



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Outcomes of 3rd meeting of the Global Coordination Committee for ASF

Viola Chemis, Gregorio Torres, Patrick Bastiaensen, WOAH



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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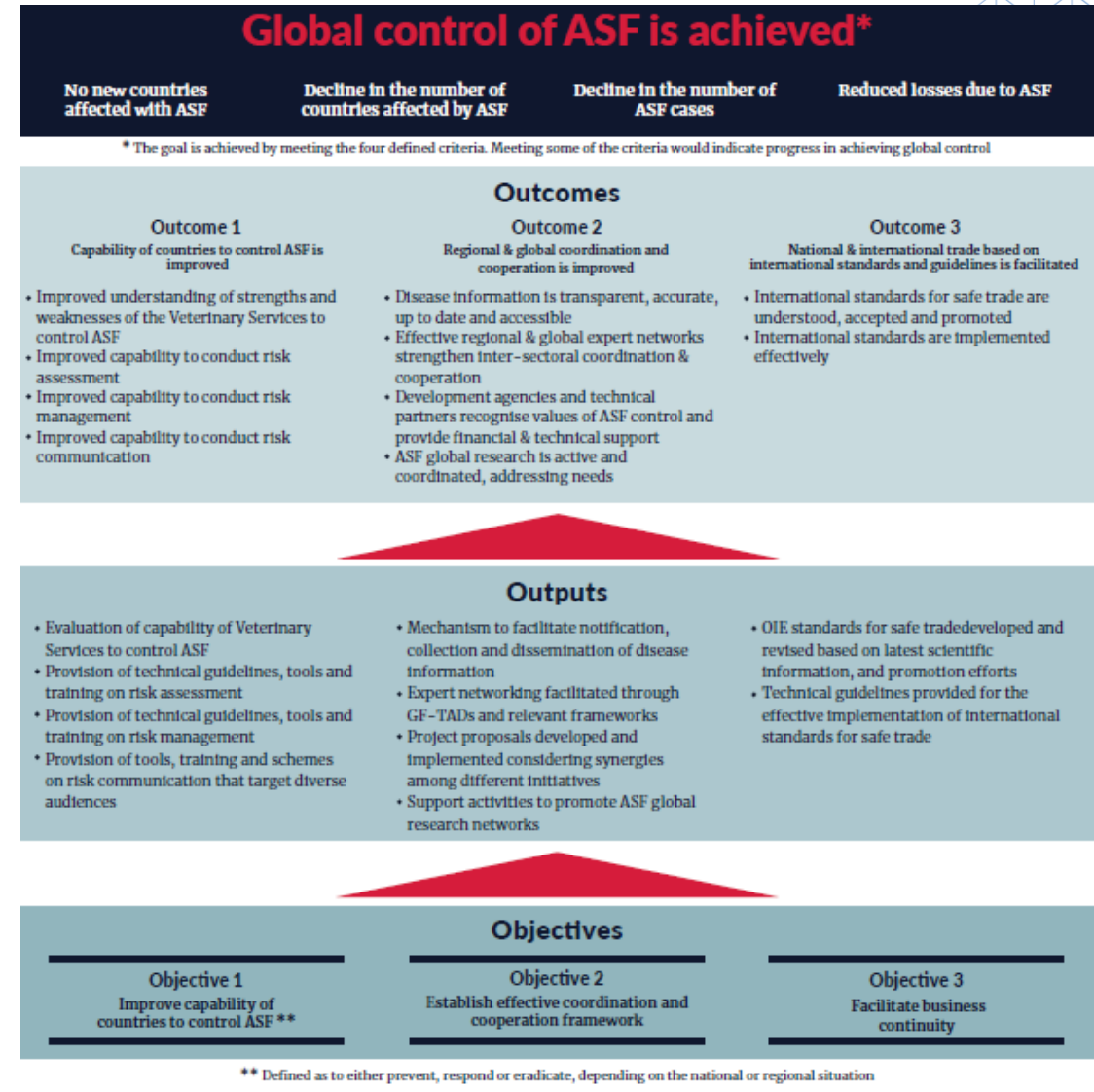
Global control of African swine fever: GF-TADs Initiative

