

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Oie
WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

African
Union 

Update

Regional strategy for the control of African Swine fever in Africa (2017)

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Background



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



INTERNATIONAL
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH
INSTITUTE



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE CONTROL OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN AFRICA



Accra, 2017

4. VISION, OBJECTIVES, AND EXPECTED OUTPUT OF THE STRATEGY FOR THE CONTROL OF ASF IN AFRICA

The strategy is formulated to provide a shared vision of an African continent where ASF no longer impedes sustainable pig production and rural development or threatens livelihoods. This will contribute to food and nutrition security, poverty alleviation, wealth creation and economic growth in Africa (Figure 2).

This shared vision allows a consistent, cohesive and coordinated plan focusing on the overall goal to reduce the impact of ASF on the pig sector in Africa, and thereby i) promote viable pig production and ii) improve the livelihood of all pig/pork value chain actors, especially the poor, through improved productivity, increased incomes and enhanced access to improved nutrition.

The two specific objectives of the strategy in Africa are: i) to control ASF in infected countries and ii) to prevent the introduction of ASF into non-infected countries.

The regional strategy should guide programs and projects in order to achieve the following outputs:

- Create a better understanding of epidemiology and socio-economic drivers for ASF status, spread, prevention and control;
- Raise awareness and encourage reporting of ASF by farmers, traders, butchers and other pig sector stakeholders;
- Strengthen capacity of farmers to produce healthy pigs by providing access to information and training;
- Strengthen capacities of veterinary services in disease detection, diagnosis, surveillance, management, emergency and response/contingency
- Planning and risk analysis;
- Reduce ASF incidence and impact;
- Improve performance and biosafety of pig and pork value chains.

Objective/s:

To provide a shared vision of an African continent where ASF no longer impedes sustainable pig production and rural development or threatens livelihoods

5. APPROACH AND COMPONENTS OF THE REGIONAL STRATEGY

5.1 Strategic approach

The strategy is guided by three founding principles in terms of its approach:

Knowledge-based: Controlling ASF should be based on current epidemiological and socio-economic knowledge experiences and evidence that informs optimal preparedness to reduce disease incidence and prevent spread of ASF, recognizing that eradication is currently not possible in the African context.

Scenario/area-specific: Responding to ASF entails i) addressing country- specific and sector-specific epidemiological scenarios and technical options for its prevention and control; ii) developing regional and national capacities to monitor the scenarios, implement and maintain these technical options; iii) providing sustainable, technically sound and socially equitable support for ASF control.

Holistic approach: Considering that the predominant pig production system defines how the disease is transmitted and spread, the strategy promotes **gradual transformation** from the less bio-secure small-scale scavenging production system into a more bio-secure small-scale semi-intensive production system. The strategy also promotes **biosecurity** in intensive production systems in addition to the semi-intensive systems. The strategy also promotes **integration** of traditional veterinary approaches with animal production (e.g. genetics, feed, husbandry, market chains, etc.) as well as other "less traditional" disciplines that look into socio- economics and environment, among others. The strategy also involves a **multi-stakeholder partnerships approach** for its implementation.

