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World Organisation
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Global activities on ASF

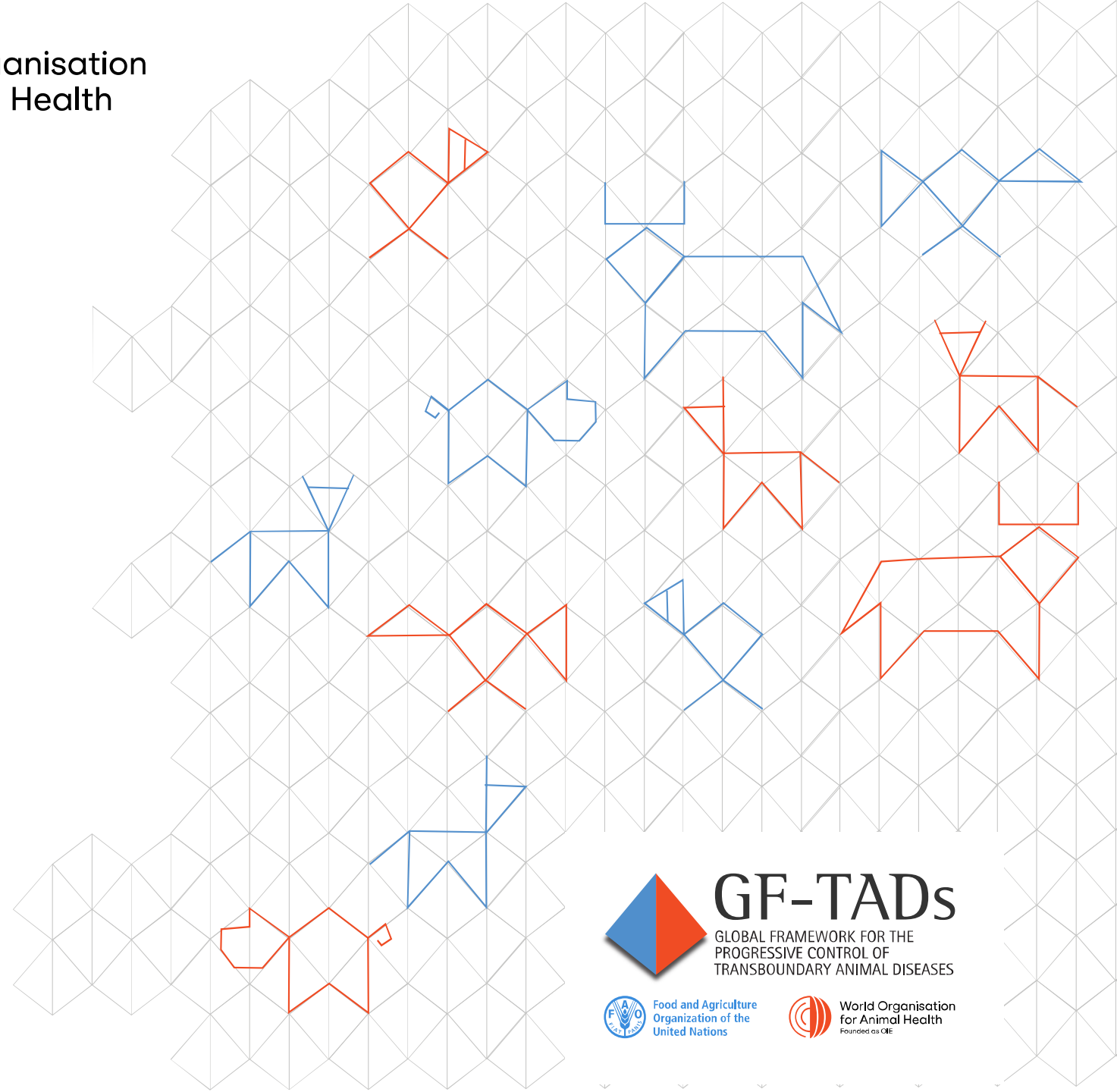
4th meeting of the SGE-ASF for Africa

Virtual, 15-17 October 2024

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GF-TADS