Global Initiative

Recognising ASF as a priority TAD, the 'Global Control of African Swine Fever: A GF-TADs Initiative' was launched in 2020 under the GF-TADs framework

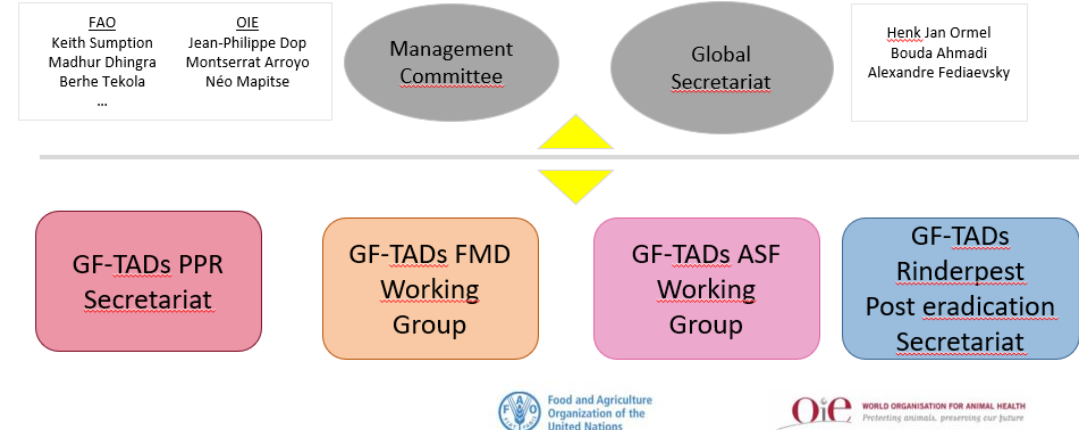
Framework for FAO & WOAHA to better support members:

- **Objective 1.** Improve the **capability of countries** to control (prevent, respond, eradicate) ASF using international 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**.



Global Initiative & ASF Working Group

- Global Initiative stems from regional initiatives and promotes regular exchange of experiences across regions and partners
- Framework to ensure synergy and good coordination, with outputs, outcomes and indicators attached to objectives
- ASF Working Group established to steer and monitor the implementation of the Global Initiative and contribute to development and support of ASF control strategies at global and regional levels



Members:

WOAH

Gregorio Torres
Charmaine Chng
Viola Chemis

FAO

Andriy Rozstalnyy, Chair
Akiko Kamata
Yooni Oh

Global control of African swine fever A GF-TADs initiative



Standing Group of Experts

- Four regional SGEs established: Africa (2022), Americas (2019), Asia-Pacific (2019), Europe (2014)
- Technical forum that brings together decision makers and experts to coordinate regional efforts and address ASF control in collaborative and harmonised manner across the region
- Promote regular exchange of information and best practices in ASF management
- Instrumental in supporting the Global Initiative

Global Coordination Committee for ASF (first convened in 2023)

Strengthen inter-regional cooperation and dialogue on ASF prevention and control

- Inform strategic priorities common across the 4 regions
- Review progress of Global Initiative
- Provide recommendations to the ASF WG



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

ASF GCC 2024 – Regional Aspirations

Africa

Scenario: 2

Aspiration: 2 (Main)

- Biosecurity
- Surveillance and diagnostics
- Movement controls
- Risk communication
- Veterinary Legislation
- Coordination

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

Objectives of the 2025 GCC:

1. What are the **strengths** of the Global Initiative (2020 – 2025)? How has it benefited your region/ country?
2. What are the areas for **improvement** in the current Global Initiative? What should the future Global Initiative consider to better meet the needs of your region/ country?
3. For the upcoming year, what are the **priorities** that you would like the GF-TADs ASF WG to work on?

