



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
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World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
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# Global activities on ASF

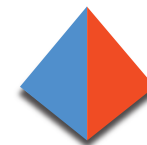
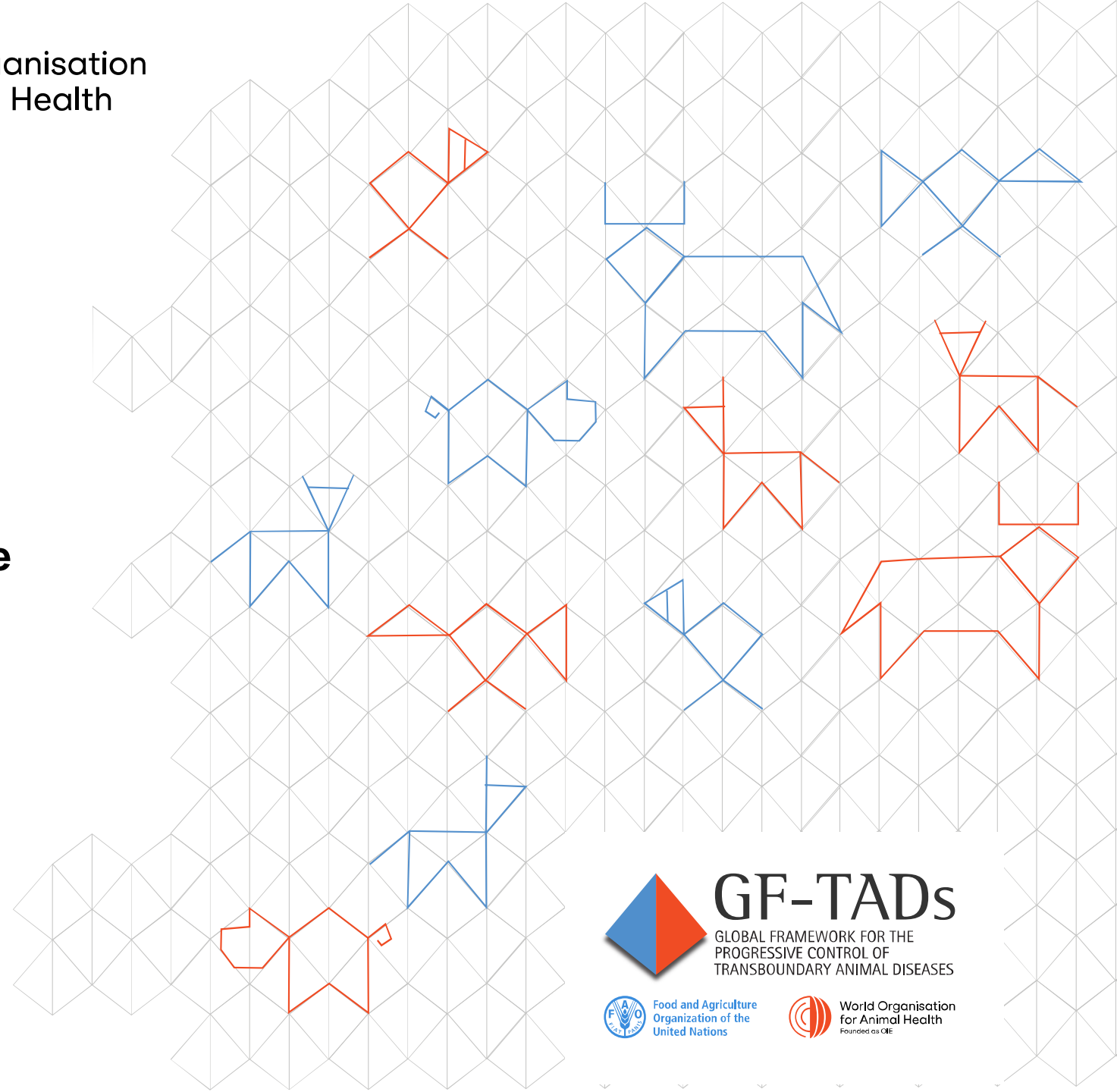
The 12<sup>th</sup> Regional Steering Committee  
of the GF- TADs Africa

