile, ASF in the Bijeljina region has resulted in the euthanizing and proper disposal of **more than 15,000 animals**. Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, through the Agency for Agrarian Payments, allocated a sum surpassing two million marks (equivalent to \$1,108,248) to support the repair of damages and the implementation of measures aimed at controlling and eradicating the disease.

According to the Veterinary Office of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, as of August 7, ASF has been verified on 560 farms in Bosnia and Herzegovina, leading to the euthanasia of 28,784 pigs (since its first report on June 22). Within the Republika Srpska, the virus has been confirmed on 463 farms, resulting in the euthanasia of 26,788 pigs. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the virus has been ascertained on 30 farms, prompting the euthanasia of 196 pigs. In the Brčko District, the virus has impacted 67 farms, necessitating the euthanasia of 1,800 pigs.

- **Latvia | August 8: the seventh ASF outbreak among domestic pigs registered in the country.** An ASF outbreak has been identified among domestic pigs in the Vīpe area of Jēkabpils municipality, resulting in the culling of 58 pigs. This marks the seventh ASF outbreak among domestic pigs this year. The Food and Veterinary Service (PVD) strongly advises swine keepers to adhere to stringent biosecurity measures, including keeping pigs indoors, avoiding contact with wild animals, refraining from feeding pigs with garden produce, and taking precautions with bedding materials. The PVD also emphasizes the importance of promptly contacting a veterinarian if pigs show signs of illness.

Despite control efforts, the disease has now spread to the eighth pig farm in Latvia, with an ASF outbreak confirmed in Nagļi parish, Rēzekne municipality, on August 15th. This brings the total number of outbreaks of domestic pigs this year to eight, affecting various regions, including Gulbene, Madona, Krāslava, Jēkabpils, and Rēzekne (over 269 pigs culled).

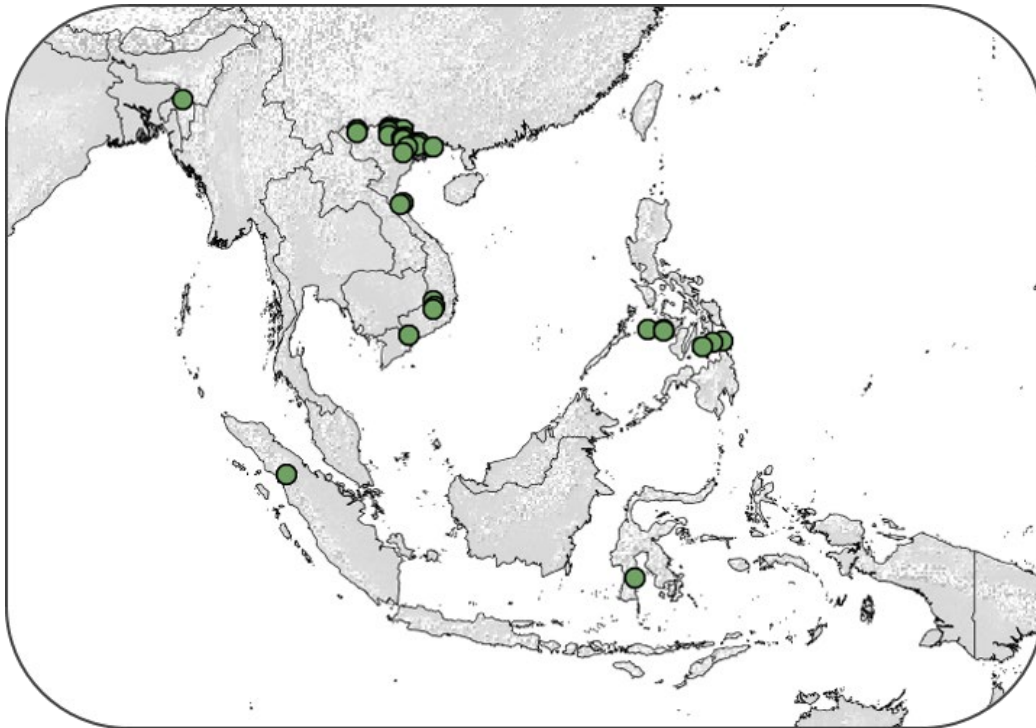
In Kurzeme and East Vidzeme, numerous cases of ASF have been reported in wild boar populations. However, North Latgale has seen a significant decrease in the number of deceased wild boars, with only 23 outbreaks compared to 342 in the same period last year. The number of hunted wild boars submitted to the North Latgale administration has also dropped significantly, from 2,016 in the previous year to 369 this year.

