



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
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World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
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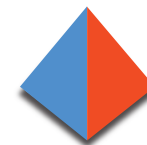
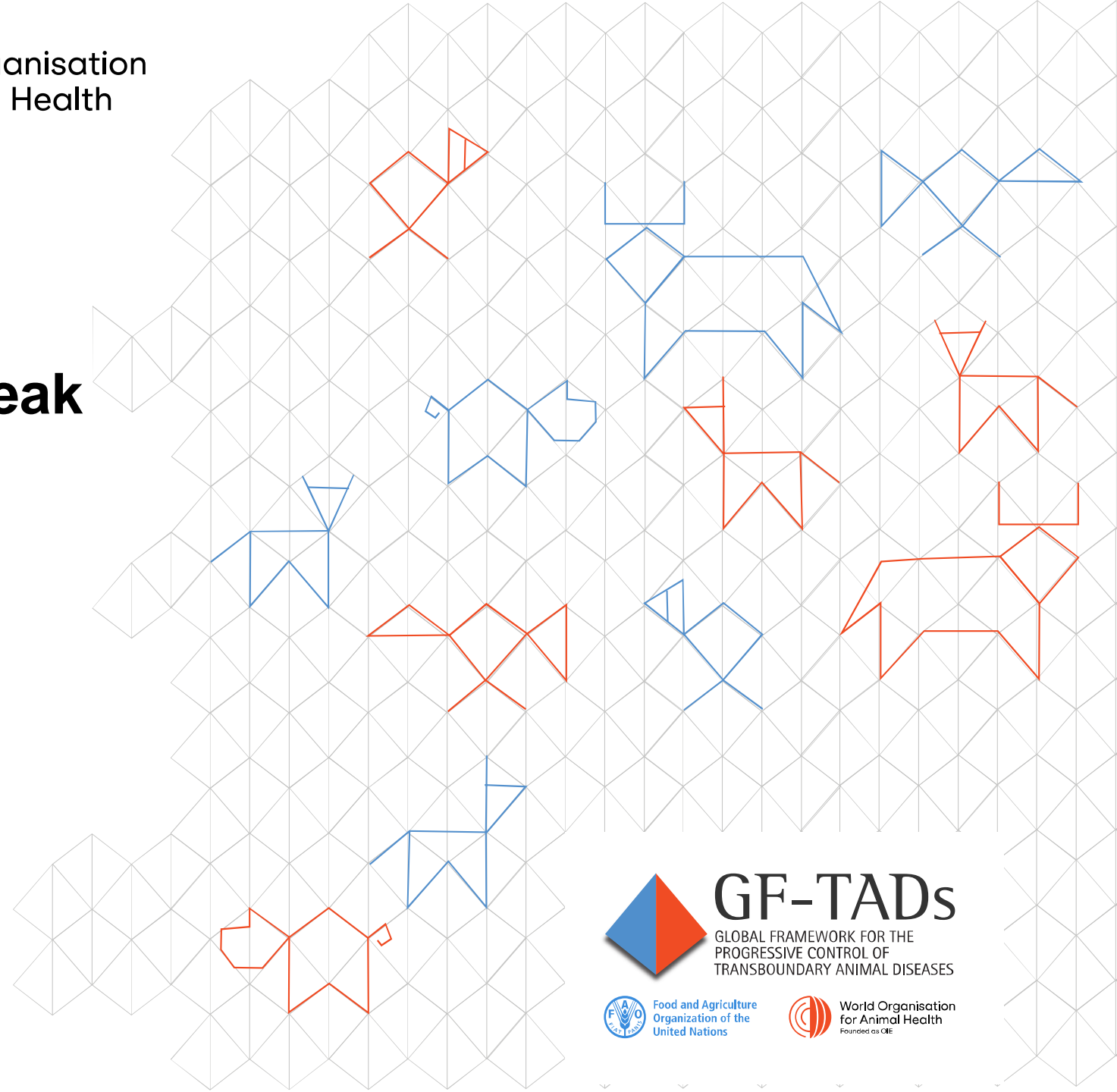
# General principles of outbreak management

4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SGE-ASF for Africa

Virtual, 15-17 October 2024

Dr Dan Donachie

Preparedness and Resilience Department, WOAHA



## GF-TADS

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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# Objectives of disease control programmes

**Prevention:** Implement measures to avoid disease introduction and spread. Includes vaccination, biosecurity, surveillance, quarantine, and risk management.

**Elimination:** Reduce disease transmission to a very low level but not necessarily zero. Control disease within a defined area or population.

**Eradication:** Completely remove a specific disease from a defined area or population. Involves terminating all transmission through surveillance, containment, and control measures.

Do nothing?

