

PHÓ THỦ TƯỚNG CHIẾN PHŨ TRUYỀN DINH DƯỠNG

Phòng chống dịch bệnh là nhiệm vụ của cả hệ thống chính trị

Xây dựng cơ chế hỗ trợ và tổ chức thực hiện việc thu mua, giết mổ lợn và cấp lợn giống

Thanh lập ngay các đoàn công tác liên ngành đến các địa phương để kiểm tra, điều đốc việc tổ chức phòng, chống dịch bệnh

Cả phạm vi an cư tại trong việc huy động các lực lượng như dân quân, thanh niên để giám sát và báo huy động để làm bị bệnh

Không để xảy ra tình trạng vứt xác lợn ra sông, ao, tiêu hủy không đảm bảo môi trường

Cả chính sách hỗ trợ phù hợp, khả thi cho người chăn nuôi và doanh nghiệp có lợn bị tiêu hủy

Ban hành văn bản chỉ đạo, hướng dẫn việc giết mổ lợn trong vùng dịch

Thành lập và xây dựng 5 trạm kiểm dịch quốc gia

Đẩy mạnh tái cấu trúc ngành chăn nuôi trong đó có chăn nuôi lợn

Đẩy mạnh việc đầu tư, xây dựng các chuỗi sản xuất, sản phẩm chăn nuôi bảo đảm an toàn dịch bệnh, an toàn thực phẩm

29 tỉnh/thành có dịch tả lợn châu Phi

Tính số lợn bệnh và lợn chết từ 12/5/2018 đến 12/5/2019: 1.220.488 con

Tính đến ngày 12/5/2019, dịch tả lợn châu Phi đang xảy ra tại 2.296 xã, 204 huyện của 29 tỉnh, thành phố.

Đang cho ý, đi có 29 xã thuộc 12 tỉnh có dịch bệnh đã qua 30 ngày không xảy ra dịch tại phát sinh lợn bệnh.

1 Bắc Giang
2 Bắc Kạn
3 Bắc Ninh
4 Bình Phước
5 Cao Bằng
6 Điện Biên
7 Đồng Nai
8 Hà Nam
9 Hà Nội
10 Hải Dương
11 Hải Phòng
12 Hòa Giang
13 Hòa Bình
14 Hưng Yên
15 Khánh Hòa
16 Lai Châu
17 Lạng Sơn
18 Nam Định
19 Nghệ An
20 Ninh Bình
21 Phú Thọ
22 Quảng Ninh
23 Quảng Trị
24 Sơn La
25 Thái Bình
26 Thái Nguyên
27 Thanh Hóa
28 Vĩnh Phúc
29 Yên Bái

