Background

African Swine Fever (ASF) is reported as the first outbreak in China since August 2018, the disease has spread to Mongolia and came across South East Asia through Vietnam since February 2019. Over three million of pigs was culled to control the disease over 63 Vietnamese provinces. ASF is almost 100% fetal and highly contagious haemorrhagic viral disease of domestic and wild pigs, which is responsible for serious economic and production losses. AFS is a non-zoonoses transboundary animal disease that have report in several regions in Asia, Europe and Africa. It is caused by a large DNA virus of the Asfarviridae family. Although signs of ASF and classical swine fever (CSF) may be similar, the ASF virus is unrelated to the CSF virus. ASF is a disease listed in the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code and must be reported to the OIE.

Mode of transmission:

• Direct contact with infected domestic or wild pigs;

• Indirect contact, through ingestion of contaminated material (e.g. food waste, feed, or garbage) contaminated fomites, or biological vectors (soft ticks of the genus Ornithodoros) where present.
From the beginning of October Thai Department of Livestock Development has designated 24 provinces as surveillance area for “African Swine Fever”. Limited to movement of pigs and wild boars as well as carcasses, semen or embryo. Thai government was announced the high alert since the outbreak of African swine fever happened in Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia. 200 pigs were culled as preventative action after two pigs died mysteriously in the Northern Province of Chiang Rai, 20km from the Myanmar border.

African swine fever is nearly 100% fatal to pigs and highly contagious with no vaccine, though not harmful to humans. It was first detected in Asia last August in China, wiping out nearly 40% of pigs in the world's largest pork producer.

**Actions Taken**

1. Affected countries, application of strict sanitary and biosecurity practice would be the best preventive measure. The infected animal should be euthanized.

2. ASF may be suspected based on clinical signs but confirmation must be made with laboratory tests, particularly to differentiate it from classical swine fever (CSF)
3. Currently there is no approved vaccine for ASF

4. ASF is not a risk to human health.

**ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS –**

**Severity ranking of the concerns effect in the ASEAN region.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>Issues identified</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Swine Fever</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>The national authorities have reached the affected area.</td>
<td>The ACMM keep on monitoring and update medical information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**

R: Severe Situation: Urgent intervention required.

Y: Situation of concern: Surveillance or assistance may or may not require, intensive monitoring

G: Relative normal situation or local Government can cope with the crisis, monitoring and no action required.

N/A: Lack of/unreliable data: Further assessment required.

**ACMM Recommendations,**

According to the circumstances, the ACMM is monitoring the situation closely for providing update information to member countries.

**References:**

1. https://www.oie.int