



The 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of APHCA



Food and Agriculture  
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United Nations

# Country Report on African Swine fever – Philippines



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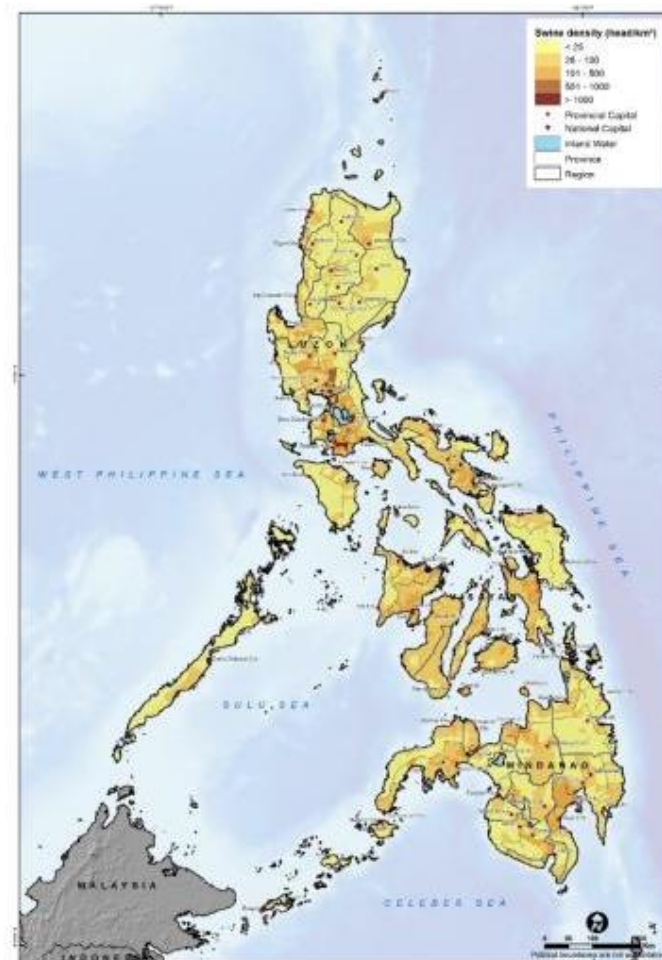
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## Background: Swine Sector

- Still prevalently small-scale, but remains a vital source of economic growth.
- An important source of animal protein and demand for pork has historically been increasing with an annual per capita consumption of 15.07 kg.
- Social inclusion - 64% of the 12.5 million swine inventories in 2016 were produced by backyard or smallholder producers
- A 260 B industry (including allied industries-estimate can be as high as 400 B)





## Cost to Control the Disease (Indemnification)

| Backyard Swine<br>Population Affected | Cost of Control |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1%                                    | 412,750,000     |
| 5%                                    | 2,063,750,000   |
| 10%                                   | 4,127,500,000   |
| 20%                                   | 8,255,000,000   |
| 50%                                   | 20,637,500,000  |
| 70%                                   | 28,892,500,000  |
| 80%                                   | 33,020,000,000  |
| 90%                                   | 37,147,500,000  |
| 100%                                  | 41,275,000,000  |

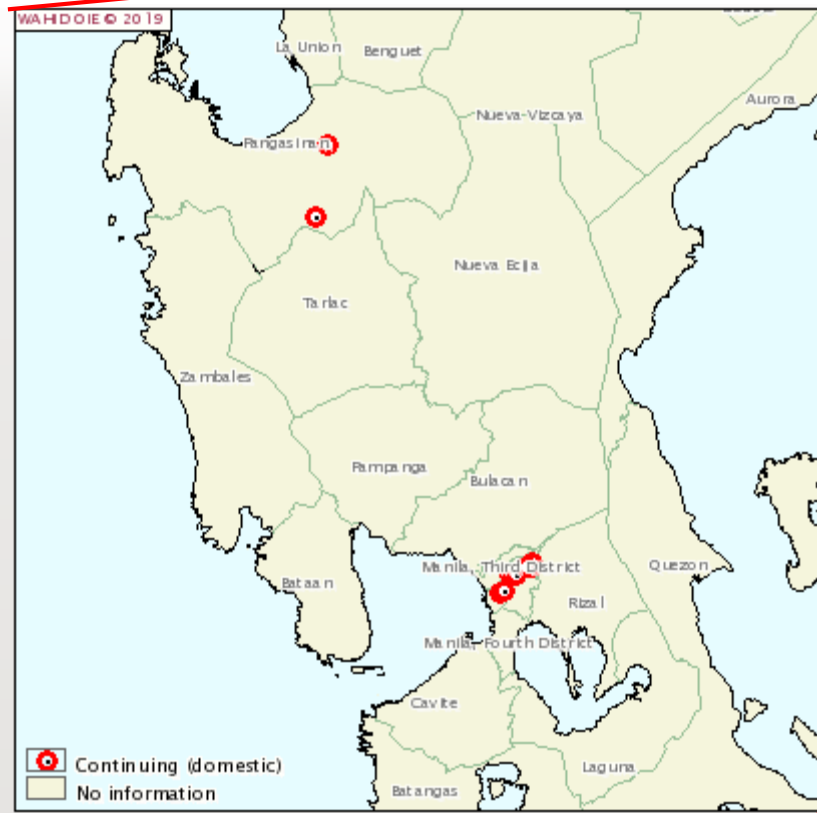
### Assumptions:

- Total swine population: **12.7M heads**;
- Swine population under backyard farming: **65%** or **8.255M heads**
- Cost to control disease per animal: **Php5000**  
(*updated per Cabinet Meeting agreement*)

**\$1.00 = Php 51.00**



# ASF Affected Areas



Submitted to OIE as of October 30, 2019



# DEPOPULATION UPDATE (SUMMARY)

| Region            | Province     | Total<br>Depopulated ( <i>as<br/>of 30 Oct 2019</i> ) | Number of<br>affected<br>municipalities |
|-------------------|--------------|---|---|
| <b>NCR</b>        | Metro Manila | 4954  | 3                                       |
| <b>Region IVA</b> | Rizal        | 8052  | 3                                       |
| <b>Region IVA</b> | Cavite       | 1260  | 1                                       |
| <b>Region I</b>   | Pangasinan   | 480   | 2                                       |
| <b>Total</b>      |              | <b>14746</b>  |   |

## Impact of ASF on the Industry/Market



- Loss actual income to farmers, traders, and small holder processors (home made) of pork products
- Low consumption of pork – low demand, loss potential income (esp. Christmas season)
- Movement restrictions may increase expense, and therefore prices
- Increase demand in other commodities like chicken- may increase prices



## Estimated Losses due to ASF

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| No. of pigs not sold per day: | 3000                                      |
| Price per pig:                | 10,000                                    |
| Total per day:                | 30,000,000                                |
| Total per month:              | 900,000,000 (almost 1B)<br><b>(\$18M)</b> |

### Assumptions

\* 3000 heads are not sold in the market; Price/head is 10,000





## Estimated Losses due to ASF

| Losses   | Income loss per head* | No. of Heads | Total                            | In 30 Days                                 |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Direct Losses</b>                           |                       |              |                                  |  |
| <b>Pigs</b>                                    | 8,000                 | 50,000       | 400,000,000                      | 400,000,000                                |
| <b>Indirect Losses</b>                         |                       |              |                                  |  |
| <b>Profit per head (farmer)</b>                | 1,200                 | 5,000        | 6,000,000                        | 180,000,000                                |
|  | 600                   | 5,000        | 3,000,000                        | 90,000,000                                 |
| <b>Profit per head (trader)</b>                | 2,000                 | 5,000        | 10,000,000                       | 300,000,000                                |
| <b>Profit per head (vendor)</b>                | 500                   | 5,000        | 2,500,000                        | 75,000,000                                 |
| <b>Value adding (small, local processors )</b> | 800                   | 500          | 400,000                          | 12,000,000                                 |
| <b>Feed cost per day of overstay</b>           | 24                    | 5000         | 120,000                          | 3,600,000                                  |
| <b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>                            |                       |              | <b>\$19.2M</b><br><b>\$17.3M</b> | <b>970,600,000</b><br><b>(880,000,000)</b> |



## Cross-cutting Issues

1. **“self-slaughtering practice”**
2. **“predatory trading”**- driving farm gate prices down-and buying cheap to sell high in the wet markets
3. Consumers who refuse to heed government advise to buy from NMIS certified meat sellers who have MIC
4. **Social issue anchored on poverty**- hog raising using swill as feed cost is prohibitive
5. **Political** – unilateral issuances of LGUs against guidelines from national technical agencies
6. **Economic** - access to available products impacts prices and implications on jobs



## Actions Taken

1. Elevated quarantine measures in place
2. Field surveillance
3. Serological surveillance (samples are collected for laboratory testing) as part of forward strategy
4. Awareness campaign for farmers and consumers
5. Issuance of relevant guidelines/ Orders



# Forward Strategies

1. Creation of a National ASF Task Force
2. Elevation of “forward strategy” particularly on serological surveillance
3. Support program to affected backyard hog raisers (collaboration with other Department)
4. Close collaboration with other agencies for an institutionalized approach to risk factors (i.e. border inspections)
5. Zoning





## Conclusions and Recommendations

- 'people-driven' disease (social, political and economic dimensions)
- swill feeding must be stopped
- cases must be filed
- municipal down the village level- crucial responsibility in reporting and animal movement check
- public awareness on food safety rules
- **ASF control is a responsibility of every individual**



## Highlights of the 1<sup>st</sup> NASFTF Meeting and resolutions requested

- Release of funds for indemnification
- Agreement of all concerned to finalize Task Force arrangement (final comments to be sent to DA)
- Agreement with DOH-FDA to deputize DA-BAI/NMIS on inspection of food products in ports of entry/ cold storage facilities
- Agreement with BOC and DA to regularize current inspection arrangement on border inspections (1<sup>st</sup> Border).
- For long term arrangement, BOC to support DA in requesting PPA to establish a Designated Cold Examination Area (DCEA) for a 100% inspection of agriculture products





- For DSWD to work closely with DA to support affected farmers on recovery program. TESDA can be tapped.
- BOQ to coordinate with BOC
- DOH request for coordinated announcements with DA on ASF; need for unified messages; Bulletins to include updates on the zoning plan.
- Comments on Zoning Plan



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Thank you very much for your kind attention....



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*"A food-secure Philippines with prosperous farmers and fisherfolk"*

