Guidelines for ASF vaccines field evaluation and

post-vaccination monitoring

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World Organisation for Animal Health

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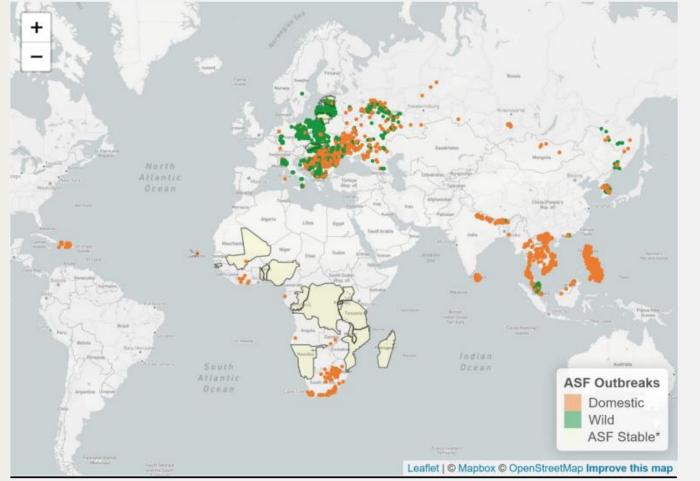
ASF global situation 2022 – 2025 – Monitoring system (6 monthly reports)

ASF Situation report

68 countries and territories reporting the disease present / suspected









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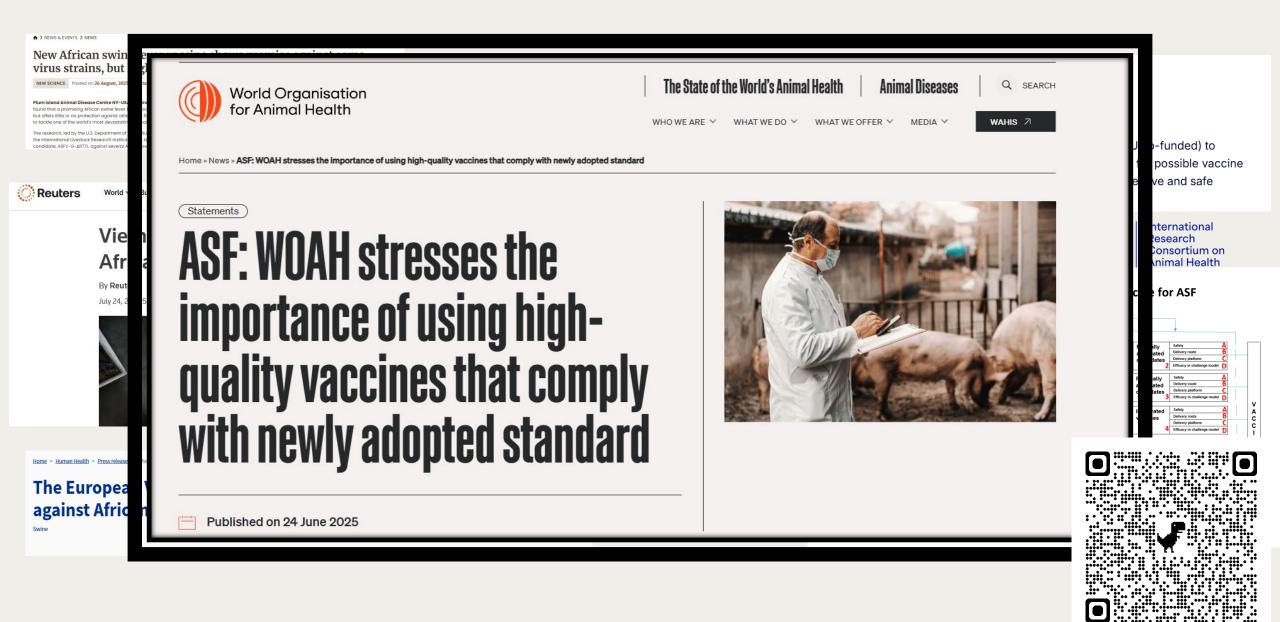
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Figure 1. Map of ASF outbreaks which started between 1 January 2022 and 31 July 2025 in domestic pigs and wildlife.

*ASF declared sufficiently stable for information to be reported on six-monthly basis without geocoordinates

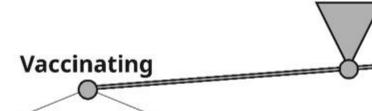


ASF vaccine a reality (?)