11-13 March 2025, Eswatini

Dr Andriy Rozstalnyy

Member of ASF Working Group

Animal Health Officer, FAO



**GF-TADs**

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



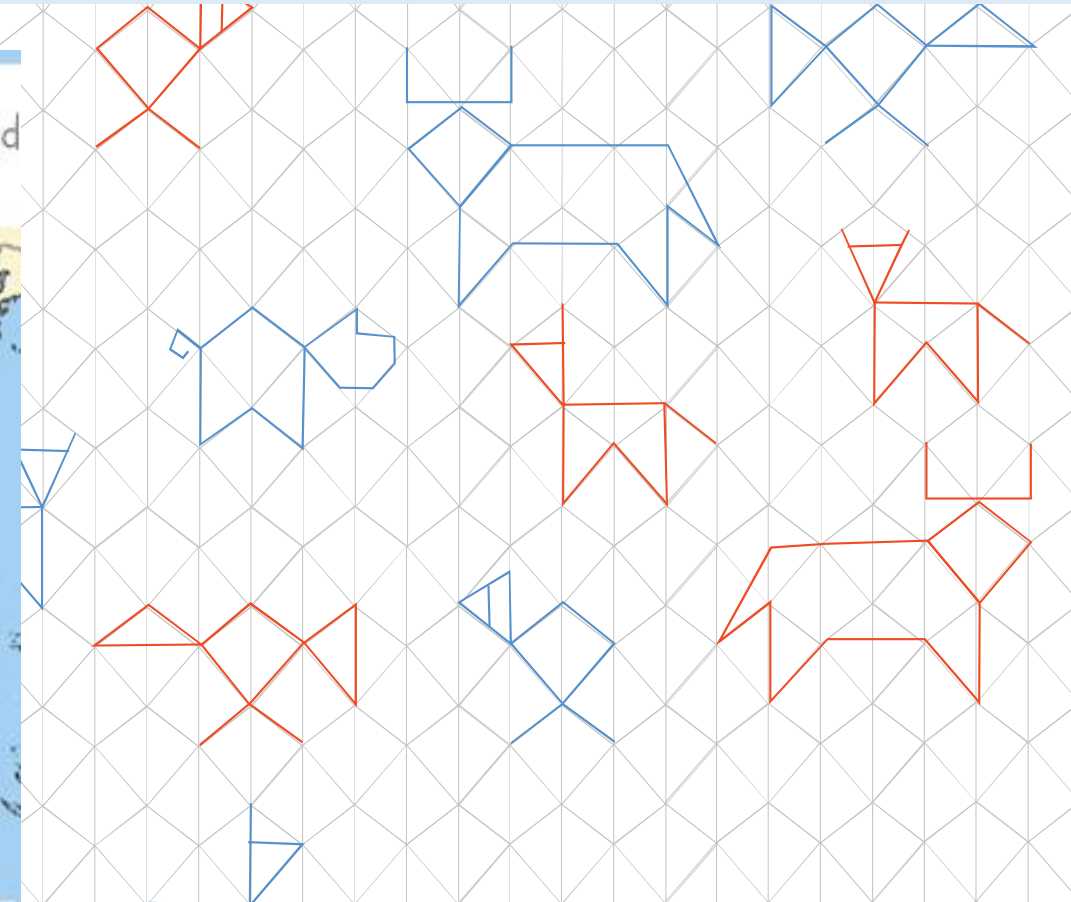
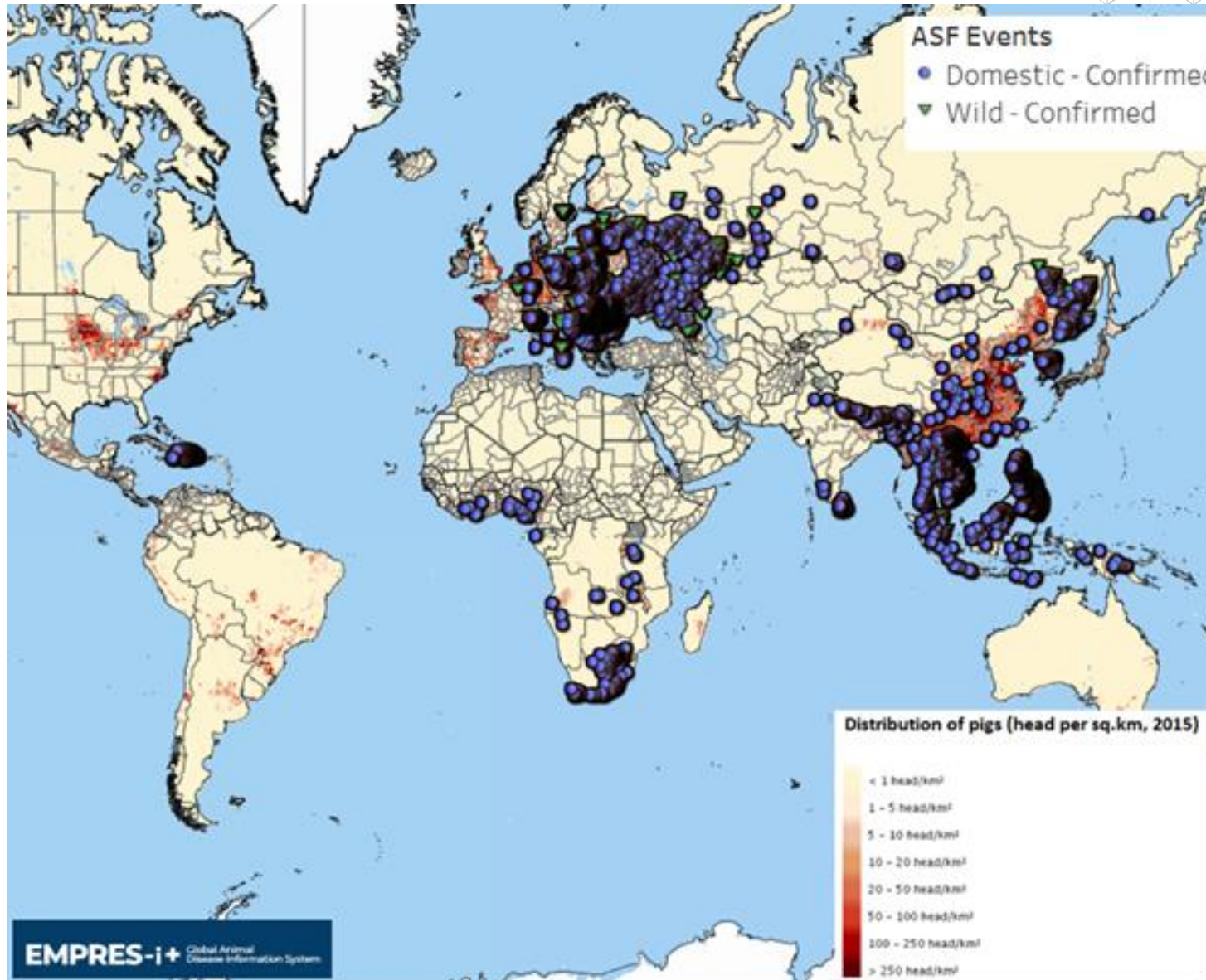
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# Global situation of African swine fever Jan 2020 – Dec 2024

