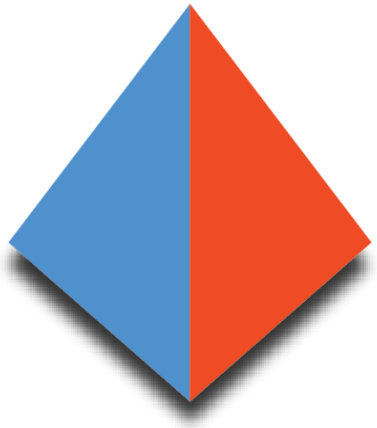

GF-TADs Africa

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African Union



RSC 13

Regional strategy for the control of African swine fever in Africa (for endorsement by the STC-ARDWE, October 2027), the Lomé Declaration and follow-up catalytic actions in West Africa.

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AU-IBAR



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Regional strategy for the control of African swine fever in Africa; why the strategy?

African swine fever (ASF) remains a major transboundary animal disease threat to pig production, food security and livelihoods across Africa



Disease impact

Continued threat to pig production systems and the livelihoods dependent on them.



Veterinary & stakeholder capacity

Strengthening surveillance, diagnostic capacity, prevention and response remains essential; biosecurity, capacity to produce healthy pigs; generation of knowledge



Production vulnerabilities

Gaps in farm-level biosecurity and disease prevention practices increase the risk of ASF introduction and transmission



Continental coordination

Effective ASF control requires coordinated approaches, stakeholder engagement and sustained investment.

THE REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE CONTROL OF ASF IN AFRICA

The Continental ASF Strategy provides a framework for strengthening prevention and control of ASF, enhancing institutional capacities and promoting sustainable pig production across African countries

Overall Objective:

to reduce the occurrence of ASF in the domestic pig sector in Africa

Specific Objectives

(i) control ASF in infected countries or regions and prevent its introduction into non-infected countries or regions; (ii) ensure coordination, stakeholder involvement and resource mobilization for efficient ASF control.

1.Epidemiology (within Prevention and control)

i)better understanding of local ASF epidemiology;

ii) better understanding of social, economic and cultural factors that influence ASF prevention and control.

Activities around 4 thematic areas:

2. Institutional Capacity

Enhancing the capacities of veterinary services and relevant institutions to prevent and control ASF.

3. Prevention and Control

Strengthening biosecurity, surveillance, disease prevention and outbreak response.

4. Sustainable Pig Production

Promoting improved and resilient pig production systems.

It builds on three fundamental principles:

evidence-based action, value chain approach and participatory engagement.

EVOLUTION OF THE REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE CONTROL OF ASF IN AFRICA

Africa's 1st Edition of the Regional ASF control strategy was introduced in 2017 under the guidance of organizations FAO, AU-IBAR, ILRI.
This brought a coordinated, multi-country approach to ASF management.

In 2020, revision work began (FAO/AU-IBAR task force, Aug 2020) to align the strategy with the GF-TADs Global Initiative for the control of ASF (2020–2025) and adapt to new epidemiological realities and value chain insights

The updated strategy, handed over to AU-IBAR by FAO in September 2023 and validated in 2024, reflects:

- Shifts from local-only responses to coordinated regional action;
- The necessity to adapt to both endemic settings and rapidly evolving transboundary threats;
- Integration of scientific advances, socio-economic context, and participatory approaches for sustainable ASF control

Translating continental priorities into coordinated country-level implementation

The Strategy provides for countries to develop or review National ASF Control Plans, adapted to their respective epidemiological situations and country specific context and comprising of programs and projects with activities designed to deliver the strategy's three expected outcomes (below)

1) better understanding of local ASF epidemiology;
2) better understanding of social, economic and cultural factors that influence ASF prevention and control;
3) strengthened capacities of veterinary services in disease detection, diagnosis, surveillance, emergency response and outbreak management;
4) strengthened capacities of authorities in risk analysis, risk management and contingency planning;
5) improved awareness of ASF for all stakeholders in the pig value chain;
6) improved biosecurity at all nodes in the pig value chain;
7) strengthened capacities to produce healthy pigs and high quality, safe pork without contributing to ASF spread.

Advancing The Strategy Through AU Policy Organs: From technical framework to continental political commitment

Proposed adoption pathway

01 TECHNICAL FOUNDATION

Continental ASF Strategy finalized and validated by CVOs.

02 AU POLICY ENDORSEMENT

Submission to the 7th Ordinary Session of the STC-ARDWE (October 2027).

03 CONTINENTAL POLITICAL ADOPTION

Via the Executive Council to the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

- *Build partnerships (GF-TADS and others) for resource mobilization to support implementation*
- *Vaccine and vaccination: apply the Lomé Declaration (October 2025)*

OPERATIONAL PATHWAY

THE LOMÉ DECLARATION AND THE CONTINENTAL ASF STRATEGY

The Declaration of Lomé on the Use of Vaccines against ASF in Africa, adopted on 14 October 2025, provides guidance on the evaluation and evaluation and responsible future use of ASF vaccines.

