





Standing Group of Experts on ASF in Europe

under the GF-TADs umbrella

23rd meeting (SGE ASF-23)

18-19 September 2024

ASF SITUATION from 1st September 2023 to 31st August 2024

[North Macedonia]

Short overview – ASF in domestic pigs in period form 2022-2024/1

- The first ASF case in domestic pigs in North Macedonia was confirmed on 7th January 2022 in 2 backyard farms. In total, 45 outbreaks were occurred until the end of 2022.
- During the active and passive surveillance as well and in post outbreaks surveillance in 2022 and 2023, a total of 7914 domestic pig were tested for ASF. Samples were taken from dead and suspicions animals. Also, sampling was carried out at the slaughterhouse for active surveillance as well for post outbreak surveillance.



Short overview – ASF in domestic pigs in period form 2022-2024/2

- In 2024, the incidence of ASF in the domestic pig population—specifically, 3 ASF outbreaks (2 backyard farms and 1 illegal disposal)—decreased compared to 2022 and 2023 (43 outbreaks in 2022, 17 in outbreaks in 2023).
- Remark: In period September 2022 January 2024 the stamping out policy have been carried out only in affected farms and as well in farms with confirmed epidemiological link.
- However, during the implementation of eradications program in 2024, the total number of safe disposal 13 (dead) pigs decreased compared to 2022 and 2023 (9800 killed and safe disposal pigs in 2023, 3450 killed and safe disposal pigs in 2022).



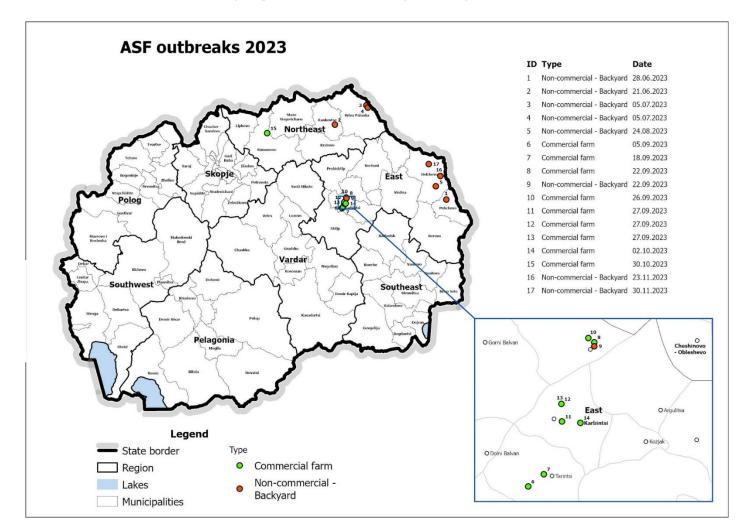
ASF surveillance in domestic pigs 2022

Number	Region ^(a)	Holding type (indicate for commercial and non- commercial)	Number of holdings (sampled under 2022 programme)	Total Number of animals sampled	Active surveillance Number of animals sampled	Passive surveillance Number of animals sampled	Number of positive holdings
	Vardar	Commercial	21	517	294	223	0
1.		Non-commercial	3	21	21	0	0
2	East	Commercial	25	2256	1998	258	4
2.		Non-commercial	136	582	216	366	31
3.	Southwest	Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
J.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Southeast	Commercial	1	144	0	144	0
٠.		Non-commercial	2	4	0	4	0
	Pelagonia	Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
5.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
_	Polog	Commercial	3	233	0	233	0
6.		Non-commercial	2	3	0	3	0
7.	Northeast	Commercial	10	991	990	1	1
		Non-commercial	131	298	158	140	9
8.	Skopje	Commercial		0	0	0	0
٥.		Non-commercial	1	1	0	1	0
TOTAL			335	5050	3677	1373	45

ASF surveillance in domestic pigs 2023

Number	Region ^(a)	Holding type (indicate for commercial and non- commercial)	Number of holdings (sampled under 2022 programme)	Total Number of animals sampled	Active surveillance Number of animals sampled	Passive surveillance Number of animals sampled	Number of positive holdings
	Vardar	Commercial	6	650	557	93	0
1.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
2	East	Commercial	6	1107	458	649	10
2.		Non-commercial	9	13	1	12	3
3.	Southwest	Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
J.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Southeast	Commercial	1	7	0	7	0
4.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
	Pelagonia	Commercial	0	О	0	0	0
5.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
_	Polog	Commercial	1	250	0	250	0
6.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Northeast	Commercial	20	1004	999	5	1
7.		Non-commercial	7	14	11	3	3
0	Skopje	Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
8.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			50	3045	2026	1019	17