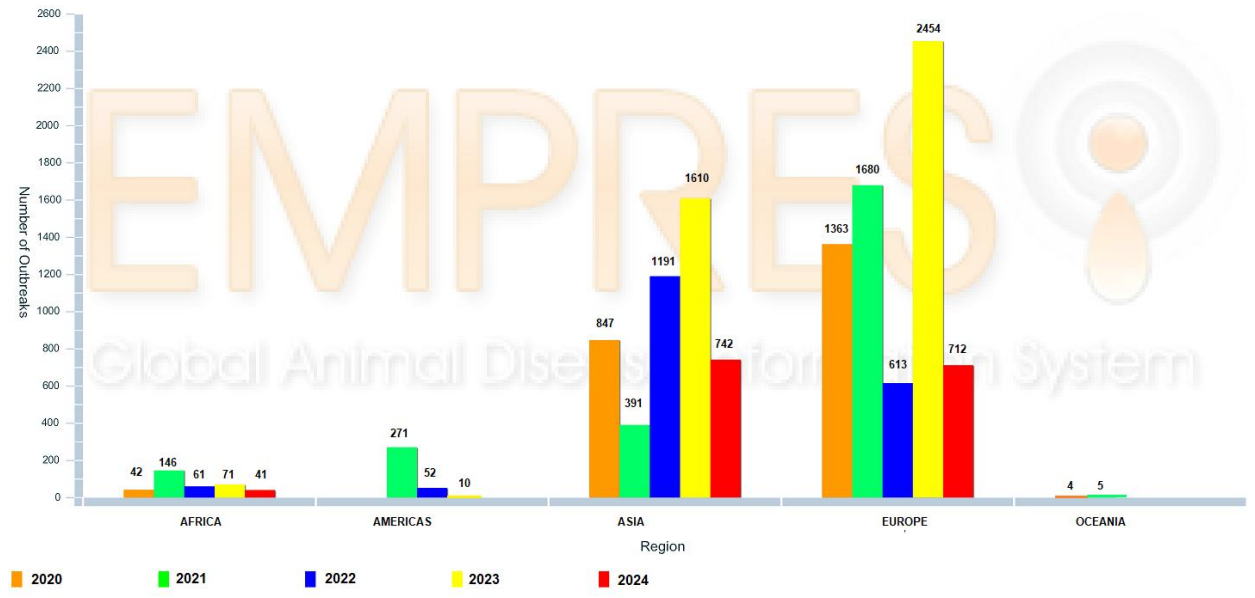


**Notes:** Refer to the disclaimer available on this webpage for the names and boundaries in this map. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

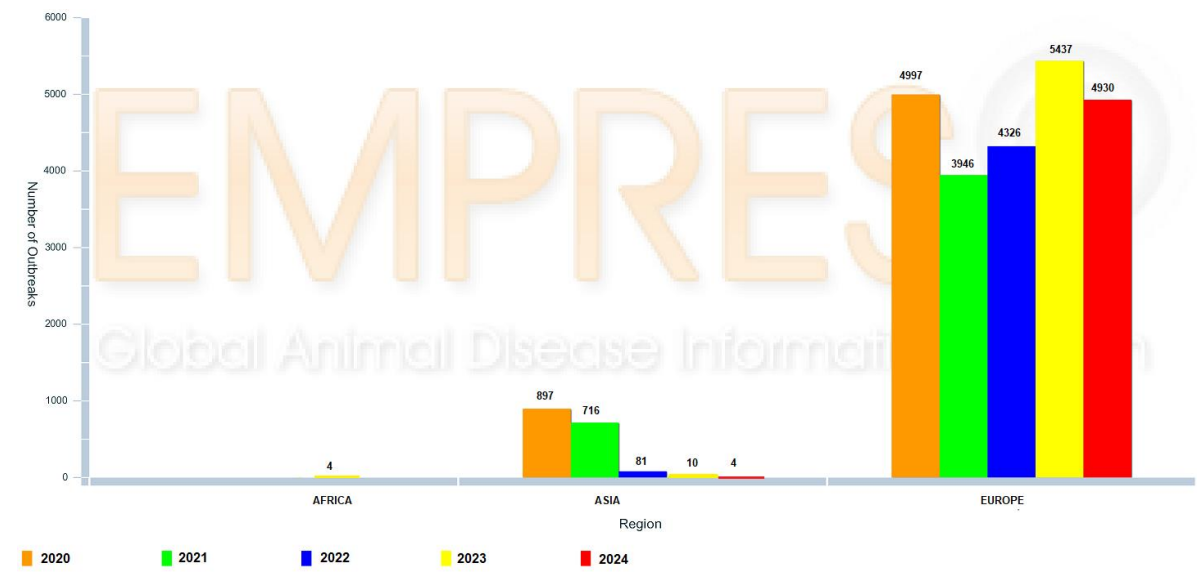
**Source:** United Nations Geospatial. 2020. *Map of the World*. [Cited February 2025]. Modified with pig density layer adjusted at FAOSTAT 2015 (GLW4), data from WOA/WAHIS, National Authorities, government websites (India & the Philippines), official database 'isikhnas' (Indonesia), media information (Republic of Korea, Viet Nam), using Emergency Prevention System Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i+), 2025.

