

## DSWD DROMIC Terminal Report on the Effects of African Swine Fever in Antipas, North Cotabato

29 January 2025, 6AM

## I. Situation Overview

On 10 June 2024, several confirmed cases were reported on the spread of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Antipas, Cotabato Province. The ASF outbreak has continued to spread, resulting significant losses for the swine industry within the municipality. Many hog raisers have experienced substantial financial losses due to the culling of infected animals and the subsequent decline in the pig population.

In response, the municipality of Antipas, North Cotabato has declared a State of Calamity (SoC) on 29 July 2024.

ASF is a highly contagious viral disease of domestic and wild pigs, whose mortality rate can reach 100%. It is not a danger to human health, but it has devastating effects on pig populations and the farming economy. There is currently no effective vaccine against ASF. The virus is highly resistant to the environment, meaning that it can survive on clothes, boots, wheels, and other materials. It can also survive in various pork products, such as ham, sausages or bacon.

Source: DSWD Field Office (FO) XII and World Health Organization for Animal Health (WOAH)

## II. Status of Affected Areas and Population

A total of **206 families** or **206 persons** were affected in **13 barangays** in **Antipas**, **North Cotabato** (see Table 1).

Table 1: Number of Affected Families / Persons

REGION / PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF AFFECTED		
	Barangays	Families	Persons
GRAND TOTAL	13	206	206
REGION XII	13	206	206
North Cotabato	13	206	206
Antipas	13	206	206

Note: Affected families are all hog raisers.

Source: DSWD FO XII

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This terminal report is based on the final report submitted by DSWD FO XII on 26 December 2024. The Disaster Response Operations Management, Information and Communication (DROMIC) Division of DSWD-DRMB continues to closely coordinate with DSWD FO XII for any request of Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation (TARA).

Prepared by: Released by:

JUAN PAOLO B. MENDOZA

JAN ERWIN ANDREW I. ONTANILLAS