Outbreaks in domestic pigs – country map



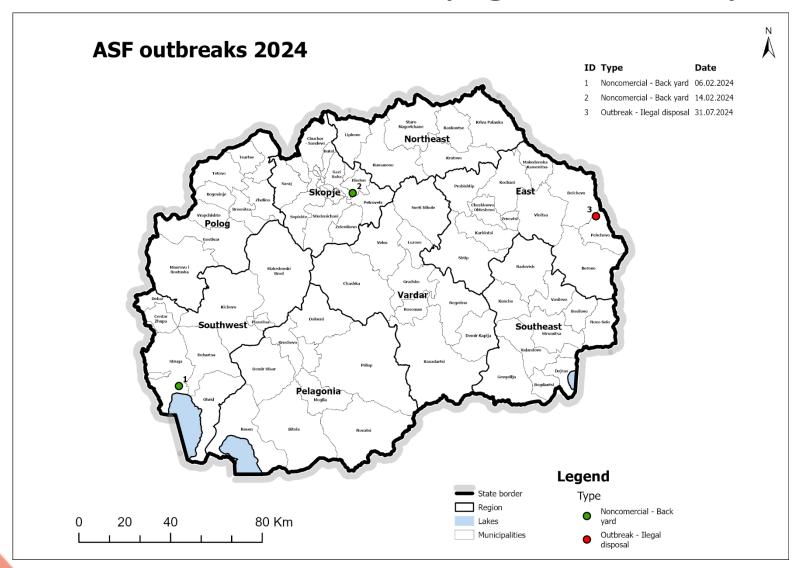
- 8 backyards
- 9 commercial farms (1 big commercial)

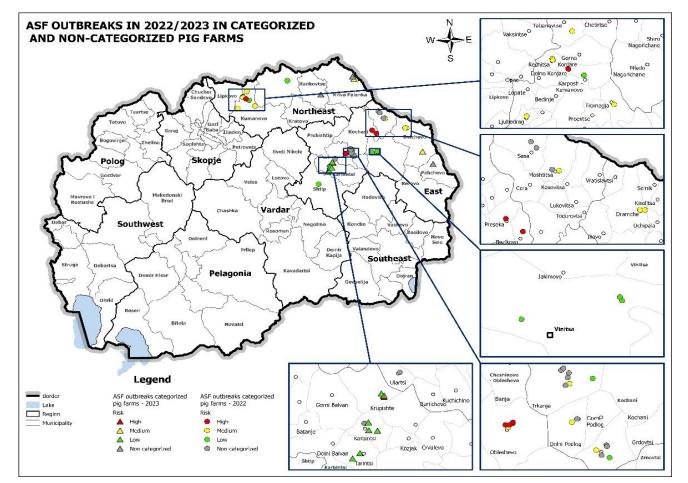


ASF surveillance in domestic pigs 2024 (in period 01.01.2024-30.06.2024)

Number	Region ^(a)	Holding type (indicate for commercial and non- commercial)	Number of holdings (sampled under 2022 programme)	Total Number of animals sampled	Active surveillance Number of animals sampled	Passive surveillance Number of animals sampled	Number of positive holdings
_	Vardar	Commercial	5	79	0	79	0
1.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
	East	Commercial	3	86	0	86	0
2.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
,	Southwest	Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
3.		Non-commercial	1	2	0	2	1
4.	Southeast	Commercial	2	4	0	4	0
4.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
	Pelagonia	Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
5.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
	Polog	Commercial	1	106	0	106	0
6.		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Northeast	Commercial	16	437	436	1	0
••		Non-commercial	0	0	0	0	0
o	Skopje	Commercial	5	250	249	1	0
8.		Non-commercial	1	5	0	5	1
TOTAL			34	969	685	284	2

Outbreaks in domestic pigs – country map





Between 2018 and 2020, 93 pig farms were categorized by the FVA Commission, and additionally 393 by OVs.

PVPs started in 2020 and by the end of 2022, had categorized 5608 pig farms.

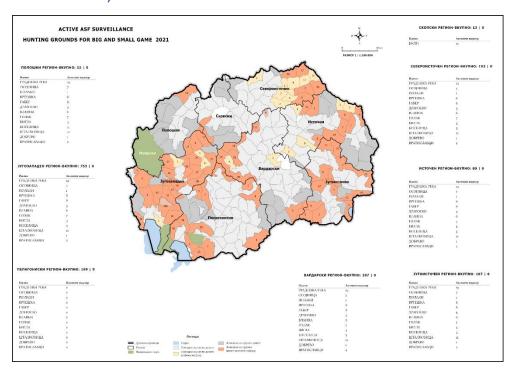
ASF was detected for period 2022-2023 in 20 non-categorized pig farms.