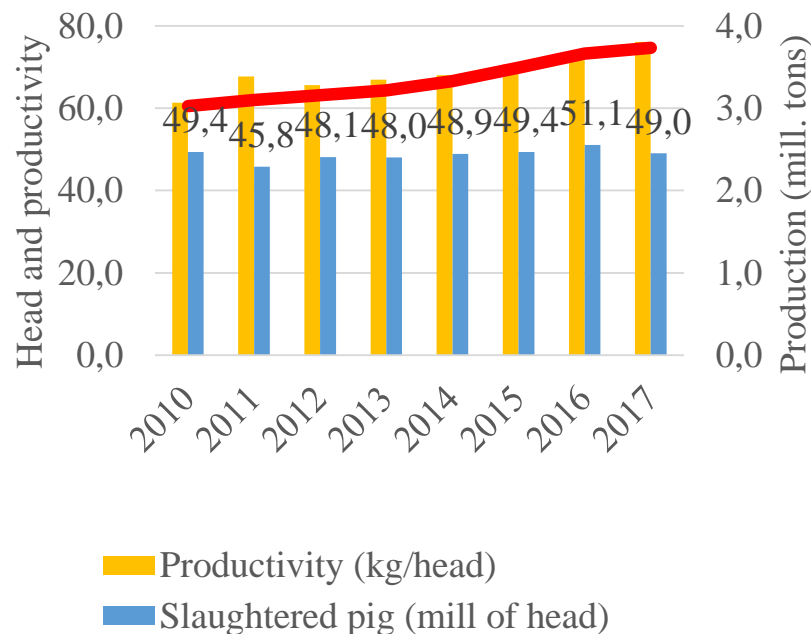
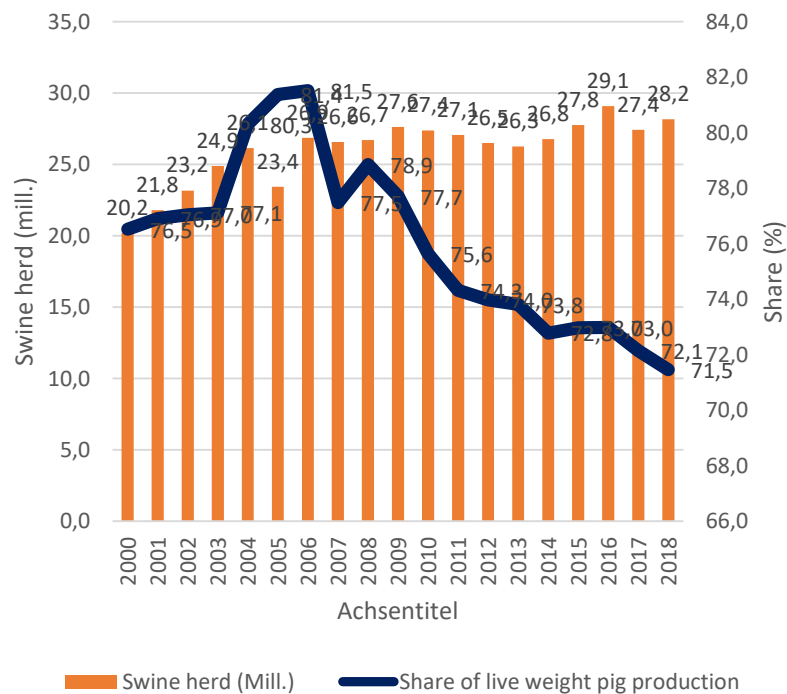
Quảng Trị
Quảng Ngãi

TTXVN

Beijing, 1-4 July 2019

Importance of pig sector

- > 70% in total live weight output of meat of Vietnam
- 60% in total production value of the livestock sector
- Income for rural HHs (>2.4 millions of swine farmers)



ASF spreading

- 19 Feb: first outbreak is confirmed
- 19 March: 23 provinces in Northern and Northern Central
- 20 March: first farm of 4500 pigs is infected
- 17 June: 58/63 provinces; some provinces do not have outbreak in last 30 days
- 6 June: reappeared in 15 provinces

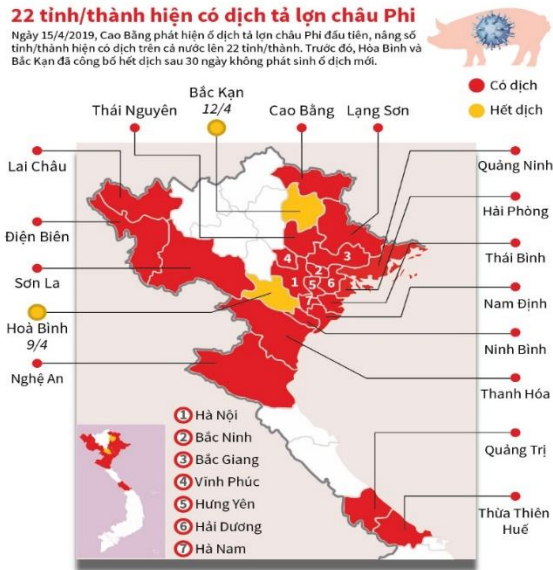
	1 Feb	19 Mar	12 May	3 June	17-Jun
No. culled pig (million head)		0.07	1.2	2.2	2.6
No. infected provinces	1	23	29	52	58
No. infected district		91	204	337	429
No. infected commune		476	2296	3508	4180