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



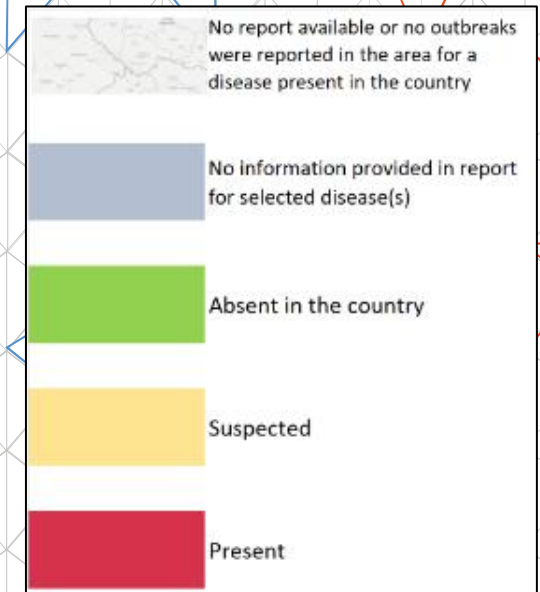
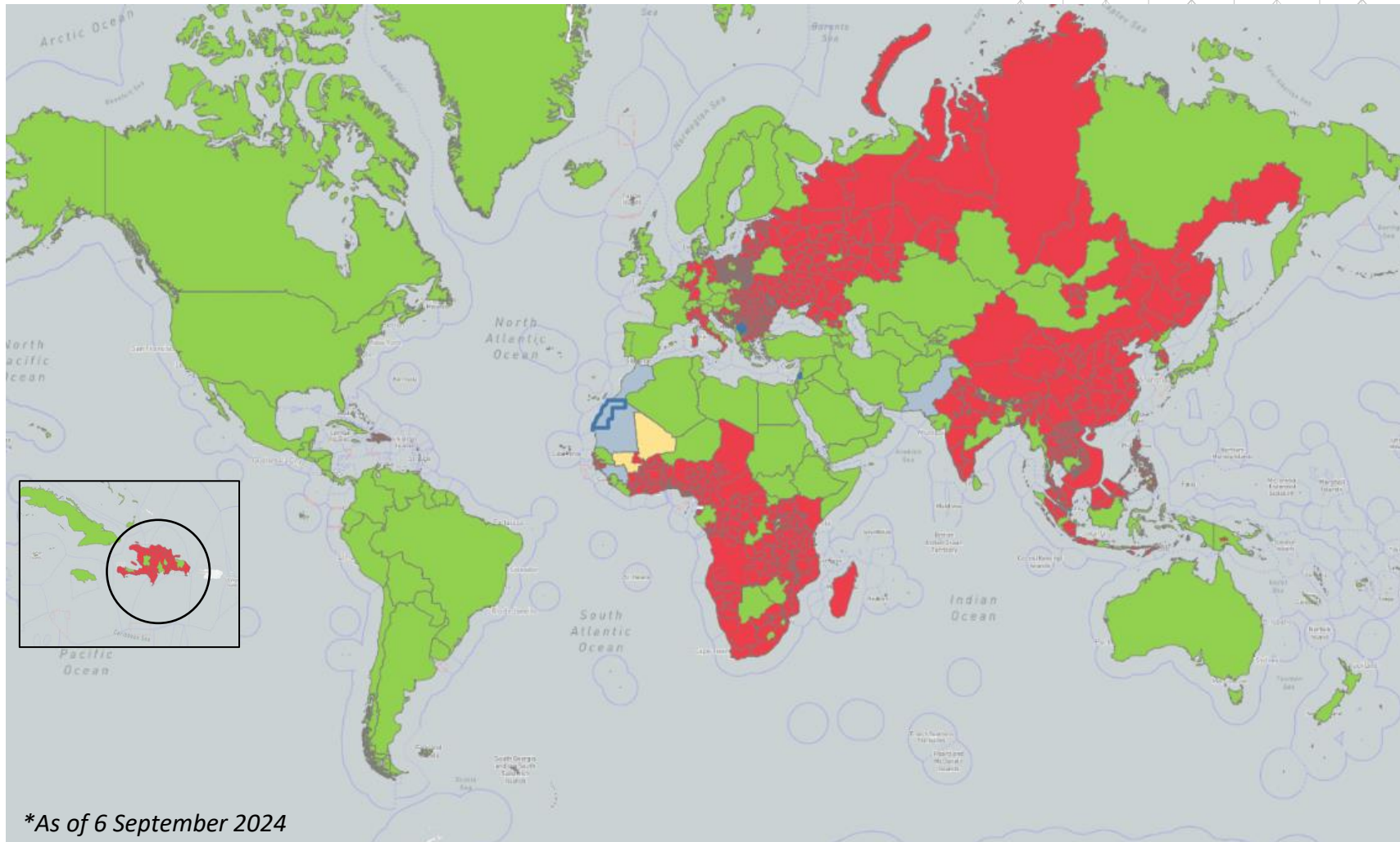
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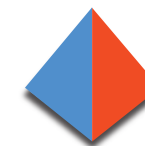
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African Swine Fever (ASF) –Global situation 2016-2024*