- **Italy| August 17: ASF hits first pig farm in Lombardy - a key area for swine production in the north of Italy.** The disease has been detected on a farm situated in the northern part of Italy, which hosts a significant portion of the country's pig industry. This marks the initial outbreak of ASF in domestic pigs within the northern region. As indicated in a report from WOAH, the presence of the virus was confirmed on a farm located in Lombardy's Pavia province, in close proximity to Montebello della Battaglia village. The farm housed a total of 166 pigs, with 130 of these animals having contracted the virus. All pigs that had not succumbed to the virus were subsequently culled. Despite the claims of officials that the incident was an isolated occurrence and had no connection to other farms, a week later, on August 24 and August 27, new outbreaks were detected on two neighboring farms near the village of Zinasco, approximately 10 miles (16 km) northwest of the initial farm. The first outbreak affected 26 pigs, with 23 of them already deceased when veterinary authorities were alerted. The second outbreak resulted in the death of 31 pigs, with no specific herd size mentioned in the report. **These new outbreaks have raised concerns among regional authorities, particularly regarding delayed reporting by farm owners in one of the cases.** Consequently, stricter regulations for pig movement in Lombardy were implemented starting on August 29. These regulations include clinical examinations, monitoring mortality trends, spleen sampling from recently deceased pigs, and blood sampling. Additionally, within a 10-kilometer radius of the affected area, all pig movements have been prohibited. These testing requirements have not been met with unanimous enthusiasm among Italy's pig producers due to the additional workload they entail.

The initial occurrence of ASF in the country was identified in wild boar populations in early January 2022 in the northern part of the country. Subsequently, the virus has made its presence known in other regions across Italy, namely, Lombardy, Piemonte, Liguria, the outskirts of Rome, Campania, and Calabria.

## ASIA

In August, five countries (India, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Vietnam) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic swine. [South Korea](#) reported new cases in wild boars.



Map 2. African swine fever outbreak distribution in domestic pigs and wild boars in Asia as of August 20, 2023. (Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#) - Data sources: Republic of Korea, Viet Nam: WAHIS & media information, the Philippines: WAHIS & government websites, Indonesia: official database 'isikhnas', Other: WAHIS)

### Regional highlights:

- Myanmar | August 31: Over 50 pigs died due to ASF.** As reported by [a local news outlet](#), in eastern Myanmar's Shan State, more than 50 pigs have succumbed to African swine fever, according to the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department. Following reports of pig deaths, laboratory tests were conducted, leading to restrictions on pig movement in the affected area to prevent further disease spread. The affected regions have been declared disease control zones, with dead pigs being incinerated or buried to mitigate transmission risks. Investigations into the source of the outbreak are ongoing, and the department plans to conduct a 100-day investigation. If no new cases arise during this monitoring period, the area will be declared free of African swine fever. Prior to this, the last ASF outbreak reported in Myanmar occurred in June 2021.
- India | August: Various actions taken to control ASF outbreaks reported in Mizoram, Kerala, and Nagaland States.** In Mizoram, in response to an ASF outbreak in Champhai District's specific area, Khawzawl, on August 10, 2023, local authorities declared it an 'Infected Area.' The Khawzawl District Magistrate has enforced these measures under Section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. To contain ASF within Khawzawl District, comprehensive actions are underway, including pig culling and proper disposal, all supervised by the Competent Authority.



In Kerala-authorities ordered the culling of pigs in two farms in Kannur village, and a 10-kilometer surveillance zone has been established. In addition, the sale or transportation of pork from the affected area has been banned.

