



African Swine Fever in Thailand

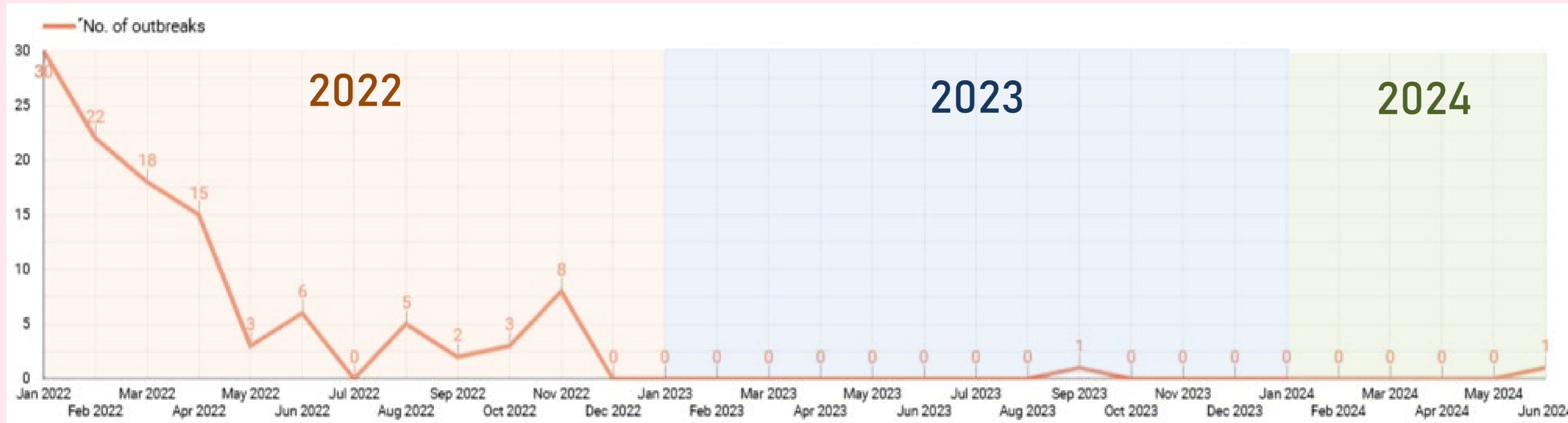
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ASF SITUATION