Among categorized farms, ASF was confirmed in 7 high-risk and 16 medium-risk farms, and unexpectedly in 17 low-risk farms.



Coverage and number of samples taken during active surveillance in 2021 (No data – evidence for passive surveillance)

The maps show unsatisfactory coverage of the samples submitted from the hunting grounds.



Region	Active surveillance	Passive surveillance	Negative	Positive
Skopje	13	0	13	0
Vardar	187	0	187	0
East	80	0	80	0
Southwest	754	0	754	0
Pelagonia	169	0	169	0
Polog	15	0	15	0
Northeast	193	0	193	0
Southeast	107	0	107	0
	1518	0	1518	0

Active and Passive surveillance per region in hunting grounds in 2022

	Type of Surveillance	Number of animals tested	Number of Positive Cases	% Positive Cases	Number of Cases
Vardar	active	216	0	0.00%	0
Vardar	passive	0	0	0.00%	0
East	active	383	20	5.22%	20
East	passive	13	7	53.85%	7
Southwest	active	1223	0	0.00%	0
Southwest	passive	1	0	0.00%	0
Southeast	active	199	1	0.50%	1
Southeast	passive	1	0	0.00%	0
Pelagonia	active	581	0	0.00%	0
Pelagonia	Region	0	0	0.00%	0
Polog	active	25	0	0.00%	0
Polog	passive	0	0	0.00%	0
Northeast	active	251	8	3.19%	8
Northeast	passive	0	0	0.00%	0
Skopje	active	11	0	0.00%	0
Skopje	passive	0	0	0.00%	0
TO	OTAL	2904	36	1.24%	36

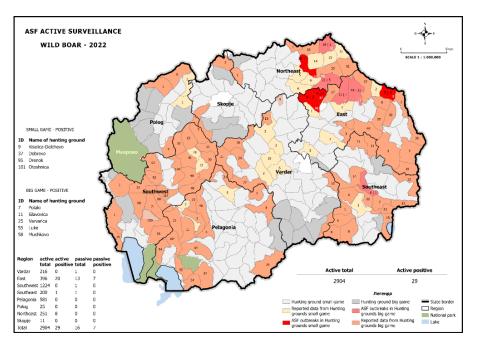
7
Positive
-passive

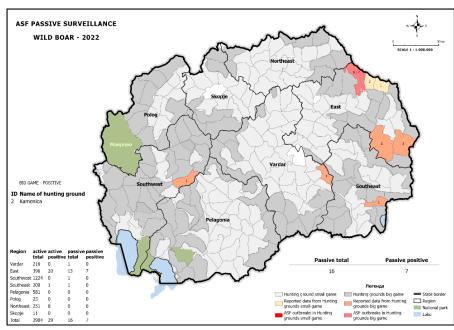
29 Positive -active

•In affected regions, Interval for Positive Cases in Active Surveillance: Within the Range of (min 3.19% to max 5.22%)

•In affected regions, Interval for Positive Cases in Passive Surveillance: 53.85% (single value, no range provided)

Coverage and number of samples taken during active and passive surveillance in 2022.







Active and Passive surveillance per region in hunting grounds in 2023

	Type of Surveillance	Number of animals tested	Number of Positive Cases	% Positive Cases	Number of Cases
Vardar	active	372	40	10.75%	40
Vardar	passive	1	1	100.00%	1
East	active	676	31	4.59%	31
East	passive	18	18	100.00%	18
Southwest	active	1500	21	1.40%	21
Southwest	passive	1	1	100.00%	1
Southeast	active	341	0	0.00%	0
Southeast	passive	0	0	0.00%	0
Pelagonia	active	720	1	0.14%	1
Pelagonia	Region	2	1	50.00%	1
Polog	active	113	7	6.19%	7
Polog	passive	4	3	75.00%	3
Northeast	active	362	27	7.46%%	27
Northeast	passive	12	12	100.00%	12
Skopje	active	28	0	0.00%	0
Skopje	passive	0	0	0.00%	0
TOTAL		4150	163	3.93%	163

