



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Oie
WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



African swine fever in Asia and the Pacific & SGE-ASF for Asia

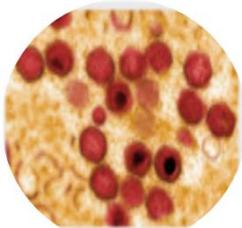




Standing Group of Experts (SGE) on ASF for Asia



Not easy to differentiate from other swine diseases



**African
Swine
Fever**



Virus is relatively stable and resistant so can survive long time in environment and contaminated pork products



No effective treatment or vaccine



No public health or food safety concerns

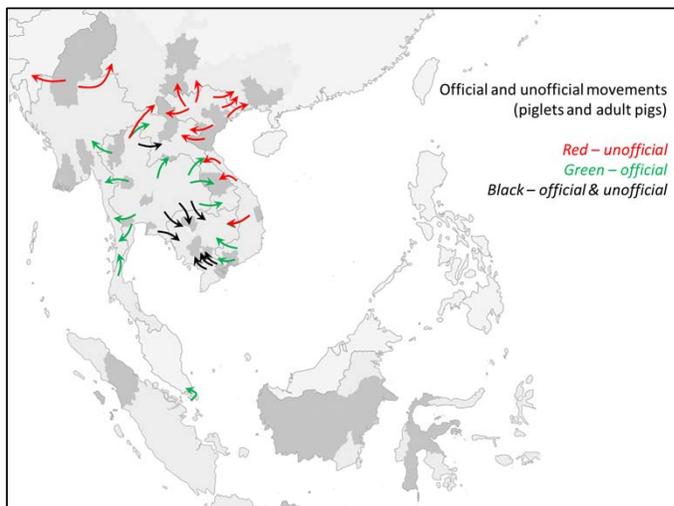


Challenges identified as specific for Asia proving that ASF control is “not one size fits all”

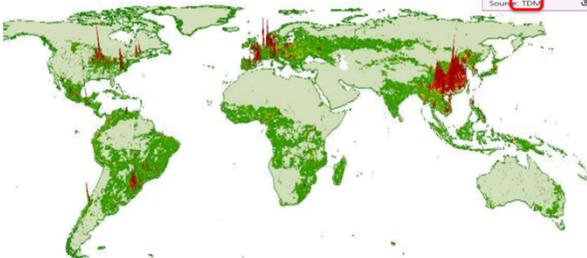
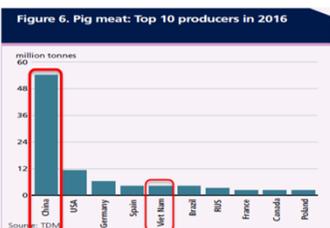
- **Pig production and pig value chains are complex –**
 - Dense population of pigs in east and southeast Asia
 - Large numbers of small-scale pig farming with low biosecurity.
 - Complex value chains that operate across national borders
 - Cultural practices around pig use and food consumption may create additional risk pathways.
 - Globalisation has made it easy for people and products to travel rapidly and over long distances.



Pig movement in GMS

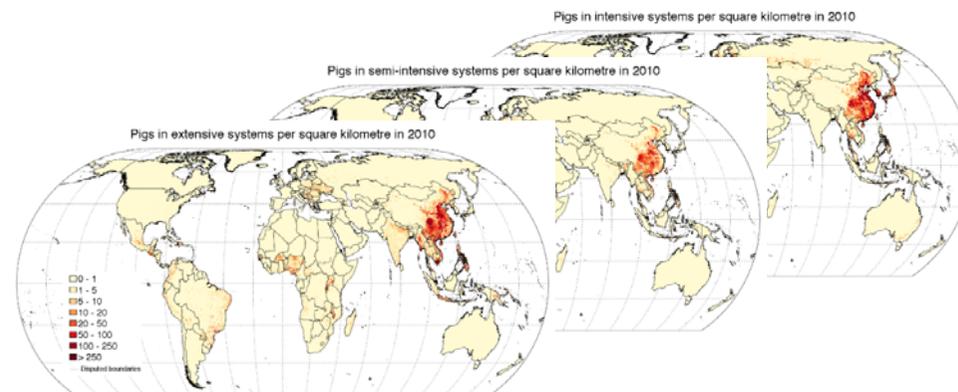


At least 60% of the world's domestic pig population is concentrated in east and southeast Asia.
40% in low biosecurity system
(by population)



High impacts on economic losses and food security

Pig production system in Asia



- Source: Global distribution of chickens and pigs raised in extensive, semi-intensive and intensive systems in 2010

	pig production system			
	smallholder	semi-commercial	commercial	
KH	90% (upto 50)	9% (50-200)	1% (>200)	
LA	70% (<20)	18% (>20 or 10-15 sows)	12% (>15 sows)	
MM	80%		20%	
PH	71%		29%	
TH	92%		8%	
VN	70% (<20, 1-2 sows)	15% (<100, 20-50 sows)	2% (100-200, 20-50 sows)	13% (>1,000, 600-1,200 sows)