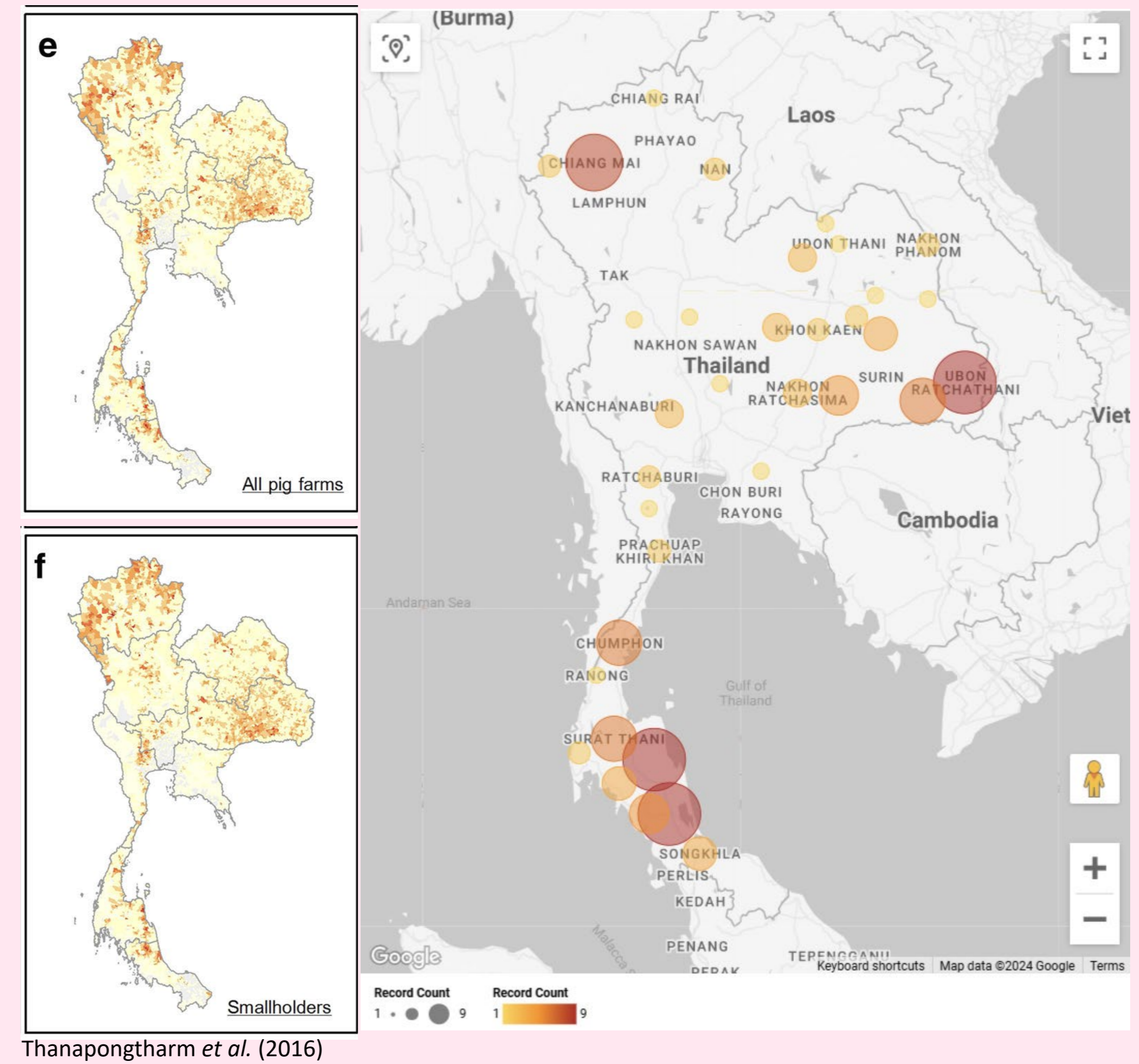
Temporal patterns of ASF in Thailand



Between 2022 and 2024, a total of 114 outbreaks were reported across 35 provinces, as illustrated on the map. In 2023 and 2024, sporadic cases were observed in smallholder pig farms. These incidents were associated with a traditional tribal festival during which villagers slaughtered backyard pigs as part of their celebrations.

Spatial patterns of ASF in Thailand

35 out of 77 Provinces



ASF PREVENTION & CONTROL MEASURES

Infected Premise (IP)