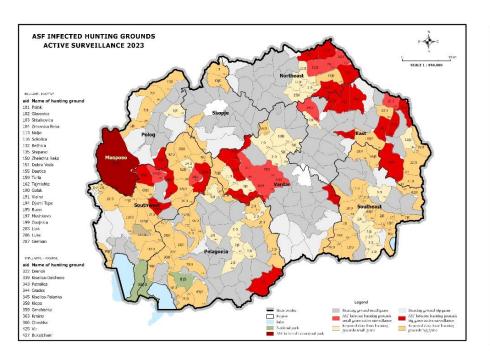
36 Positive -passive

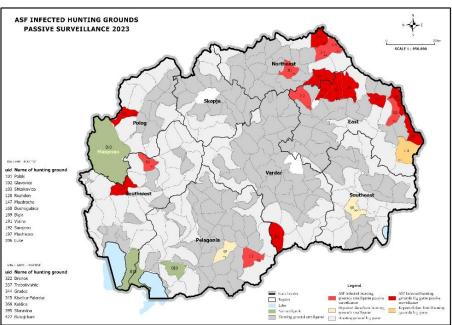
127 Positive -active

In affected regions, Interval for Positive Cases in Active Surveillance within the Range of (min 0.14 % to max 10.75%)

In affected regions, Interval for Positive Cases in Passive surveillance within the Range of (min 50% to max 100%). In 2023 only two regions were not affected

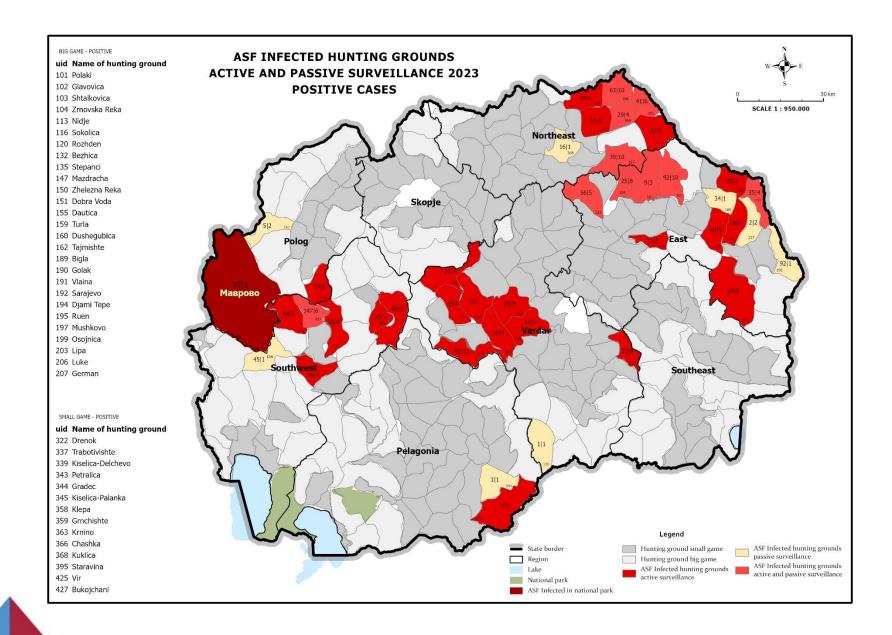
Coverage and number of samples taken during active and passive surveillance in 2023.





A significantly higher number of cases were detected through active surveillance compared to passive surveillance, highlighting the importance of active surveillance in case detection.





Active and Passive surveillance per region in hunting grounds in 2024(01.01.24-30.06.24)

Region	Type of	Number of	Number of	% Positive	Number of Cases
	Surveillance	animal tested	Positive	Cases	
			Cases		
Vardar	active	101	27	26.73	27
Vardar	passive	0	0	0	0
East	active	274	51	18.61	51
East	passive	16	14	87.5	16
Southwes	active	559	47	8.40	47
t					
Southwes	passive	61	59	96.72	61
t					
Southeast	active	125	11	8.8	11
Southeast	passive	7	7	100	7
Pelagonia	active	283	4	1.41	4
Pelagonia	passive	0	0	0	0
Polog	active	39	8	20.51	8
Polog	passive	14	13	92.85	14
Northeast	active	130	3	2.30	3
Northeast	passive	1	1	100	1
Skopje	active	15	0	0	0
Skopje	passive	0	0	0	0
Total		1625	245	15.07	250