*As of 6 September 2024



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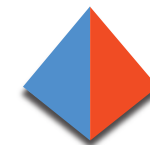


Global Control of ASF: a GF-TADS initiative (2020)

- A 6-year (2020–2025) strategic plan linked to a 2-year operational plan
- Build in experiences with other global strategies/programmes for transboundary disease control
- Create a framework to ensure synergies and good coordination
- Define the objectives, outputs, outcomes and indicators

Next steps

- Evaluate current strategy
- Develop strategy for the next 5 years

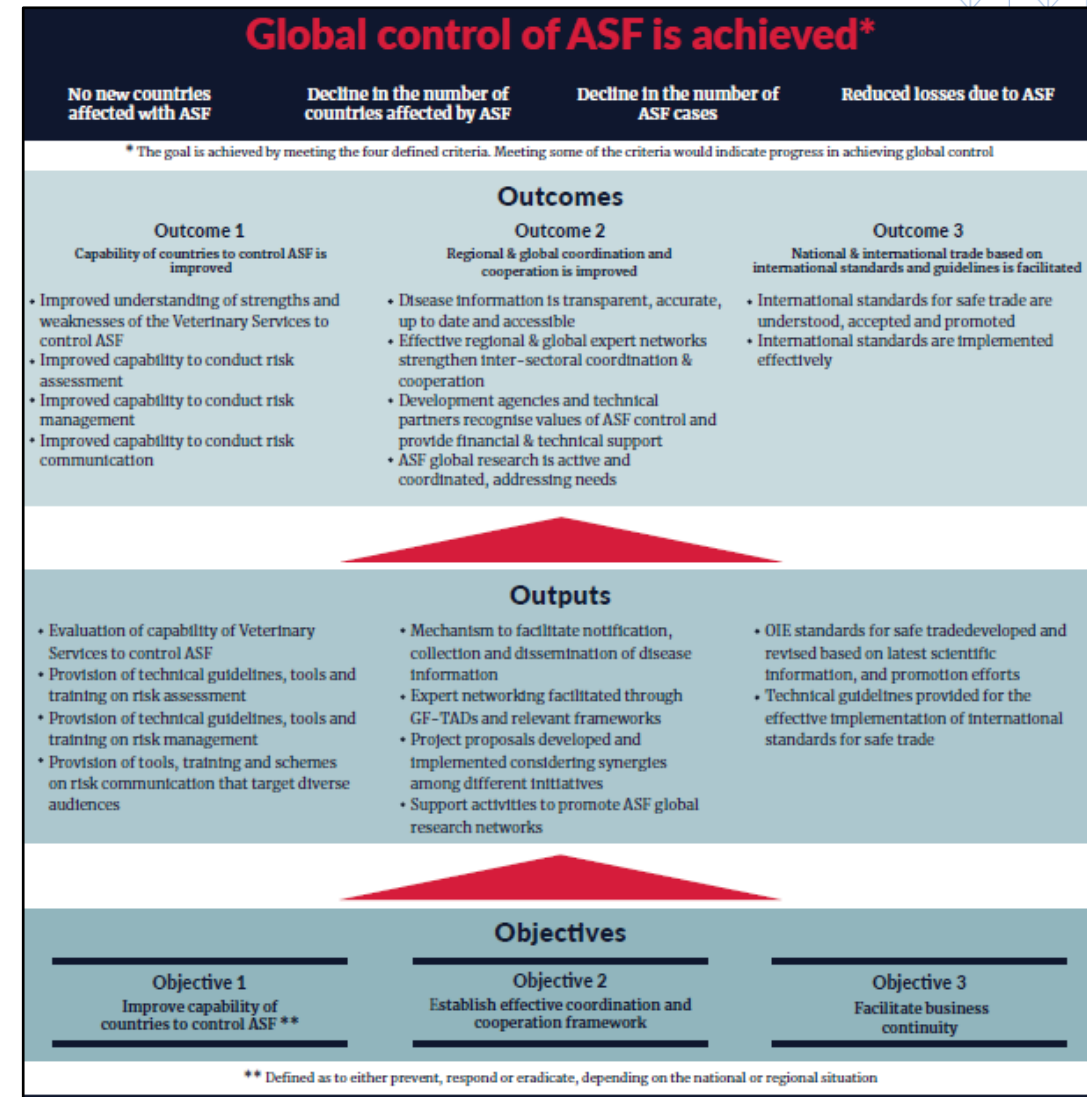


GF-TADS

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
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Global Initiative to control ASF (The What?)

- **Objective 1.** Improve the **capability of countries** to control (prevent, respond, eliminate) ASF using WOAH standards and best practices that are based on the latest science.
- **Objective 2.** Establish an effective **coordination and cooperation** framework for the global control of ASF.
- **Objective 3.** Facilitate **business continuity**.



ASF Global Coordination Committee

Objectives

- Facilitate inter regional coordination and cooperation (across 4 ASF-SGEs)
- Identify technical global priorities
- Provide strategic direction to GF-TADS ASF Working Group
- Identify challenges, opportunities, solutions

Membership

- Presidents of the 4 GF-TADS Regional Steering Committees
- Rotating chair (1st by Dr Van Goethem, 2nd chaired by Dr Huang, China)
- Open to all observers



2nd Meeting of Global Coordination Committee for ASF, 28 May 2024

Objective:

- Identify technical priorities that the GF-TADs ASF WG can focus on to better support Members in the near-term (2024 – 2025)
- Express key strategic priorities of each region, foster cross-regional mutual engagement and collaboration
- Inform future revision of Global Initiative for the control of ASF

Approach:

- Using potential future scenarios to stimulate strategic thinking on what should happen in the near-term (3-5 years) to influence a desired future
- Countries/ regions to consider current situation (free/ endemic, subpopulation affected) and what could be a reasonable goal -> from there identify specific needs and priorities

2nd Global Coordination Committee - 28 May 2024 (Paris)



- Where are we today?
- What tools/ resources do we have currently?