Three pillars

- Knowledge,
- Scenario / area specific,
- Holistic approach

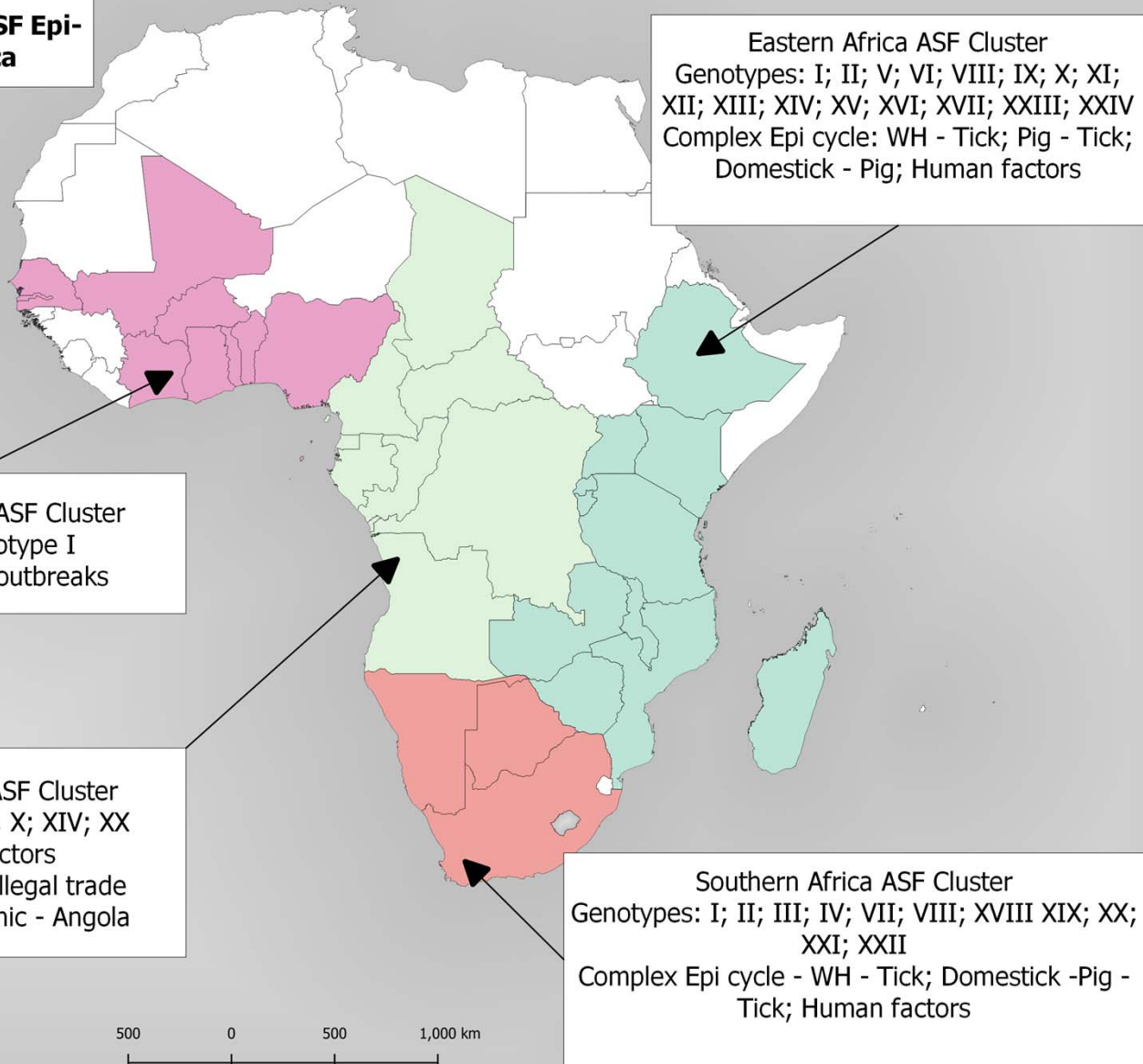
Why the revision?

- Updating the strategy in view of the current knowledge and the prevailing de facto epidemic
- Task Force

Implementation status of the 2017 ASF strategy Outputs

Output	Implementation status
Knowledge Creation	
Knowledge Transfer	
Capacity Building	
Application of Measures	
Impact Reduction	