151
Positive
-active

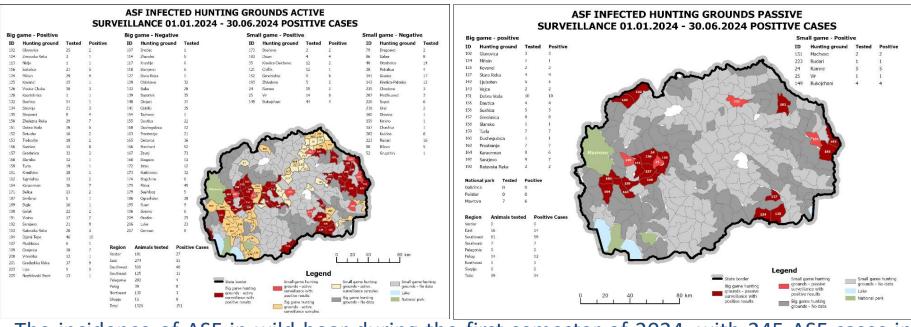
In affected regions, Interval for Positive Cases in Active Surveillance within the Range of (min 2.3% to max 26.73%). In affected regions, Interval for Positive Cases in Passive surveillance within the Range of (min 87.5% to max 100%)

Positive

-passive

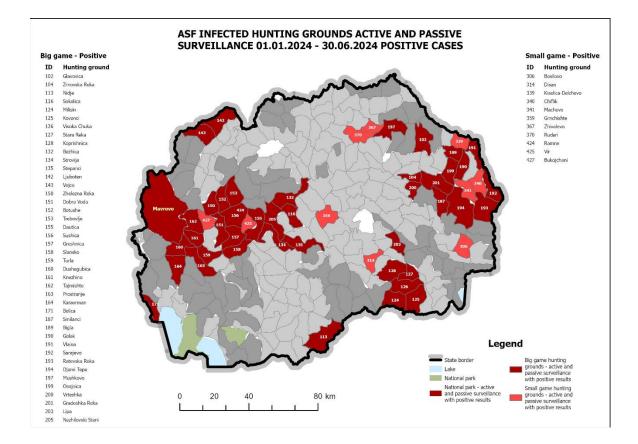
Standing Group of Experts under the GF-TADs umbrella

Coverage and number of samples taken during active and passive surveillance in 2024(01.01.2024-30.06.2024)



The incidence of ASF in wild boar during the first semester of 2024, with 245 ASF cases in total, increased compared to 2022 and 2023 (36 cases in 2022 and 163 cases in 2023). The ASF disease spread from 11 hunting grounds in 2022 and 40 hunting grounds and one national park in 2023 to a total 72 hunting grounds in 2024. → In period 01.07-31.08.2024, Additionally 26 positive case in wild boar population (23 in frame of passive surveillance and 3 frame of active surveillance) . In 2024 only 1 region was not affected





During the active and passive surveillance of the wild boar population, a total of **1625** wild boar individuals were tested (1526 samples in frame of active surveillance and 99 samples in frame of passive surveillance) in which the disease was confirmed in 245 individuals (151 during active surveillance in shot wild boars and in 94 found dead wild boars).

In the first half of 2024, the FVA improved passive surveillance, with the total number of 99 samples under the passive surveillance program increasing compared to 2022 and 2023 (16 samples in 2022 and 39 samples in 2023.

ASF Awareness

Public awareness and support for ASF disease control activities is considered as crucial importance by FVA.

Hunters, veterinarians, pig keepers, other stakeholders in the industry and the general public need to understand why early reporting, culling of infected animals, movement control and market controls are necessary to gain their support.

In order to raise awareness, different communication tools were used for each appropriate ASF awareness event and opportunity, including designed and printed materials – brochure for farmers, hunters, general for public and for veterinarian.



ASF Awareness





ЗАДОЛЖИТЕЛНО Е ПРИЈАВУВАЊЕТО НА ПРОНАЈДЕНИ УГИНАТИ ДИВИ СВИЊИ ИЛИ



виња или остатоци од трупови од ИВА СВИЊА СЛЕДУВА НАГРАДА

🖁 Ако видиш уѓинаша дива свиња, не дойирај и йријави!





добри ловечки ПРАКТИКИ СПРЕЧУВААТ ПОЈАВА И ШИРЕЊЕ НА **НА АФИКАНСКА ЧУМА** КАЈ СВИЊИТЕ





ПРЕПОРАКИ:



ОД ХРАНА ВО ЛОВИШТЕ И ШУМА! • ДА НЕ СЕ ХРАНАТ ЖИВОТНИТЕ ВО ШУМА!