In Nagaland- In response to ASF cases across multiple locations in Nagaland's Kohima district, The state's deputy commissioner has issued a comprehensive restrictive order. This order designates Sechü Zubza as an 'Infected Zone,' covering a 1km radius from the affected premises, and establishes a surveillance zone extending 10 km from these premises. The order prohibits pig slaughter within the designated zones, imposes restrictions on pig and piglet import/export in the affected areas, and restricts the transportation of pigs and pork products within specified locations. These stringent measures are to be diligently observed within the identified areas until further notice to contain the ASF outbreak effectively.

- The Philippines | August 25: ASF spreads to Cocoro Island causing 300 swine deaths.**  
 National authorities have reported the further spread of ASF westward to Cocoro Island, located in the Magsaysay municipality of Palawan province. About 300 deaths of domestic pigs have been reported on the island. In response to this alarming situation, the veterinary services on the island have taken measures to prevent further spread of the disease. This outbreak marks the expansion of The ASF crisis, now affecting 68 out of 81 provinces in the Philippines, since the first ASF outbreak in July 2019.

## AFRICA

### Regional highlights:

- South Africa | August 2-18: New outbreaks reported outside ASF control zone.**  
 According to three disease reports sent to WOAHA in August, South Africa is still grappling with new outbreaks of ASF among domestic pig populations outside of the country's ASF control zone.

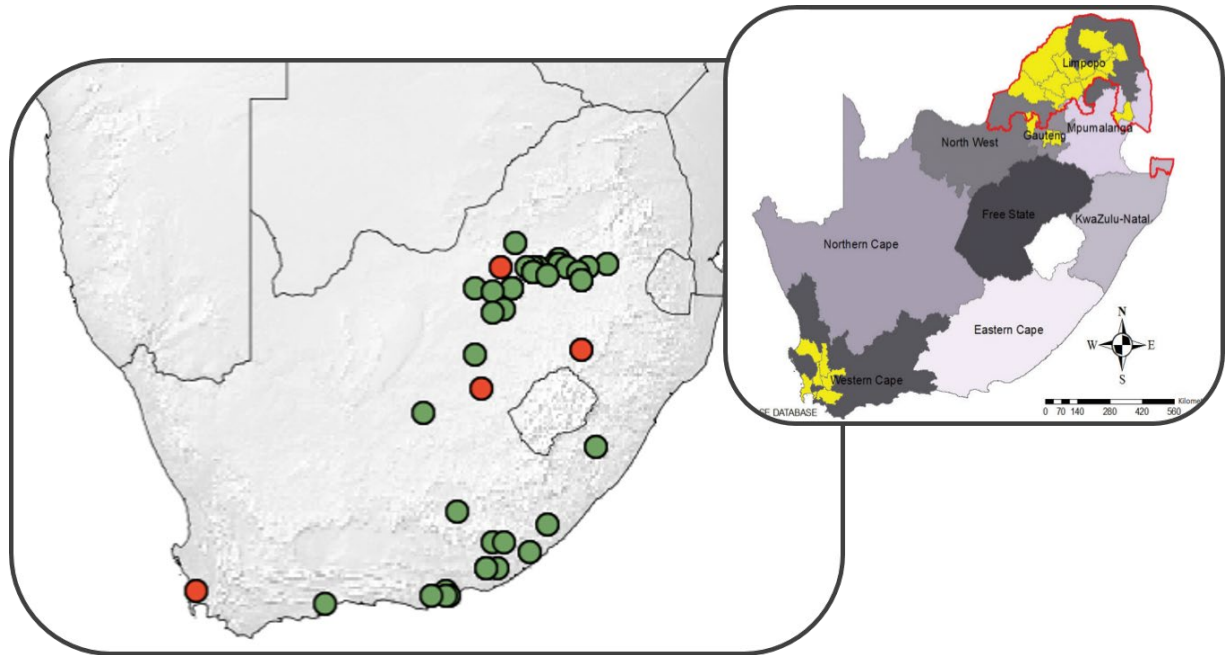
On August 2, an immediate notification was made to WOAHA about an outbreak on a farm in Greater Kokstad, Harry Gwala, [KwaZulu-Natal province](#). This outbreak began on June 7, and it involved 35 reported cases, 35 deaths, and 61 susceptible pigs. The source of this particular outbreak remains uncertain, and the control measure implemented is quarantine. Unfortunately, the outbreak is ongoing.