# Global ASF situation

## Official notifications to WOAAH on ASF in domestic pigs



## Official notifications to WOAAH on ASF in wild pigs



## 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

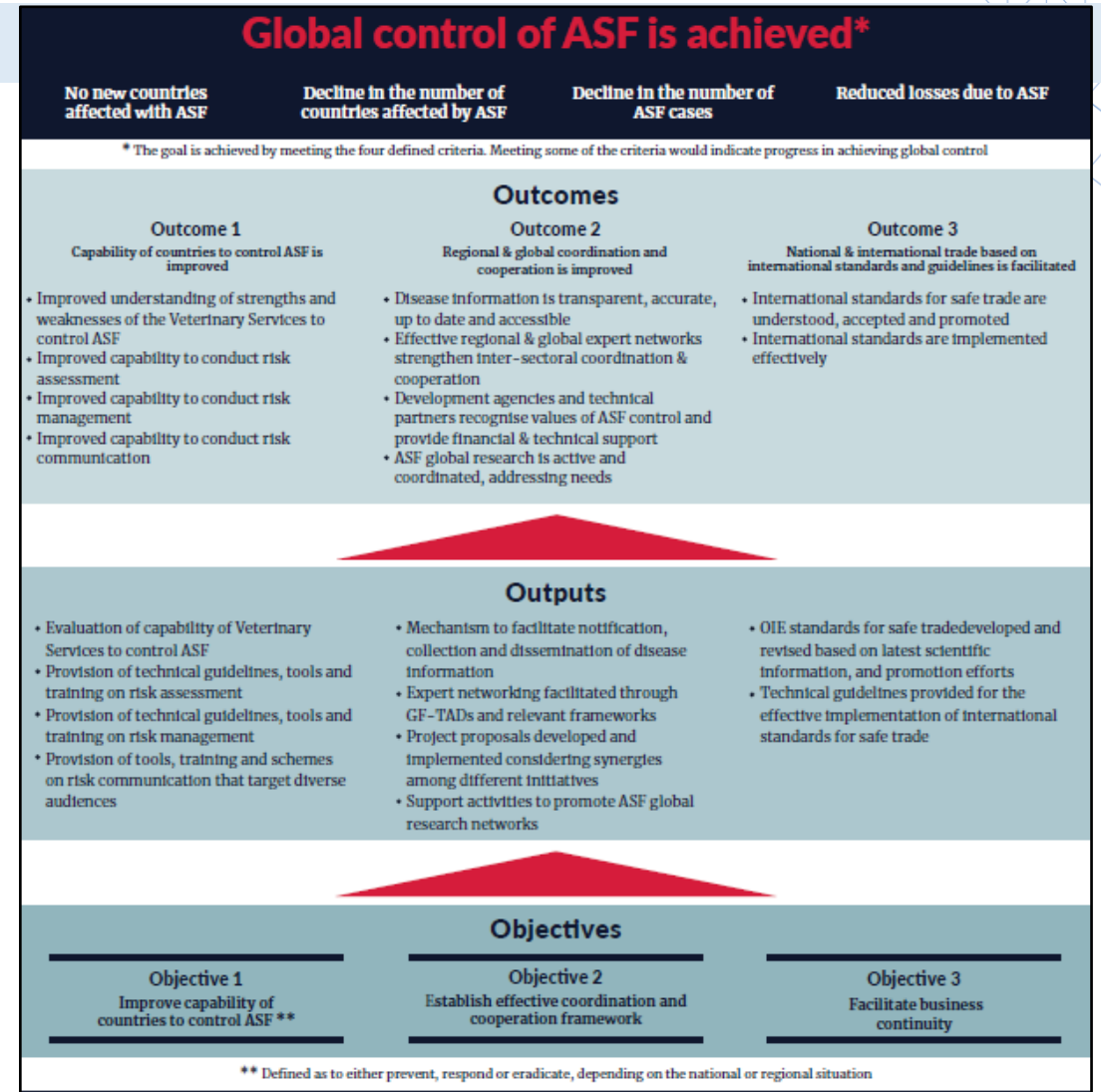
### Next steps

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



## 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 Dr Van Goethem, EU, 2nd chair Dr Huang, China)
- Open to all observers



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

### Objectives

- 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



- 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

## Global consultation on ASF (December 2023, Rome) – main recommendations

**ASF is a human driven disease and needs a continuous dialogue to engage stakeholders along the value chain.**

Assistance from behavior experts is recommended

### Surveillance

- Reporting of sick and dead pigs is especially important for genotypes causing acute disease, hence disease reporting should be incentivized
- Use of meat juice or other alternative surveillance samples should be validated
- Include rumor tracking and ancillary data to increase effectiveness of surveillance