Vaccinate or not to vaccinate. That is the question



Not vaccinating

Benefits of vaccinating



- Decrease in clinical diseases
- Decrease in mortality
- Reduction in production losses and less disruption to business
- Improvement in overall animal health and welfare for the pig population

Risks of not vaccinating 1



- Increased reliance on implementing biosecurity and surveillance for the prevention and control of ASF
- Other control measures (e.g. strict) biosecurity) might not be realistic for some production systems in the country (e.g. backyard pig farms)

Benefits of not vaccinating



· If the vaccine strain does not match the circulating strain of ASFV, it may not be effective and could lead to mistrust of vaccines.

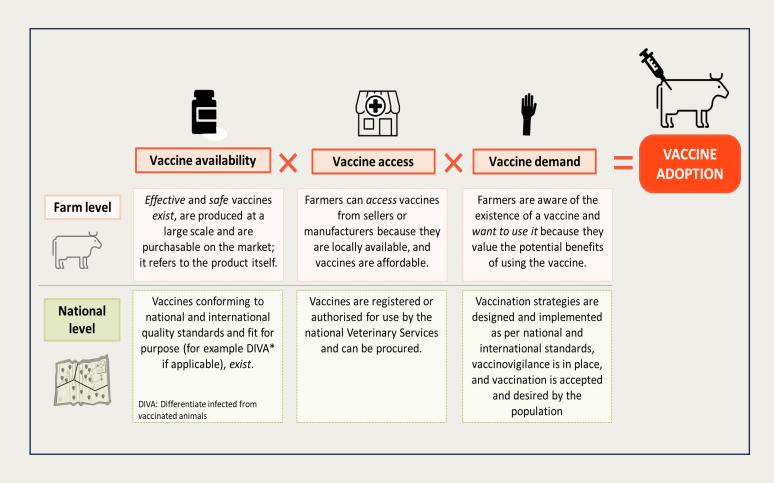
Risks of vaccinating 1



- Temporal vaccine virus shedding
- · Adverse events over time (e.g. reversion to virulence)
- · Side effects (e.g. temporary fever, reduced feed uptake, weight loss)
- · Unable to meet the minimum vaccine coverage
- · Different vaccine efficacy than expected



From the lab to the field.



Vaccine exists

Vaccine registered

Vaccination Decision

- Vaccination strategy (Chapter 4.18)
- Monitoring & Learning



Vaccine availability

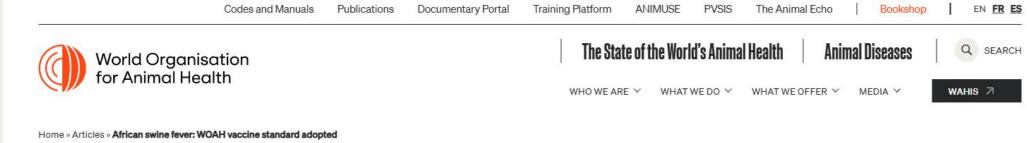
What are the minimum requirements for a pure, safe and effective vaccine?

What **evidence** we need to **demonstrate** safety and efficacy?





Vaccine minimum requirements



Article

African swine fever: WOAH vaccine standard adopted



Adopted by Members at the 92nd General Session (2015)

So, now what?

How to demonstrate vaccine meets WOAH international standards?

If we decide to vaccinate, how can we monitor the vaccine is doing its job?

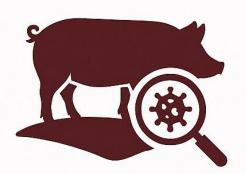




WOAH GUIDELINES

for Field Evaluation and Postvaccination Monitoring of ASF Vaccines









Guidelines for ASF vaccines field evaluation and post-vaccination monitoring

To complement WOAH standards

- Vaccine field trials to verify purity, safety, and efficacy claimed by vaccine manufacturers.
 - > WHAT? generate the evidence to verify the quality parameters related to vaccine safety and efficacy as claimed by the vaccine manufacturers
 - WHY? regulatory approval and pre-purchase decisions before national vaccination campaign.
- Post-vaccination monitoring to verify safety and effectiveness of vaccinationprogramme (in the field)
 - > Inform ASF risk manager decisions





WOAH launched in January 2025 a consultancy to develop a set of guidelines on the field evaluation of ASF vaccines and how to conduct post-vaccination monitoring, in accordance with WOAH standards.