In a [subsequent report to WOAHA](#) on August 18, another outbreak was reported in the Eastern Cape province. This added to the tally of unresolved outbreaks in this province, bringing the count to 26. The most recent outbreak in Nelson Mandela Bay on July 17 had 32 susceptible pigs, 11 deaths, and 32 cases. To contain it, 21 pigs from this outbreak were culled. These incidents in the Eastern Cape have been documented in areas such as Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan, Mquma Local Municipality, and Makana Local Municipality, which are primarily farming communities. As highlighted by a high-ranking official from the agriculture department, the primary modes of disease transmission are direct contact with infected pigs and the consumption of virus-contaminated food waste. Minimizing the risk involves keeping swine in enclosed pens instead of allowing them to roam freely and refraining from feeding them food waste. Since the initial outbreak in the Eastern Cape in April 2020, there have been a total of 34 confirmed outbreaks, endangering over 19,000 swine, resulting in more than 1,200 cases.

In a separate [follow-up report to WOAHA](#) on August 18, it was reported that there are currently 64 ongoing and unresolved outbreaks in Gauteng and Free State. The most recent of these outbreaks, occurring on August 14 in Westonaria, West Rand, Gauteng province, involved four cases and 19 susceptible domestic pigs. This wave of outbreaks originated on April 15, 2019, and has since led to the deaths of over 15,000 domestic pigs, with over 16,000 cases and more than 63,000 susceptible pigs affected in Gauteng, Free State, and Mpumalanga.

It's important to note that the ASF control zone (Map 3), established in 1935, is a designated area in the northeast of South Africa where ASF is endemic. In this zone, the virus is

maintained in a cycle between warthogs and soft ticks that live in the warthog burrows. Control measures within this area include double fencing around pig farms and a system of pig farm accreditation to prevent the spread of ASF to domestic pigs.



Map 3. Left: Distribution of ASF outbreaks in South African since the start of the year; Right: Location of the ASF control Zone in the northeast of the country (Source: WAHIS; [Mushagalusa, 2019](#)).

- Cote D'Ivoire | August 14: First ASF outbreaks reported since 2021.** On Aug 14, the West African country of [Cote D'Ivoire](#) sent an immediate notification to WOA, reporting three new ASF outbreaks in Vallée du Bandama, Bas-Sassandra, and Montagnes administrative divisions. These outbreaks were confirmed to be due to ASF in mid July 2023, following several reports of deaths in domestic pigs, and have so far led to 549 cases, amongst 599 susceptible pigs, 546 of which died. 47 of the exposed pigs were culled and disposed off while six pigs were slaughtered for commercial use. The source of these outbreaks is believed to be due to legal or illegal introduction of live animals and fomites. National authorities have applied several control measures to curb further spread of ASF, these include stamping out of all at risk animals, zoning, surveillance within and without restricted zones, screening of pigs, quarantine, disinfection and Official destruction of animal products.

## NORTH AMERICA

### Government of Canada Invests in Manitoba Pork Industry to Safeguard Against African Swine Fever

The Government of Canada is investing \$944,340 (approx US\$694,141) in the Manitoba Pork Council through the African Swine Fever Industry Preparedness Program (ASFIPP) to bolster preparedness for the potential entry of African swine fever (ASF) into the country. This funding will support several initiatives, including enhanced control of wild pigs in the province, the development of a comprehensive response plan focusing on animal welfare, disease management, and sector recovery, and the promotion of best biosecurity practices through targeted awareness campaigns. Although ASF has not been detected in Canada, it has spread in other parts of the world, prompting Canada's proactive efforts to protect its pork industry and rural communities.