Возилата ном се нарметот за пов, не треба да се нарметот за други цели. За да се спречи испоуравно на нарм и полоски почности во вазилата, се пр непални или пластични садови (кади) или во цярсти пластични моси (ПВЦ)







на окрумнателна чуна вој свишене во повишена. В на внапревните органи треба да се врши во објекти од отворен или затворен тил.





За испитување на присустве на вирусот на офривански чума кај свињите преба до се очет следните принероди: Кри, ослежи, пинајем вирим, крајинци, срци, били дробови и бубирси. Дрижну се земни местум щу учизили свића чај тури во придес на рознайним или е исушен најдрођа е да се земе местуа ад Буг



ловишта, ловците, посетителите ВО НАШИОНАЛНИТЕ ПАРКОВИ СОБИРАЧИТЕ НА ШУМСКИ ПЛОДОВИ И ДРУГИ ЛИЦА КОИ ПРЕСТОЈУВААТ ВО ШУМА ИЛИ НА ЛОВИШТЕ ЗА РАНО ОТКРИВАЊЕ НА АЧС КАЈ ДИВИТЕ СВИЊИ И ПРИЈАВУВАЊЕ



Африканската чума кај свињите (АЧС) е заразна болест од која може да заболаш домашнише и дивише свињи Болеста не претставува опасност по здравјето на луѓето, но може да йредизвика сериозни шшеши во свињарскаша индусшрија. За африканска чума кај свињише не йосшои лек нишу вакцина!

ЗАДОЛЖИТЕЛНО Е ПРИЈАВУВАЊЕТО НА ПРОНАЈДЕНИ УГИНАТИ ДИВИ СВИЊИ ИЛИ НИВНИ ДЕЛОВИ И ОСТАТОЦИ НА СЛЕДНИОТ ТЕЛЕФОНСКИ БРОЈ



За повеќе информации: www.fva.gov.mk ЗА ПРИЈАВЕНА НАЈДЕНА УГИНАТА ДИВА СВИЊА ИЛИ ОСТАТОЦИ ОД ТРУПОВИ ОД



🖁 Ако видиш угинаша дива свиња, не дойирај и йријави!



ПОТЕКЛО ДА НЕ СЕ ОДЛАГААТ НА ДИВИ ДЕПОНИИ, ОСВЕН АКО ИМА ДЕПОНИИ СПОРЕД СТАНДАРДИ КАДЕ ДИВИТЕ СВИЊИ И ДРУГИТЕ ВИДОВИ НА ДИВИ ПРЕЛАТОРИ НЕ МОЖАТ ЛА ВЛЕЗАТІ

• ПРОИЗВОДИТЕ И ОТПАДОЦИТЕ ОД ЖИВОТИНСКО

 ОБЛЕКАТА И ОПРЕМАТА КОЈА СЕ КОРИСТИ ВО ШУМА/ЛОВИШТЕ ДА СЕ ИСПЕРЕ И ИСЧИСТИ ПО УПОТРЕБАТА!

да не се остава храна и остатоци или отпадоци

- ДЕЗИНФЕКЦИЈА НА ОБУВКИТЕ, ЛОВЕЧКАТА ОПРЕМА, ОПРЕМАТА ЗА ПЛАНИНАРЕЊЕ, ОПРЕМАТА ЗА СОБИРАЊЕ НА ШУМСКИ ПЛОДОВИ И ДРВА И ВОЗИЛАТА ПРЕД И ПОСЛЕ ЛОВОТ ИЛИ ПОСЕТАТА НА ШУМА!
- ЗАДОЛЖИТЕЛНО ЧИСТЕЊЕ И ДЕЗИНФЕКЦИЈА НА ТРОФЕИТЕ И БЕЗБЕДНО ПАКУВАЊЕ НА МЕСОТО ПРЕД ИЗНЕСУВАЊЕ ОД ЛОВИШТЕТО И САМО ПО ДОБИВАЊЕ НА НЕГАТИВЕН ЛАБОРАТОРИСКИ НАОД ЗА ЖИВОТНОТО ON KOE DOTEKHYBAAT!
- СТРОГА КОНТРОЛА НА НЕОВЛАСТЕНО ВЛЕГУВАЊЕ НА ЛИЦА И ВОЗИЛА ВО ШУМИТЕ И ЛОВИШТАТА ОД СТРАНА НА ОВЛАСТЕНИ СЛУЖБЕНИ ЛИЦА! ДОЈАВА ДО НАЈБЛИСКИТЕ ПОЛИЦИСКИ СТАНИЦИ!
- ЛОВЦИИТЕ ПО ЛОВОТ, КАКО И СИТЕ ЛИЦА КОИ БИЛЕ ВО ШУМА ДА НЕМААТ КОНТАКТ СО ДОМАШНИ СВИЊИ НАРЕДНИТЕ 72 ЧАСА ПО ЛОВОТ ИЛИ АКТИВНОСТИТЕ ВО ШУМА!
- ПО ОТСТРЕЛОТ, ОБРАБОТКАТА НА ТРУПОВИТЕ ДИВИ СВИЊИ ТРЕБА ДА СЕ ВРШИ НА МЕСТА НАМЕНЕТИ ИСКЛУЧИВО ЗА ТАА НАМЕНА. ПОЛ КОНТРОЛИРАНИ УСПОВИ И ПРИМЕНА НА БИОСИГУРНОСНИ МЕРКИ