Spreading

- Spreading from North to South
- Most small scale households producers

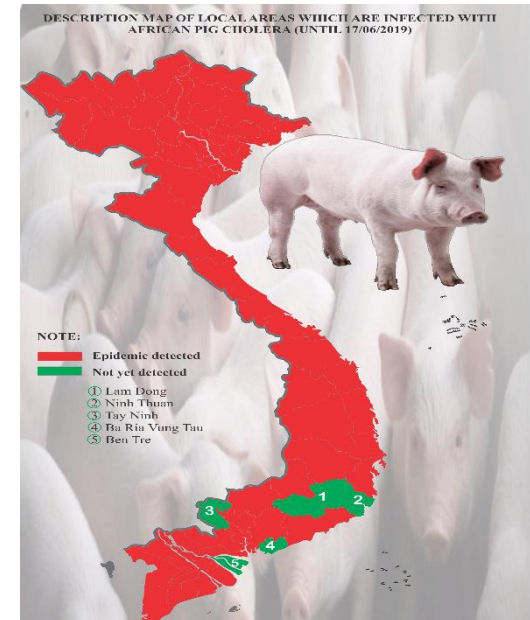
22 tỉnh/thành hiện có dịch tả lợn châu Phi

Ngày 15/4/2019, Cao Bằng phát hiện ổ dịch tả lợn châu Phi đầu tiên, nâng số tỉnh/thành hiện có dịch trên cả nước lên 22 tỉnh/thành. Trước đó, Hòa Bình và Bắc Kạn đã công bố hết dịch sau 30 ngày không phát sinh ổ dịch mới.



Nguồn: TTXVN

<https://infographics.vn/>



Channels for reaching and spreading

- Trade, transportation, and consumption of pigs and pork products smuggled, suspected of being smuggled, or those without clear origins;
- Transport vehicles and tourists travelling to Vietnam; habit of carrying food containing pork;
- Imports of contaminated feed from ASF-infected countries
- Practice of feeding leftovers/swill from restaurants to pigs
- Trade, transportation, consumption of infected pig and pork
- Farmers dumped carcasses in insecurity locations (lake, river)
- Unusual weather conditions (humid and drizzly weather)

Actions

- Drastic measures; mobilized “whole political system”; “As fighting against enemies”; Transparency
- Established national steering committee for prevention and control on March 21 2019;
- Issued National action plan for ASF Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Prime Minister, Vice prime minister organized some meeting with 63 provinces to discuss the measures;
- Usually visit sites, mobilizes all resources (domestic and international) to contain the outbreak
- Issued Action Plan for combating ASF in June 4 2019
- Issued several guidance on raising, transportation, slaughtering, trading

Actions

- **Communication**

- Inform the public of disease: spreading; preventive measure,...
- Encourage consumer not to boycott pork products that are safe, non-infected and processed hygienically
- Supporting policies

- **Timely detection and treatment of infected pigs**

- Active monitoring; mobilizing local human resource
- Training for workforce involving in treatment of infected pig;
- Control transportation and slaughtering
- Absolute application of measures for hygiene, disinfection (farms, villages, roads, vehicle)

Actions

- **Management of slaughtering and marketing**
 - Closer monitoring to combat the smuggling, selling, and gifting of swine, pork and pork products of unclear origin.
 - Guidance on slaughter of pigs and consumption of pig products
 - + *Directing the transport of pigs from to slaughter facilities;*
 - + *Pre- and post-cleaning and disinfecting of pig collection facilities and vehicles*
 - + *Testing for ASF before transportation to slaughter facilities*
 - + *quarantine certificates for the movement of animals out of affected provinces*
 - Ban pork and pork product import from ASF infected countries
 - Tightly control border gate, people and transport vehicles entering Vietnam from ASF affected countries

Actions

- **Guidance for livestock producers**
 - Application of measures on hygiene, disinfection;
 - Not use leftovers/swill for pigs
 - Promoting application of biosecurity measures;
 - Promoting not to restocking when disease happening
 - Instruction on not to dump in insecurity locations

Actions

- **Financial support for producer**
 - 80% of market price for infected pigs of small producers
 - 30% of market price for infected pigs of companies
 - 22 US\$/pig of grandparent generation and higher
 - Providing sterilization chemicals
- **International cooperation**
 - Regular update of ASF situation to FAO, OIE
 - Seeking support and assistance
- **Research and production of ASF vaccine**