The ASFIPP was launched in 2022, with a funds pool of \$23.4 million (US\$17.2 million), and aims to prepare Canada's pork industry for the potential arrival of ASF. This funding is vital for projects such as biosecurity enhancements, wild pig management, abattoir retrofits, sector analysis, and ASF-related research. The economic and psychological impact of an ASF outbreak would be severe, making these investments crucial for the industry's stability and long-term viability.

## Surveillance at Points of Entry

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### ASIA

**Philippines | August 16: The provincial government of Antique has seized 500 kilograms of pork and frozen pork meat.** Up until August 4, the Office of the Provincial Veterinarian (ProVet) in Antique has taken possession of 553.909 kilograms of prohibited pork at border checkpoints. In addition to fresh pork, the veterinary quarantine inspectors have apprehended frozen pork items, including bacon, burger patties, embutido (Filipino-style meatloaf), chicharon (skin-on pork belly), ham, tocino (pork bacon), chorizo (pork sausage), longganisa (Filipino sausage without the casing), and sausages.

Furthermore, the veterinary quarantine inspectors have intercepted cooked dishes such as dinuguan (Filipino stew), lechon paksiw (Filipino pork dish made from leftover roast pig), pork adobo (pork slices cooked in soy sauce, vinegar, and garlic), menudo (Filipino pork stew dish with carrots and potato), barbecue, and even items like milk fish or beef that were packed alongside pork. Subsequently, the Antique ProVet disinfected, incinerated, and properly disposed of the seized pork items and pork-related products.

**The US | August 23: Two travelers from Vietnam were stopped at Washington Dulles International Airport, VA, with dry seahorses, dead snakes, an ointment made with snails, medicine with snake oil, and uncertified pork products.** Agricultural experts from the Customs and Border Protection agency confiscated the entire assortment of products and handed them over to inspectors representing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Thailand | August 30: Despite the efforts made by the appropriate authorities, the illegal importation of pork into Thailand persists.** The Department of Internal Trade (DIT) in Thailand is conducting monthly inspections on pork storage facilities to ensure the legitimacy of meat sources and ensure consumer safety. In response to ASF outbreaks and pork smuggling concerns, authorities have heightened inspections across pork-related venues to prevent hoarding and illegal imports. Out of 421 inspected cold rooms, 14 were found in violation, leading to legal action.

## FMD

### ASIA

**Oman | August 17: FMD SAT2 serotype reported for the first time.** This month, Oman reported to WOAHP that a FMD outbreak, which has since been resolved, was attributed to the FMD virus serotype SAT2, a new occurrence in the country. The outbreak began on January 1, 2023, and was successfully managed and resolved by January 20, 2023. This incident occurred in the [Salalah province](#), where a total of 23 cases were reported in domestic cattle. All 5,100 susceptible animals in the affected area were promptly vaccinated.

### AMERICAS

**Brazil | August 18:** In November 2023, São Paulo's cattle ranchers will administer the final round of vaccinations against FMD in the state. This milestone announcement was made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) in a letter sent to São Paulo's Governor, Tarcísio de Freitas.

The decision to waive vaccination comes as the State of São Paulo has successfully met the prerequisites of the National Surveillance Plan for Foot-and-Mouth Disease ([PNEFA](#)). These prerequisites encompass a range of criteria, including:

- the georeferencing of properties with susceptible animals,
- the state's evaluation in the Program for the Evaluation and Improvement of the Quality of Official Veterinary Services (Quali SV),
- progress in PNEFA's Strategic Plan,
- the establishment of an indemnity fund, evaluation of the absence of virus circulation in the herd,
- and the enhancement of physical and personnel structuring within agricultural surveillance units.