ОБВРСКИ НА КОНЦЕСИОНЕРИТЕ НА ЛОВИШТА **ЛОВЦИТЕ. ПОСЕТИТЕЛИТЕ ВО НАЦИОНАЛНИТЕ** ПАРКОВИ, СОБИРАЧИТЕ НА ШУМСКИ ПЛОДОВИ И ДРУГИ ЛИЦА КОИ ПРЕСТОЈУВААТ ВО ШУМА ИЛИ НА ЛОВИШТЕ ЗА РАНО ОТКРИВАЊЕ НА АЧС КАЈ ДИВИТЕ СВИЊИ И ПРИЈАВУВАЊЕ



Африканската чима кај свинците (АЧС) е заразна болести од која маже од заболати адманичнит

ийсти во свињарскота индустрија. За африканска чима кај свињитие не постои лек нити вакшина ЗАДОЛЖИТЕЛНО Е ПРИЈАВУВАЊЕТО НА ПРОНАЈДЕНИ УГИНАТИ ДИВИ СВИЊИ ИЛИ

080 000 210



🖥 не дойирај и йријави!

Ако видиш игинай а очед свиња



КАЈ СВИЊИТЕ

о учество не вретставуво обасност во здравјето на луѓето, но може да вредизвика сериозни

📕 ЗА ПРИЈАВЕНА НАЈДЕНА УГИНАТА ДИВА СВИЊА ИЛИ ОСТАТОЦИ ОД ТРУПОВИ ОД нивни делови и остатоци на следниот дива свиња следува награда!























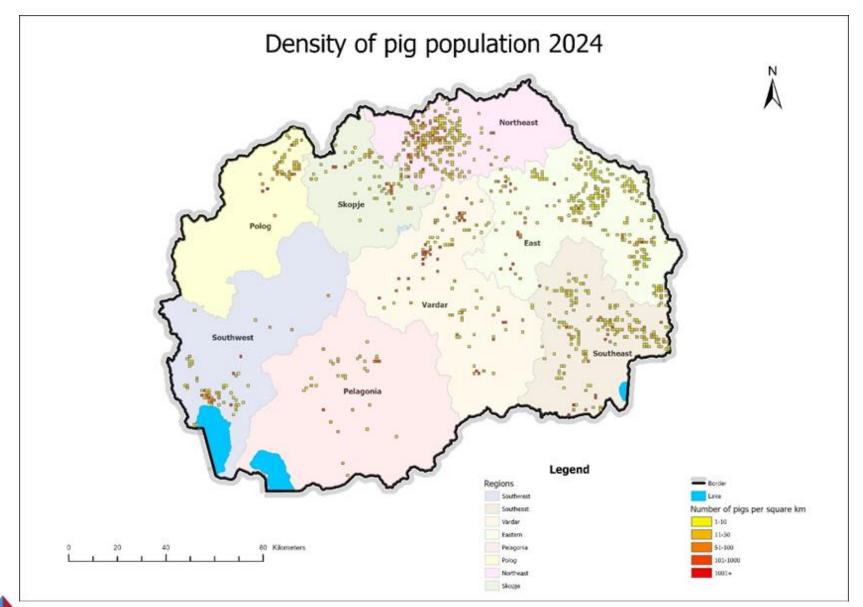


ASF Awareness – Radio informative spot

As part of ASF awareness campaign, FVA realized broadcast of radio informative spots in period 20.07.2023 to 31.12.2023

Four types of radio spots were broadcasts 26 weeks in 2023 (2 short audio spots and 2 long audio spots)

- 2 short audio spots (first Broadcasts on Macedonia language and second Broadcasts on Albanian language)
- 2 long audio spots (first Broadcasts on Macedonia language and second Broadcasts on Albanian language)
- → Broadcasts on Macedonia language 328 640 seconds in total (for short and long audio spots)
- → Broadcasts on Albanian language 29120 seconds in total (for short and long audio spots)
- → In total broadcasts on both languages in seconds: 357760
- → As a continuation of the 2023 ASF campaign and based on the public procurement contract signed in 2023, audio informational spots, including short and long audio spots in Macedonian and Albanian languages, were broadcast only during the first week of 2024.