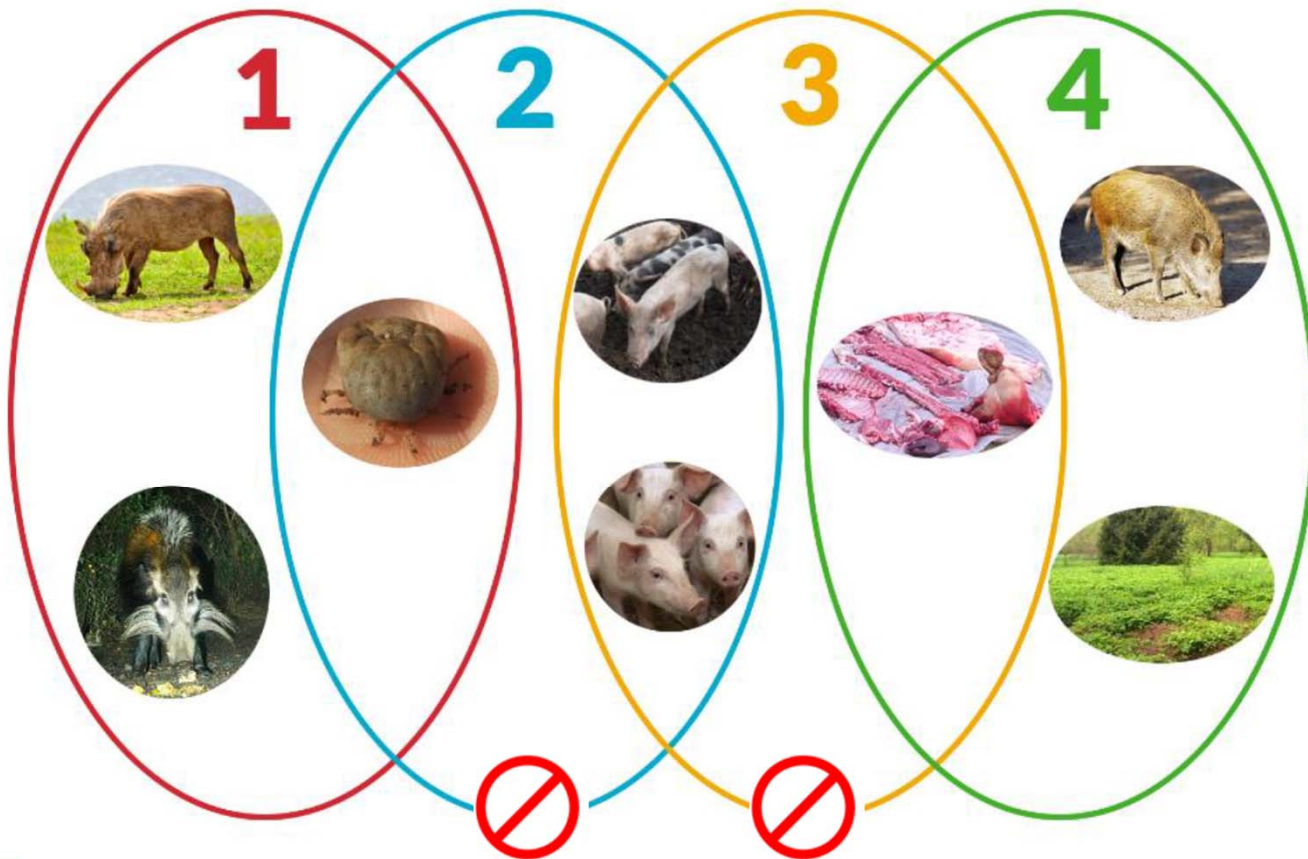
Key features of ASF Epi-zones in Africa



Created on: 2021-10-05
KivariaFM@FAO 2021

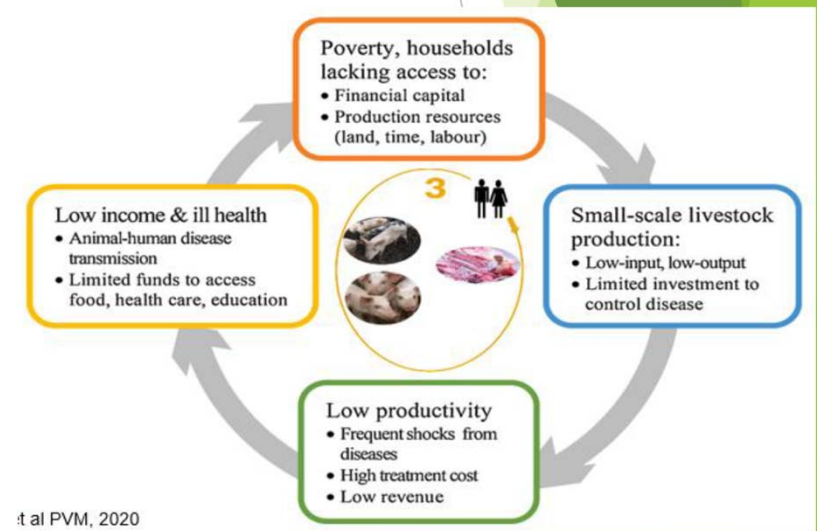
Summary

1. Complex epidemiological cycles
2. Multiple factors and players are involved
3. Inherent institutional challenges
 - Subsistence farming
 - Poor reporting,
 - Lack of capacity to respond



Shifting focus

- From knowledge and technical solutions to actions and contexts
- From people to structures
- From blaming farmers or value chain actors for the decisions they make to trying to understand their rationale



t al PVM, 2020

Proposed components of the strategy

Cross cutting	Epidemiology	Prevention and control	Lab capacity
Evidence-based actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update knowledge • Research gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local epidemiology • Local drivers and context • Communication and capacity building along the VC • Regional networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity • Surveillance • Outbreak management • Control • Contingency planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources • Field diagnosis • Sample logistics • National/subnational • Regional/subregional
Local adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local epidemiology • Local context • Shifting priorities • Holistic approach 			
Community engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bottom up • Community ownership • OH 			
Value chain approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-stakeholder • Risk based • Ownership and responsibility • Good production practices • Holistic approach 			
Enabling environment			

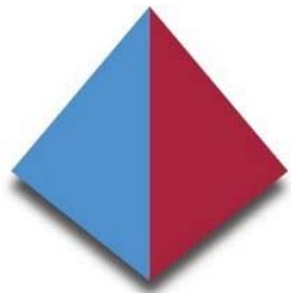
Action plan

- Complete overhaul - is suggested
- Risk and evidence-based framework
- **A guide for national and subnational veterinary services**
 - ✓ Developing control interventions for ASF in resource-limited settings with high numbers of small-scale producers



Work in progress

- Task force meeting - October 14
 - ✓ Receive first draft
 - ✓ Provide preliminary inputs
 - ✓ Provide further guidance
- Enrich the draft strategy based on comments and recommendations from the task force members
- Planning to call for a regional validation meeting



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Thank you