- Source: Swine industry profile of selected South East Asian countries - KH, LA, MM, PH, TH, VN published by FAO-RAP, Oct 2011



Standing Group of Experts (SGE) on ASF for Asia

- China/Korea/Japan Minister meeting in 2018 agreed on need the to strengthen the ASF control collaboration in the region
- ASF was new in the region, limited experience (and data)
 - Epidemiology
 - Laboratory
 - Control measures
 - Wildlife, Vector
 - Other factors???
- The SG of Experts on ASF in Europe plays important role in ASF in the Europe

To help coordinate efforts, share information and develop best practices for prevention and control of ASF outbreaks.



Standing Group of Experts on ASF for Asia



Standing Group of Experts on African Swine Fever for Asia

Introduction

The situation of African swine fever (ASF) has become of increasing concern globally. The virus has continued to spread in Europe. With the first outbreak confirmed in China in August 2018 the recognised threat became reality for Asia. The ASF virus presents several challenges to control and eradicate with absence of effective and safe vaccine, high resistance and persistence in the environment, carcasses and uncooked pig products. There are additional unique challenges for dealing with the disease in Asia where there is a high density of pigs, complex value chains and many other high impact endemic swine diseases. There is a need for experts with an understanding of ASF virus and knowledge of the swine industry and swine disease situation in Asia to work together with infected and at-risk countries to share information and develop strategies that will lead to greater understanding of how to control and minimise the impact of ASF in Asia and contribute at a global level for better understanding of the disease. A standing group of experts on ASF for Asia is being formed under the FAO/OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) umbrella to promote regular exchange of information and best-practices among risk managers and international and national experts.

Objective

Strengthening regional cooperation and regional dialogue on ASF control through:

- Regular exchange of information on the ASF situation and control measures applied to support national risk assessments;
- Regular review of national, regional and global control strategies by international experts based on their experience and best practice, with a view to coordinate disease control policies and building a coordinated science- based regional control strategy;
- Collaboration on laboratory diagnostics by exchange of best practices and capacity building;
- Collaboration in basic research;
- Collaboration on awareness raising campaigns by exchange best practices and communication tools;
- Collaboration on border control measures among countries in the region;

Under the umbrella of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific

- Objective
- ToRs
- Meeting mechanism
- Meeting attendees
- Specific activities



Standing Group of Experts on ASF for Asia

- Official Launch meeting April 2019 Beijing. Epidemiology with particular focus on background in Asia and surveillance for early detection and outbreak management
- Identify and build regional expertise to be involved a network in Asian region
- Improve the understanding of the disease, how it may evolve and the short- and long-term impacts.
- Regional, coordinated approach for prevention and control of ASF in Asia



Priority topics

- ASF epidemiology, including risk-based surveillance
- Biosecurity
- Border control measures
- ASF risk communication
- Socio-economics
- Prevention and control strategies
- ASF laboratory diagnostics and potential research programmes including ASF vaccine development
- Wild boar – distribution, ecology, management and epidemiological role in swine disease in domestic pigs
- Outbreak management
- The use of zoning and compartmentalisation



ASF Regional Collaborative Framework for Asia Pacific

Objective: To prevent the spread and mitigate the impacts of ASF in Asia and the Pacific

Better understanding of ASF and swine sector

- Research gaps and priorities
- Operational research such as value chain mapping, ecological studies

Enhanced effective approach for ASF prevention and control

- Risk assessment
- Surveillance
- Risk mitigations in immediate, medium and longer terms, including endemic situation

Business continuity and recovery

- Compartmentalisation
- Recovery options
- Business transition
- Vaccine development

Strengthened policy and enabling environment

- Human and financial resources to respond to ASF
- Legislations and regulatory frameworks
- Disease reporting

Enhanced communication and policy advocacy

- Communication and advocacy strategies for specific stakeholders
- Enhanced veterinary services' communication
- Policy advocacy

Developed required capacity

- Technical capacity: Laboratory, field investigation and response
- Operational capacity: Emergency system preparedness and response

Enhanced collaboration and coordination

- Multi-sectoral: Public-private partnerships, inter-ministries, academia,
- Multi-lateral: Sub-regional, regional, interregional and global
- Multi-disciplinary: Research networks



Coordination of FAO, OIE, national and partner activities on ASF

- To facilitate coordination of ASF-related activities, FAO & OIE are working under the GF-TADs label as much as possible on ASF activities. E.g: ASF-related webinars, workshop, training
- Foster open discussions among national, regional and international experts.
- The SGE-ASF for Asia is developing practical, science-based recommendations that can be used in the region to enhance ASF prevention and control.