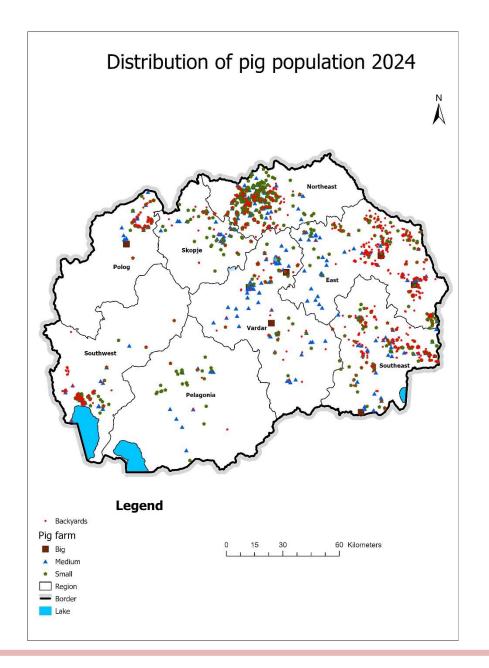
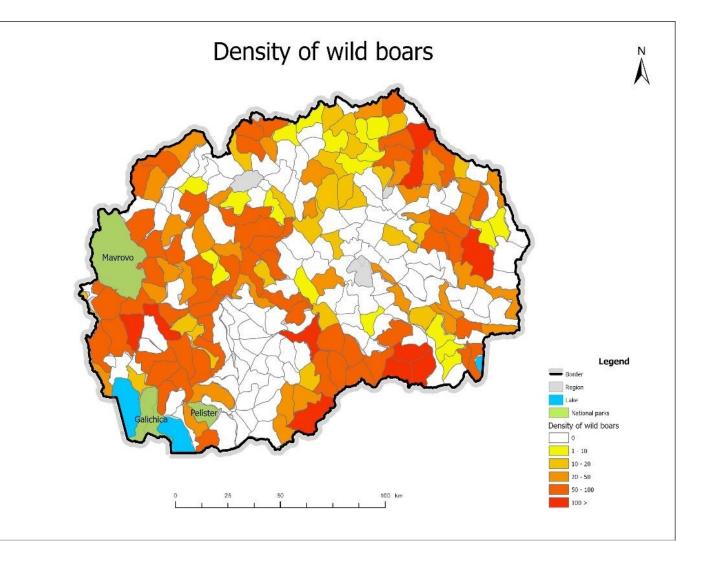




Table1.Estimated number of wild boars in the country

Region	Estimated	
	number of wild	
	boars per	
	Region for	
	2024	
Vardar	974	
East	1180	
South-west	1591	
South-east	1212	
Pelagonia	1377	
Polog	610	
North -east	738	
Skopje	480	
TOTAL	8162	
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Challenges and next steps

- ASF Risk assessments should include:
- → biosecurity categorization (farms and hunting grounds),
- → farm distribution and density,
- → distance between farms,
- → distance between farms and hunting grounds, and as well and
- → distance between farms and hunting grounds with infected farms and infected hunting grounds.
- Better co-operation with hunters in order to improve passive surveillance and biosecurity measures in hunting grounds; Risk Categorization of hunting grounds based on the biosecurity measures implemented;
- If active surveillance in wild boars is still justified?
- Animal Health Visits should focus on expert advice and improving biosecurity measures, while categorization should be carried out by PVPs without conflicts of interest. Mandatory annual biosecurity checks by PVPs and biennial checks by OVs are recommended. Improvements in methodology and frequency for risk categorization of pig farms, which should be based on higher, more rigorous criteria.

Drone surveillance.

Digital transformations of analog geography hunting grounds maps

The hunting grounds for big and small game were digitized using two different maps with a scale of 1:250,000, obtained from the MAFWE. The original paper maps were scanned and converted into raster format, then digitized in ArcMap after georeferencing. Due to the small scale of the original maps, the borders are generalized, and there are some overlaps in certain locations.





Application is based on ESRI ArcGIS Server and ArcGIS Web app builder technologies

THANK YOU