### Laboratory and diagnostics

- National laboratory should submit samples from primary outbreaks to the WOA/FAO laboratory network
- Labs should increase sequencing and data sharing for better understanding of virus developments
- Validated pen-side tests can be helpful diagnosis and surveillance purposes for remote outbreaks and sample transport problems. Clear policies and indications for their use are needed. They should only be used by trained personnel



### **Control measures**

- Partial culling could be an option for disease control. International organization should support development of Protocols for partial culling approaches

### **Biosecurity**

- Biosecurity approaches must be developed in collaboration with value chain stakeholders and those who have the decision-making power
- Smallholder biosecurity approaches should be stepwise, scalable and ensure community uptake
- Involve industry to help with training and mentoring

### **Socio-economics**

- Foster collection of qualitative and quantitative data on livestock populations & production, outbreaks and related economics for improved economic analysis with existing tools

### **Zoning/compartmentalization**

- Set up public - private partnerships for creation of compartments and business continuity
- Need for adequate 3<sup>rd</sup> party auditing systems

## GF-TADs ASF WG focus areas for 2024-2025

### 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

## Forthcoming events



# Global African Swine Fever Research Alliance

*Fighting African Swine Fever Together*

**GARA Scientific Meeting 30-28April 2025**

**FAO HQ, Rome, Italy**

# Forthcoming capacity development training

## Improving the Management of ASF with GIS – Global online course (Pilot)



Delivery date May 13<sup>rd</sup>, 2025



hosted on the **FAO VLC platform**



### Course's overall objective

to enhance the capabilities of veterinary services worldwide in effectively utilizing GIS for improved management of ASF and other swine and animal diseases.



### Course structure:

- Four **modules**
- Live **webinar**
- Discussion **forum**
- Resources
- Assessment and **certificate**

### Nomination:



- Expected **300 participants**
- From **all FAO regions**
- Nominations through **countries** as well as **self-nominations**



<b>Course Length</b>	7 hours ( 4 weeks)
<b>Format</b>	Tutored <b>ONLINE</b> Course- a mix of different learning methodologies.

**Module 1:** How can GIS assist us in managing ASF?

**Module 2:** Population mapping

**Module 3:** Disease occurrence mapping

**Module 4:** Mapping risk of ASF spread



# Improving the Management of ASF with GIS – Global online course (Pilot)

## The learning objectives of the course :

After finishing studying the course participants will be able to:

Explain

how the application of GIS can enhance preparedness for the prevention and control of ASF.

Describe

the concepts for effectively managing and preparing swine population data for use in GIS in an epidemiologically consistent manner.

Explain

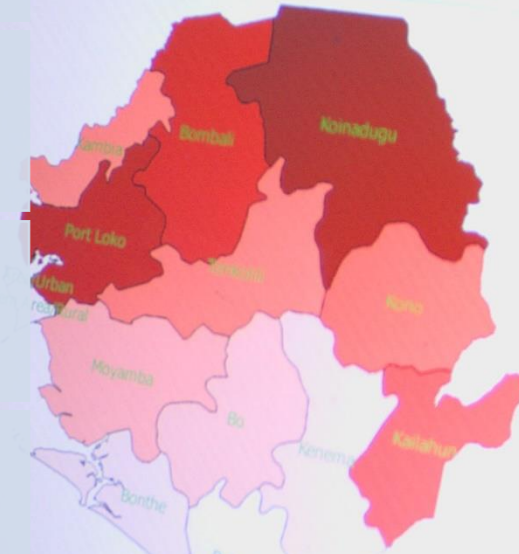
the concepts and approaches for mapping and analyzing ASF occurrence data to produce accurate geographic visualizations of disease events and associated metrics.

Recognize

recognize the principles behind the development of spatially explicit risk assessments using GIS.

Provide

advice to veterinary services on the necessary steps for applying GIS in the prevention and control of ASF.





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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' farms

**SEGREGATION**  
Create and maintain pig-free zones, barriers 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](http://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](http://www.oie.int/asf) ”



For more information:  
[www.oie.int/asf](http://www.oie.int/asf)



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