Key Considerations From the Declaration;

Vaccine safety and efficacy

Vaccines must meet WOAH standards (May 2025) and be evaluated by AU-PANVAC before any authorisation. Now: no import or use of current commercial ASF vaccines (all genotype II; 24 genotypes in Africa).

Research and validation

Continued support for research and and evaluation of appropriate ASF ASF vaccine candidates, incl. ILRI's ILRI's genotype IX candidate.

Surveillance and monitoring

Strengthened genomic surveillance and monitoring of vaccine safety and performance.

Integrated disease control

Vaccination should complement, and not replace, strong biosecurity and other ASF control measures, within official control programmes under veterinary supervision.

How the two frameworks reinforce each other:

Lomé Declaration

Provides specific guidance on the ASF vaccine research, evaluation and responsible-use agenda.

Continental ASF Strategy

Provides the broader framework for coordinated ASF prevention and control, including biosecurity, surveillance, institutional capacity and sustainable pig production; it already calls for control of imports of unregistered vaccines

GF-TADs/AU-IBAR action: Lomé Declaration adopted at the 5th meeting of the GF-TADs for Africa SGE on ASF (Lomé, 14 Oct 2025)

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Catalyzing coordinated, multi-stakeholder action and resource mobilization for the effective implementation of the Regional ASF Control Strategy, with a strong emphasis on supporting official border control measures and addressing informal cross-border movements that perpetuate the spread of ASF.

The regional workshop on coordination mechanism, partnership and advocacy for resource mobilization to implement the regional ASF control strategy

Key Actions Delivered

Convened:

- 5th SGE on ASF (Lomé, 14 Oct 2025)
- Regional Coordination & Resource Mobilization Workshop (Lomé, Oct 2025)

- Facilitated multi-stakeholder engagement and joint planning

Technical support

- Conducted review of cross-border regulatory frameworks (formal & informal trade)
- Identified priority risk pathways driving ASF spread
- Developed practical, context-specific intervention measures

KEY OUTCOMES

- Strengthened regional coordination mechanisms (SGE + RECs)
- Agreed harmonized ASF control approaches across countries
- Established foundation for coordinated implementation and resource mobilization

15 MEMBER STATES

including: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Chad, Benin, Kenya, Togo, Cameroon, DRC, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia, Nigeria, Senegal, and Cabo Verde.

REC ENGAGEMENT

(ECOWAS, ECCAS, SADC and regional laboratories represented; EAC/IGAD)

KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

In Collaboration with FAO, WOAH and ILRI

Source: 5th GF-TADs for Africa SGE on ASF and regional workshop, Lomé, October 2025

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SYSTEMIC INTERVENTION: CATALYZING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY IN WEST AFRICA

Strengthening farm-level biosecurity to prevent ASF and enhance smallholder pig farm resilience:



Objective: To strengthen farm-level biosecurity to prevent ASF and enhance smallholder pig farm resilience through the application of the FAO RENOFARM Farm 5G checklist (under field testing), adapted to ASF biosecurity.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Togo	Benin	Burkina Faso	Nigeria

Building on the priorities of the Continental ASF Strategy, AU-IBAR proposes a targeted intervention in six West African countries to strengthen farm-level biosecurity through improved veterinary advisory capacity and continuous farm-level assessment and improvement..



'From veterinary capacity building to continuous farm-level biosecurity improvement'

Made with GAMMA

INTERVENTION APPROACH AND KEY ACTIVITIES

A structured approach to continuous farm-level biosecurity improvement

01 VETERINARY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Train frontline veterinarians and animal health professionals on the application of the FAO RENOFARM Farm 5G checklist, adapted to ASF biosecurity.

02 COUNTRY-LEVEL CONTEXTUALISATION

Adapt and contextualize the assessment tool to reflect participating countries' pig production systems and farming practices.

03 FARM-LEVEL ASSESSMENT AND IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

Engage pig farmers in applying the tool to assess existing farm biosecurity practices, identify priority gaps, and develop farm-specific biosecurity improvement plans

04 FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING

Establish mechanisms for veterinarians to: Support farmers in implementing agreed priority actions, conduct periodic farm assessments and track progressive improvements in biosecurity practices

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Expected Results and Strategic Contribution

1 Trained frontline veterinarians	Improved capacity to assess biosecurity risks and provide advisory support.
2 Contextualized assessment tools	RENOFARM Farm 5G checklist adapted to local pig production systems and ASF risks.
3 Farm-level assessments	Participating farms assessed and farm-specific improvement plans developed.
4 Monitoring framework	Follow-up mechanisms established to track implementation and improvements.

To specify before endorsement: budget, timeline, funding source and targets per country (veterinarians trained, farms assessed).

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