Africa represented by the Vice President, GF-TADs RSC, Dr Roland Dlamini

Side event at WOAHS GS-92, 29 May 2025, 12:50 – 13:45 CEST

Open for Delegates

2026 GCC Chair - Africa



1: What are the strengths of the Global Initiative

- Successfully raised *global awareness* about ASF
- Provided a *unified* framework for *action* across regions
- Facilitates regional and cross-regional *cooperation* under shared objectives
- Encourages *solidarity*, technical exchange, and mutual support
- Fosters *expert networks* and alignment with WOAHP standards
- *Coordination* and eradication goals

Africa

- GI contextualized into a *regional ASF strategy*
- *SGEs* held, covering all diverse aspects of ASF control: value chains, biosecurity, surveillance and outbreak management, *currently vaccines and vaccination (#5)*.
- Upcoming topics: socioeconomics, policy, transparency, cross-border trade
- *Strategic guidance*: Helps Members identify needs and *customize* solutions for local challenges
- Encouraging development of locally *adapted* national *plans* aligned with regional/global strategies

2. What are the Areas for Improvement in revision of the GI?

Prioritize Vaccine Development

- Accelerate **research and development** of safe, effective vaccines.
- Tailor vaccine strategies to **regional disease profiles**, especially in Africa.
- Share **specific technical information** on vaccine trials and deployment

Deepen Understanding of ASF and Local Contexts

- Improve epidemiological knowledge to design **context-sensitive control programs**.
- Address ASF in **wild and endangered pig populations** through tailored strategies.

Analyze and Integrate Value Chains

- Map and understand **swine and pork product value chains** to identify transmission risks and control points.
- Use this insight to guide **biosecurity and trade policies**.

Enhance Communication and Transparency

- Keep Members **updated** on each other's control programs.
- Share **technical progress**, challenges, and innovations regularly.

Invest in Tools and Training

- Improve **Capacity** of Veterinary Services
- Improve understanding of **human behavior**, community dynamics, and socio-economic factors influencing ASF spread
- Use insights to improve **risk communication** and **community engagement**.

3. What are the Regional Priorities?

Africa

- **Country-specific strategies**
- **Capacity building & investment in control programs**
- **Risk communication & community engagement**
- **Public awareness of ASF risks**

Europe

- **Eradication in affected areas**
- **Technical support & capacity building globally**
- **Coordinate efforts to avoid duplication**
- **Share expertise & support communities**

Asia-Pacific

- **Surveillance systems**
- **Biosecurity for ASF & other diseases**
- **Outbreak response & recovery**
- **Vaccine evaluation & field trials**

Americas

- **Surveillance & border control**
- **Learn from past successes/failures**
- **Risk-based diagnostics & compensation strategies**
- **Vaccine & wild pig research**

Roadmap for Review of Global Initiative (2026 – 2030)

2025

Oct-Nov
GF-TADs
RSc

2026

Consultation

Jul-Sep
ASF-WG
Proposal

Nov-Dec
Finalise
Management
endorsement

Publication
2026



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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 physical barriers to limit opportunities for disease spread by humans, animals or materials. When properly applied, segregation will prevent contamination and infection.



Secure the farm entrances. Maintain robust perimeter barriers and properly store food/water to prevent wild boar contact.

Strictly control staff and visitor movement on and off farm.

Control the entry of pigs by implementing quarantine measures.



CLEANING & DISINFECTION

All materials (pig, vehicle, equipment) entering or leaving a site must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to remove viruses and all inactivable pathogens still present on materials.



Take a shower and wash hands prior to and after visiting a pig farm.

Wear dedicated clothing and footwear on the farm.

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

Clean and disinfect animal housing between groups of animals.

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 ”

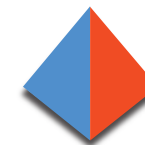


For more information:
www.oie.int/asf



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, promoting our future

MERCI! THANK YOU!



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