Challenges for ASF control

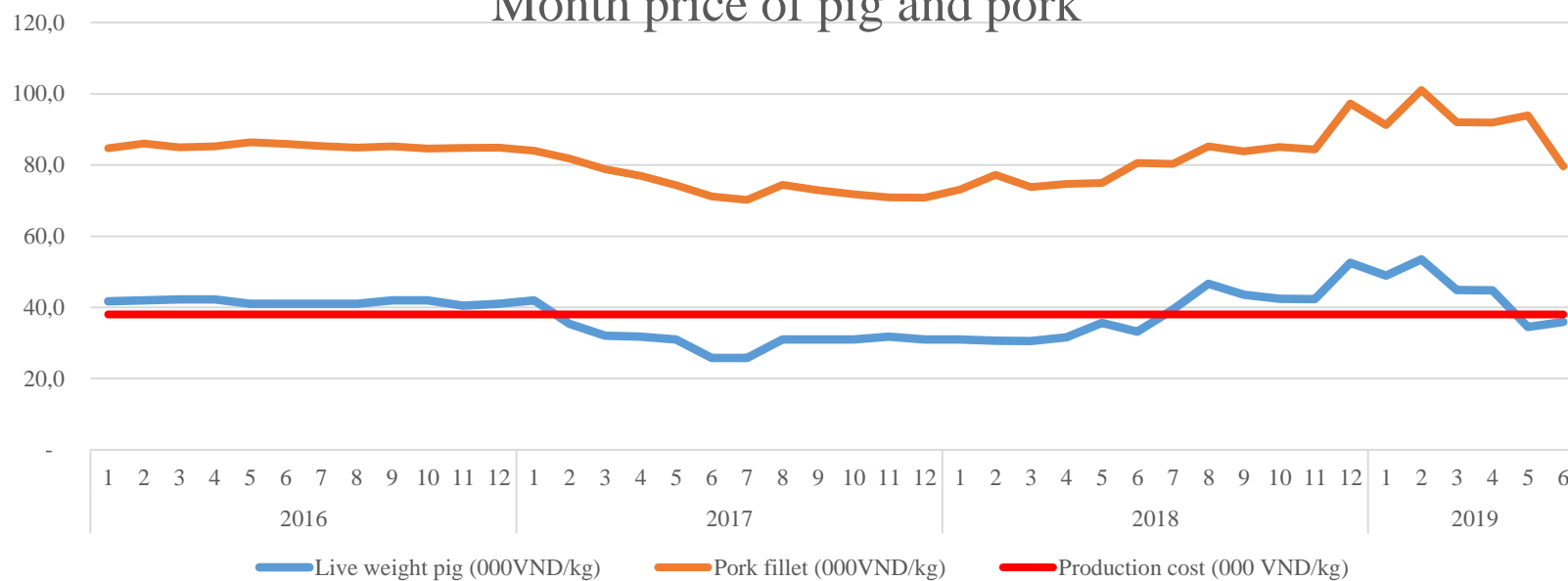
- High resistance of ASF virus;
- No vaccine or treatment for ASF at this time
- Lack of human resource for guidance, training, monitoring, inventory of infected pigs, treatment of infected pigs and infected farms/areas
- Lack of awareness of the threat of spreading ASF: farmers tried to sell off ASF infected pig or pigs suspected of ASF infection; farmers use infected pigs as food for other animals; dumped carcasses
- Fail to strictly comply with preventive measures, recommended cleaning, disinfecting guideline, report suspected ASF infection to competent authorities.
- Restocking when higher price of pigs
- Lack of financial resources: GoV advanced \$51.5 million to infected provinces

Impact

- 2.6 mill. culled pigs, 9% of inventory
- Pork price reduced as consumers boycott
- Lack of pork in next time due to not restocking
- **Reduced pig farmers**, impacting income, livelihood of rural people
- Can not export
- Pork import: increase in volume and import prices
 - 4 first months of 2019: imported pork of 23.58 US\$ millions, 6.7 time of same period in 2018.
 - Prices of import pork increase 5-15%.

Domestic Price

Month price of pig and pork



Swine development plan

- Decrease live pig output from 72.7% (2016) to 68.2% (2020) and remained at 60-65% in 2030.
- Maintaining sows herd from 3.0 - 3.5 million and pig herd from 28.5 - 30.5 million.
- Production organization: Large farm; rising in epidemic-free areas; promoting integrated value chains
- Biosecurity measure
- Development poultry and cattle

THANK YOU!



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