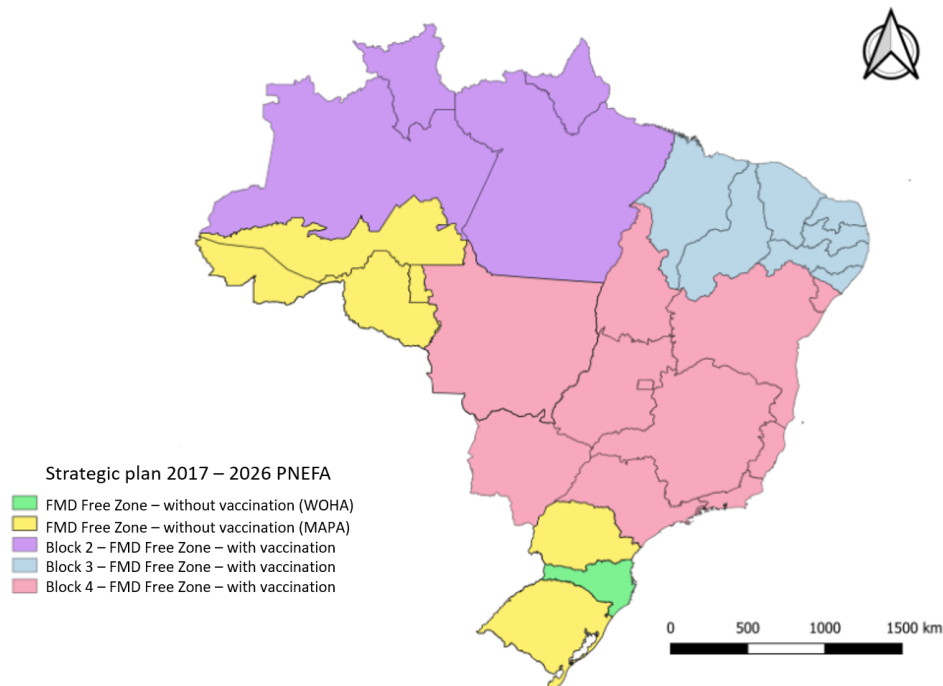
This move toward vaccination suspension is the result of extensive efforts by the Federation of Agriculture and Livestock of the State of São Paulo (FAESP), which has actively worked in partnership with official bodies to educate and guide livestock farmers while advancing the eradication process.

São Paulo has not recorded a case of foot-and-mouth disease for 27 years, a remarkable achievement attributed to the dedication of ranchers who consistently vaccinated animals during campaigns organized by sanitary agencies.

The suspension of vaccination is expected to have immediate economic benefits for producers, as they will no longer need to incur the costs associated with purchasing vaccines and administering them to cattle. After the process of international recognition by WOAHP, it is anticipated that new markets will open up, particularly for countries that require exporters to have the status "free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination." Such markets are likely to offer more lucrative opportunities for exports.

The National Surveillance Plan's primary objective is to declare Brazil a disease-free zone without vaccination by 2026. As of November 2022, MAPA had already suspended immunization in several states. Moving forward, the National Management Team (EGN), an agency linked to MAPA, will decide on the cessation of vaccination in other states like Bahia, Sergipe, Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Maranhão, and Roraima in November this year.

The PNEFA Strategic Plan, developed by the Ministry, has divided the country into blocks composed of states with similar characteristics of animal transit and trade (Map 4).



Map 4. Blocks of the Strategic Plan of the National FMD Surveillance Program (PE/PNEFA).

According to FAESP's schedule, São Paulo will conduct the second stage of vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease in 2023, targeting bovids (cattle and buffaloes) between zero and 24 months of age. Then, starting from May 15, 2024, restrictions on the movement of animals and products will be imposed in states that continue to practice vaccination in Brazil. This measure is essential as the application for international recognition of a free zone without vaccination is expected to be submitted to the WOA in August 2024. Subsequently, a 12-month period without immunization and the absence of vaccinated animals entering these areas will be required, aligning with the Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

## AFRICA

**South Africa | August 30: Thirty-eight FMD outbreaks resolved in Limpopo province.** South African authorities have declared [38 FMD outbreaks](#) in the provinces of Limpopo and Gauteng as resolved. The country sent a final report to WAOH showing that this disease event, which started in March 2021, has finally been resolved. These outbreaks, which were caused by FMDV serotype SAT 3, were responsible for 451 cases and over 93,000 susceptible animals during this time. The disease event was controlled by quarantine, zoning, and movement control. However, in other states ([Northwest and Free State](#)), there still remain unresolved or ongoing outbreaks caused by FMD serotype SAT 3 virus.