# Epidemiological investigations

Think of a leaking tap:

- Turn off the tap  
INCIDENCE of disease (source tracings)
- Mop up the water  
PREVALENCE of disease (Spread tracings)
- Find out why it leaked  
RISK FACTORS – how/why were the animals exposed to disease



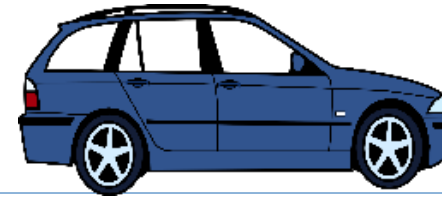
# Epidemiological investigation: what happens



Farmer/private veterinarian/other stakeholder raises suspicion



Veterinary Authority receives communication and records key details



Official veterinarian deployed to site

Movement restrictions and biosecurity



Veterinary investigation



Sampling

Lab testing

Disease ruled out

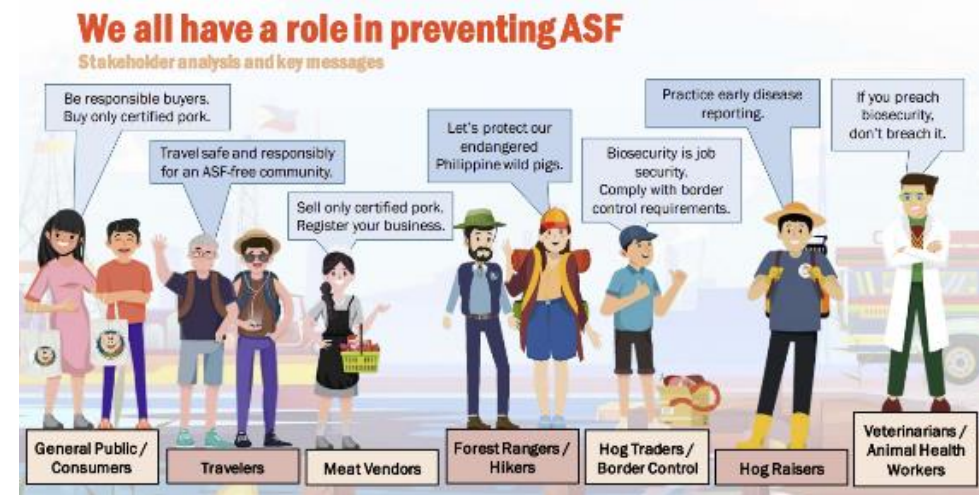
**Disease confirmed by Chief Veterinary Officer**

Response measures – Culling, disposal, cleaning and disinfection



# Outbreak response

- Activate response plan and mobilise resources
- National and international notifications
- Risk communication and community engagement
- Measures on affected farm:
  - Movement restrictions
  - Culling/depopulation and disposal of animals (with compensation)
  - Cleaning and disinfection on the farm
- Biosecurity, movement controls
- Surveillance



# WOAH resources

- **Diagnostics:** point-of-care tests and laboratory algorithm manual
- **Wild boar:** publication with FAO on ASF in wild boar ecology and biosecurity
- **Awareness and communication materials**
- All available at <https://www.woah.org/en/disease/african-swine-fever/>

The OIE ASF Reference Laboratory Network's overview of African swine fever diagnostic tests for field application



## Addressing African Swine Fever Protocols and Guidelines for Laboratory Diagnosis

May 2024



The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other partners have been actively

**AFRICAN SWINE FEVER**

**Simple actions can prevent ASF**

African swine fever (ASF) kills pigs. The spread of this disease around the globe is responsible for massive losses in pigs and drastic socio-economic consequences. The production is critical to the food security and livelihoods of millions of people. We can all play a role to safeguard them.

**KNOW HOW ASF SPREADS**  
THE MORE WE KNOW, THE BETTER WE CAN STOP THE SPREAD!

**Your HEALTH is not threatened by ASF**

Humans don't get sick from ASF. The disease cannot be transmitted to humans through contact with pigs or by eating pork products.

**You could be CARRYING the ASF virus**

The ASF virus is very resistant. You can carry it on clothing, shoes, equipment, and vehicles. If you have visited an infected area or if you bring pork products with you.

**You can HELP stop ASF spread**

- Avoid carrying pork products when travelling or declare them to the transport authorities
- Keep away from pig farms and wild pigs, unless strictly necessary
- Do not feed pigs with food waste or kitchen scraps containing meat products
- Dispose food waste containing pork products properly in secure bins
- Report sick or dead pigs or wild boar to the authorities

General Public

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

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## African swine fever in wild boar ecology and biosecurity

FAO ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH / MANUAL 22





# Relevant WOAAH standards



Chapter 1.4. Animal health surveillance

Chapter 1.5. Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases

Chapter 4.1. Introduction to recommendations for the prevention and control of transmissible animal diseases

Chapter 4.2. General principles on identification and traceability of live animals

Chapter 4.3. Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability

Chapter 4.4. Zoning and compartmentalisation

Chapter 4.13. Disposal of dead animals

Chapter 4.14. General recommendations on disinfection and disinsection

Chapter 4.16. Hygiene precautions, identification, blood sampling and vaccination

Chapter 4.19. Official control programmes for listed and emerging diseases

# Relevant WOAAH standards

## Chapter 4.19. Official control programmes for listed and emerging diseases

Upon confirmation of an [outbreak](#) of a [listed disease](#) or an [emerging disease](#) that is subject to an [official control programme](#), effective [risk management](#) should be applied. This depends on the implementation of a combination of measures operating concurrently or consecutively. These measures should aim at:

- 1. tracing forward and backward** in-contact [animals](#) and potentially infected or contaminated [commodities](#) or fomites through epidemiological investigation;
- 2. eliminating the source of the pathogenic agent**, by:
  1. the [killing](#) or [slaughter](#) of [animals](#) infected or suspected of being infected, as appropriate, and safe disposal of dead [animals](#) and disposal or treatment of other potentially contaminated [commodities](#) and fomites, such as beddings and single use clothing and equipment;
  2. the cleaning, [disinfection](#) and, if relevant, disinsection of premises and other fomites such as [vehicles](#), clothing and equipment;
- 3. preventing the spread of disease**, [infection](#) or [infestation](#) through:
  1. movement restrictions on [commodities](#) and fomites, as appropriate;
  2. [biosecurity](#);
  3. [vaccination](#), treatment or selective [killing](#) of [animals](#);
  4. control of [vectors](#);
  5. communication and public awareness.

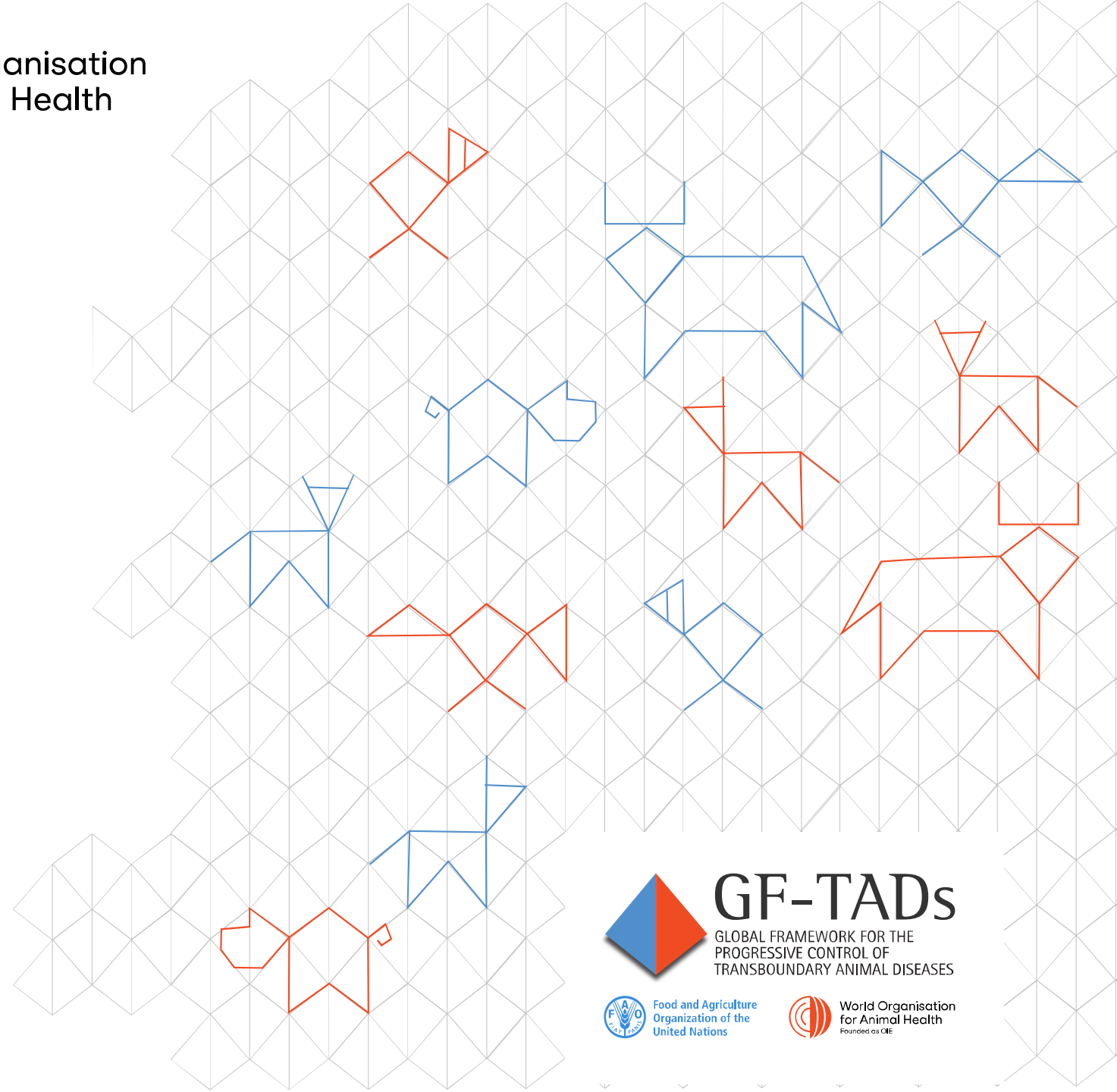




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THANK YOU



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