- What tools do we need to support our **aspirational goal**?
- **What can we do now?**

3 – 5 year horizon

- Where will we be?
- **What is a realistic aspiration?**



Scenario 1: Deterioration

- ASF continues to spread
- Lack capacity for ASF prevention or control
- Poor reporting, surveillance cannot keep up
- Recombinants appear
- Illegal use of vaccines

Scenario 2: Living with the disease

- Acceptance that the disease is in some subpopulations
- Exploration of strategies to limit spread for business continuity
- Community apply effective measures to limit spread
- Vaccines may be used to slow down spread
- Some zoning and compartmentalisation
- Some PPP collaboration

Scenario 3: Elimination

- Elimination technically feasible and is the goal
- Measures (e.g. early detection, stamping-out, border measures, zoning, compartmentalisation) are in place and applied well to eliminate ASFv
- Surveillance programmes supported by good diagnostic tests
- Quality vaccines are available and used in well designed programmes
- Strong PPP

Africa perspective

Current: scenario 2



3-5 years: mix scenario 2 and 3

Major actions of VS:

- Strict biosecurity
- Animal movement and border control
- Identification and traceability
- Communications campaign
- Veterinary legislation

Recommendations for WOA and FAO

- Capacity building: surveillance and diagnostics, simulation exercises, monitoring of wild pig population
- Advocacy, communication and awareness raising
- Support on coordination and legislation

Other Regions

Asia-Pacific

- Scenario: 2
- Aspiration: 2
 - Biosecurity
 - Surveillance and diagnostics
 - Movement controls
- Coordination
- Risk communication

Americas

- Scenario: 2 and free
- Aspiration: 3
 - Early detection
 - Risk communication
 - Biosecurity
 - Vaccination
- Coordination
- Laboratory capacity
- Emergency preparedness

Europe

- Scenario: 2 & 3
- Aspiration: 3
 - Early detection
 - Risk at domestic-wildlife
 - Vaccine research
- Coordination
- Implementation standards

GF-TADS WG focus areas for 24-25

Objective 1 (strengthen Vet Services)

- Technical guidelines
- Vaccine
- Vaccination (field trials, PVM)
- Disease control alternatives
- Risk management domestic-wildlife
- Communication & awareness
- Laboratory capacity

Objective 2 (coordination)

- SGEs and GCC
- Global and regional lab network
- ASFv sequence sharing
- Private sector engagement
- Research coordination
- Review GI (25-30)

Objective 3 (business continuity)

- Vaccine standards
- Zoning/compartment
- Promote concept of freedom in domestic subpopulation



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THANK YOU

ASF kills pigs

African swine fever (ASF) is not a danger to human health but kills domestic and wild pigs. There is no vaccine against it. The virus is highly resistant in the environment and in contaminated pork products. Carelessness can spread the disease.

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Key biosecurity principles
to protect your and your neighbours' farm

SEGREGATION

Create and maintain physical barriers, fences or other containment and infection control measures.

Secure the farm entrance. Maintain robust perimeter barriers and properly store feed/bedding to prevent wild boar contact.

CLEANING & DISINFECTION

All materials (e.g. vehicles, equipment) entering or leaving a site must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to remove visible dirt and inactivate pathogens and prevent on-farm spread.

Take a shower. Wash hands, feet and clothes before visiting a pig farm.

Wear dedicated clothing and footwear on the farm.

Clean vehicles and footwear. It is important to remove all visible organic material before disinfecting.

Clean and disinfect animal housing and equipment.

USE AN ASF VIRUS APPROVED DISINFECTANT

**Seafarers and passengers
Key messages**



The OIE has crafted two key messages to raise awareness about African swine fever (ASF) among travellers.

A comprehensive message: which can be sent by e-mail or instant messaging, displayed on websites or screens.

“ This is a message from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).
A disease called African swine fever is currently affecting pig populations and having a socio-economic impact on families that depend on the pork industry, worldwide. This disease is not a danger to human health, but you could be disseminating it without knowing it!
Joining or leaving a ship? Do not spread this disease!
Do not carry pigs or pork products. If you do, declare them to the port authorities.
On land:
Do not visit farms unless strictly necessary.
Do not hunt wild pigs, if you are in regular contact with domestic pigs.
Help us save pigs and protect farmers by not spreading African swine fever.
For more information visit www.oie.int/asf. ”

A short message: which can be printed on boarding cards for passengers, as in the example below.

“ Do not carry pork products. If you do, declare them. www.oie.int/asf ”



For more information:
www.oie.int/asf



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