**Kenya: Government allocates 254 million USD for foot-and-mouth disease vaccination.** Over the next five years, the Kenyan government plans to allocate Sh37 billion (approximately \$254 million US) for a comprehensive vaccination program aimed at protecting the country's cattle population from the highly contagious FMD. Collaborating with partners providing both financial and technical support, this initiative seeks to address the long-standing challenges posed by FMD. Foot and mouth disease not only endangers livestock markets but also leads to animal deaths, substantial treatment expenses, and lost production, thus impacting the economy and livelihoods. With the livestock sub-sector contributing significantly to Kenya's GDP and employment opportunities, tackling FMD is critical to safeguarding this vital sector, especially in arid and semi-arid regions where the majority of livestock are located.

Kenya's cattle population, which is part of a diverse livestock sector, plays a pivotal role in the country's agricultural and economic landscape. In 2021, cattle production alone generated Sh103.5 billion (\$707 million USD), with the overall livestock sector valued at Sh161.6 billion (\$1.1 billion US).



Nevertheless, the livestock sector faces multifaceted challenges, including drought, diseases like FMD, and inadequate infrastructure. The government aims to combat FMD by targeting an 80% vaccination coverage of the cattle population, particularly focusing on pastoral counties where animal movements are high. The cost of the vaccine, currently at Sh500 (\$3.40 US) per animal, is subsidized by the government to ensure affordability and accessibility. Cooperation between the government and the private sector is seen as crucial in successfully delivering and managing the vaccination program to protect Kenya's livestock and its economy from the costly impact of FMD.

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### Recurrent reports reviewed

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 DEFRA - [Animal conditions international monitoring reports](#)  
 CAHSS - [CEZD Weekly Intelligence Report](#)  
 European commission - [ADIS disease overview](#)

### EUROPE

[African swine fever in Europe](#)  
**Bosnia and Herzegovina**  
[More than Fifteen Thousand Animals were eutanized due to African Swine Fever](#)  
[African plague in Modriča | Info](#)  
[Over 28 Thousand Pigs were eutanised in BiH](#)  
**Latvia**  
[Swine fever detected on another farm in Latvia](#)  
[Another outbreak of swine fever detected in Latvia](#)  
**Italy**  
[ASF Italy: First farm in the north tests positive](#)  
[ASF Italy: 2 more farms infected in the north](#)  
**UK**  
[New border controls to protect the UK against security and biosecurity threats and ensure smooth flow of goods](#)  
[Government confirms fifth delay to EU import checks, prompting ASF warnings](#)  
[Pig disease warning after EU import checks delayed for fifth time](#)  
[UK pushes back border controls on EU goods again](#)

### ASIA

**Myanmar**  
[ASF in Myanmar](#)  
**India**  
[ASF control in Mizoram](#)  
[ASF control in Kerala](#)  
[ASF control in Nagaland](#)  
**The Philippines**  
[New ASF outbreaks in Cocoro, Philippines](#)

### AFRICA

**South Africa**  
[ASF outbreaks outside the control zone- Kwazulu-Natal](#)  
[ASF outbreaks Eastern Cape](#)  
[ASF outbreaks in Gauteng and Free State](#)  
**Cote D'Ivoire**  
[First ASF outbreaks since 2021](#)

### NORTH AMERICA

### USA

[Traveler stopped at Dulles airport with 77 dry seahorses, 5 dead snakes](#)  
**Canada**  
[Nearly \\$1M invested in ASF planning](#)

### ASIA

**The Philippines**  
[500 kilos of pork, frozen pork meat seized in Antique](#)  
**Thailand**  
[Pork smuggling continues despite suppression efforts](#)

### Foot-and-mouth disease

#### ASIA

**Oman**  
[FMD SAT 2 in Oman](#)  
**South Africa**  
[FMD outbreaks in South Africa](#)  
**Kenya**  
[Gov't allocates funds for FMD vaccination](#)  
[Mozambique and Zimbabwe joint hands to fight FMD](#)

#### SOUTH AMERICA

**Brazil**  
[FMD Vaccine](#)  
[FMD Vaccine 2](#)

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