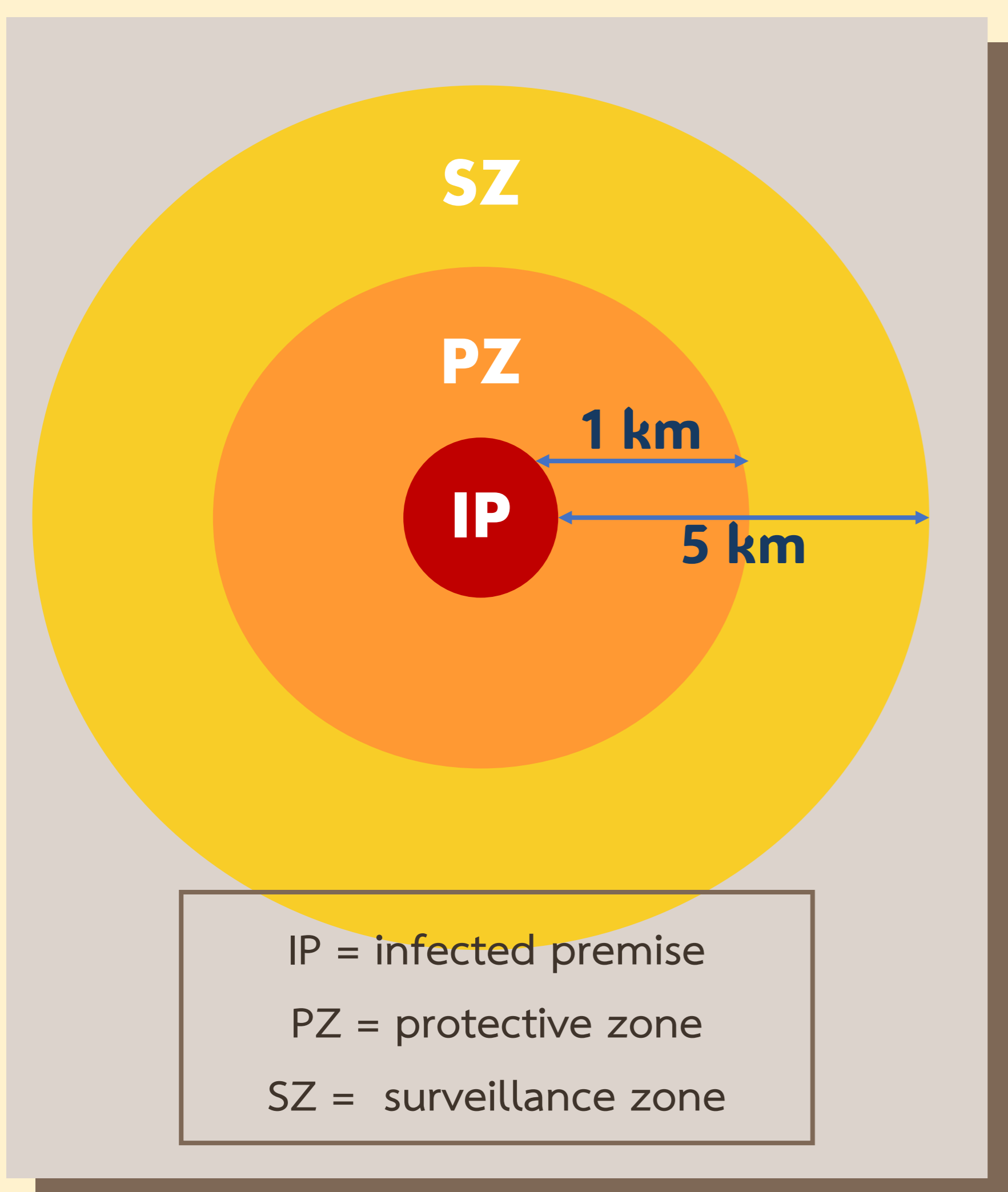
- ✓ Quarantine and Segregation
- ✓ Destruction of Affected Animals
 - Backyard farms (≤ 50 pigs) and small farms (> 50 pigs but ≤ 500 pigs) must destroy all pigs
 - Medium farms ($\leq 5,000$ pigs) and large farms ($> 5,000$ pigs) destroy the pigs in batch that test positive.
- ✓ Intensive Surveillance and Slaughterhouse Policies
- ✓ Control of Movement
- ✓ Disease Investigation and Situation Assessment
- ✓ Reporting and Monitoring

Protective Zone (PZ)

- ✓ Clinical surveillance in the area (1 km.)
If pigs are found to be sick or dead abnormally, or if they meet the definition of the disease, take immediate action to control the disease.

Surveillance Zone (SZ)

Disease surveillance extends to active searching by visiting farmers. Any abnormalities found during these visits require sample collection for confirmation.



CONSTRAINTS & SOLUTIONS

Insufficient manpower



Strong commitment and active involvement of the private sector in developing vaccines and strengthening disease surveillance programs

Low biosecurity practices in small holders



Encourage farmers to improve their farm biosecurity from low biosecurity practices to basis GFM (Good Farming Management).



Illegal movement



Strengthening the border control through strong collaboration with other relevant agencies.