Target audience



- Competent Authorities involved in the regulatory approval of veterinary vaccines
- Veterinary Services responsible for the implementation of ASF control strategies

Experts



- The team lead by Dr Georgina Limon-Vega (The Pirbright Institute) and Prof Dirk Pfeiffer (City U Hong Kong)
- Peer review by international experts



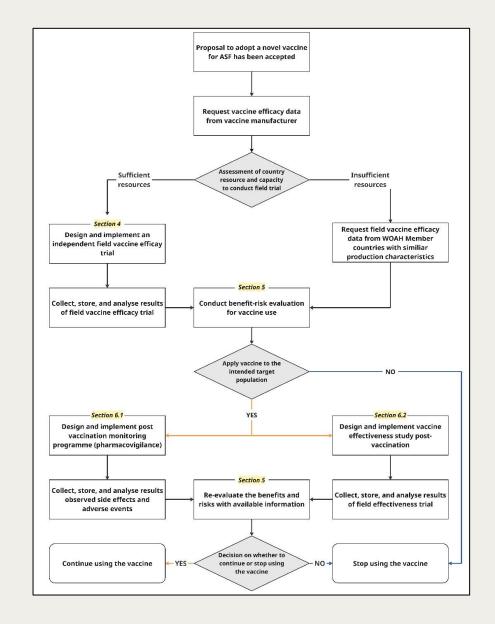
What the guidelines will offer?

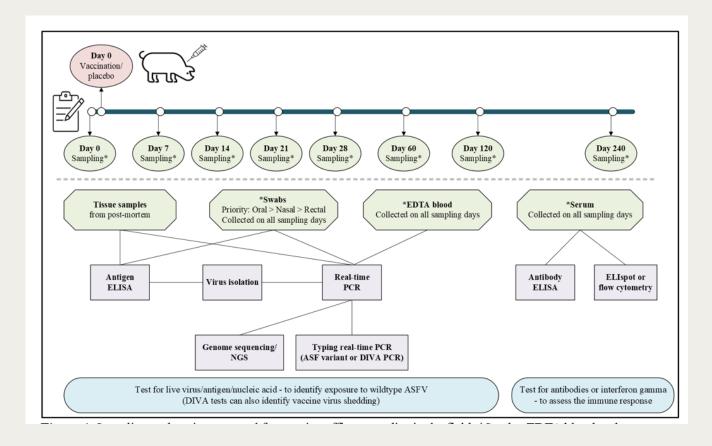
- Practical, non-prescriptive approach for flexibility
- Guidance to vaccination for domestic pigs.
- Recognise regional diversity in the swine production systems, the role of Competent Authorities and design and implementation of vaccination strategies.
- Include practical examples to support local adaptation.





How will Guidelines support you?





How will Guidelines support you?

Scenario 1 Country X, where ASFV is endemic

Objectives of the national ASF control programme:

- · Reduce the number of ASF outbreaks
- · Minimize associated production impacts

Objectives of the vaccination programme:

- Decrease ASFV transmissibility
- Reduce associated morbidity and mortality rates

Case definitions:

- A clinical sign score of 10 or above (See Table 1)
- · Pig health deviation from baseline health survey

Outcome measures of the vaccination programme:

- New cases of ASF (based on case definition)
- Change in production parameters (e.g. weight)
- · Variations in morbidity or mortality rates

Scenario 2 Country Y, previously ASF-free, where ASF is newly detected

Objectives of the national ASF control programme:

· Regain ASF-free disease status

Objectives of the vaccination programme:

- · Decrease ASFV transmissibility
- · Assist in eradicating ASFV from pig population

Case definitions:

 At least two clinical signs consistent with ASF, along with the detection of antigen or nucleic acid specific to ASFV

Outcome measures of the vaccination programme:

· New cases of ASF (based on case definition)

- Adapt to your needs
- Help you design the studies
- Promote transparency and data sharing
- Encourage regional collaboration and pilot testing
- Expert ad hoc advices

African Swine Fever Reference Laboratory Network



January 2025	Consultancy launched
July	Ad hoc expert Group meeting was convened to peer-review the first draft
September	Recommendations from the <i>ad hoc</i> Group were presented to WOAH Specialist Commissions
October	Specialist Commission will review the second draft
December	Final draft is expected to be finalised
Q1 2026	Publication (EN) + Translation (FR/SP)



- ✓ Define your needs
- ✓ Use only registered vaccines that meet WOAH standards
- ✓ Field evaluation and vaccination monitoring are not optional
- ✓ Share and reporting your experience. (Global learning)
- ✓ WOAH Ref laboratories are committed to supporting you

ASF is a WOAH listed disease and need to be officially notified to WAHIS

Thank you

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