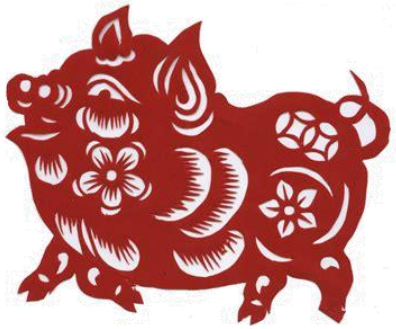
GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

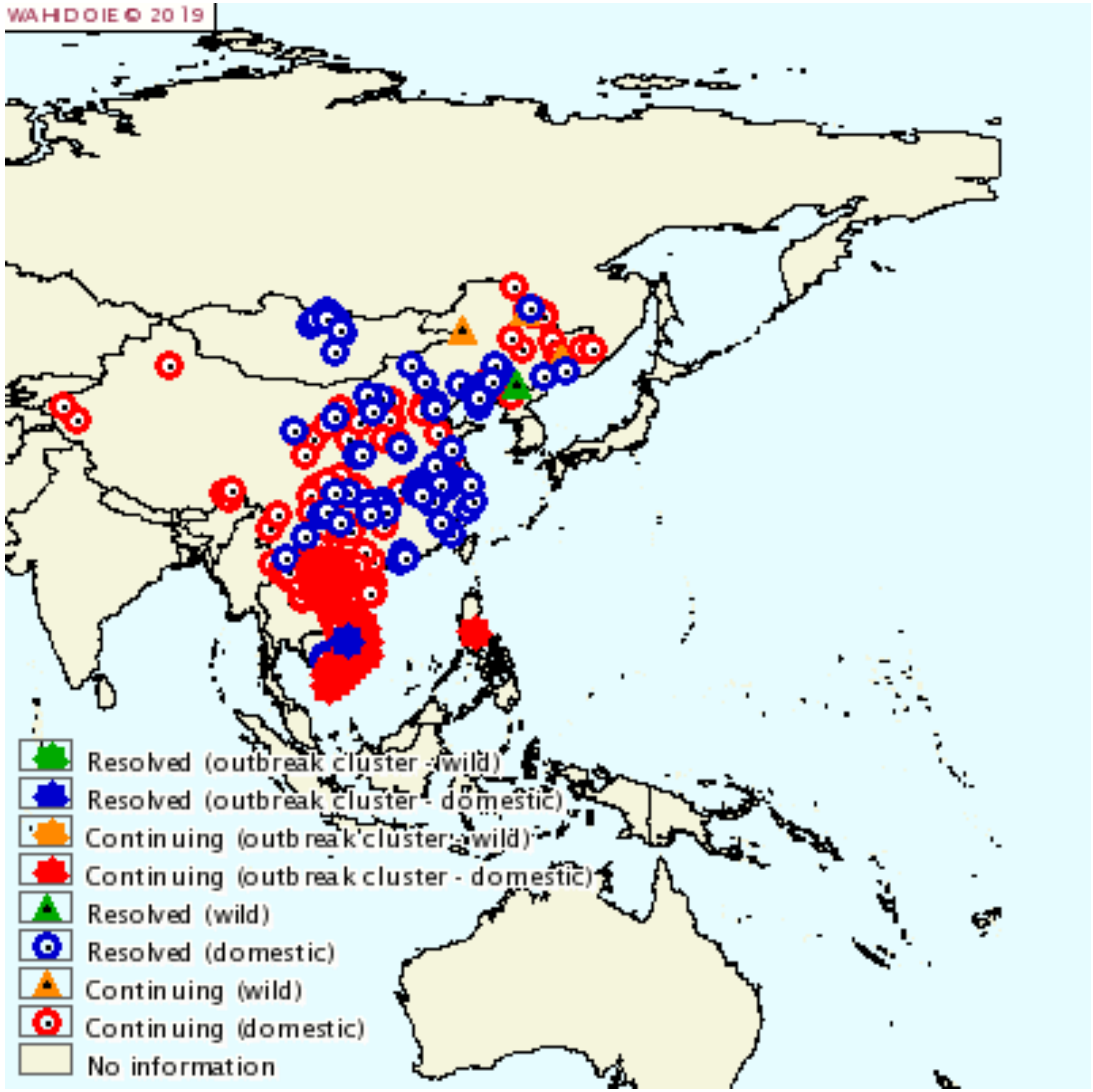


African swine fever in Asia
&
SGE-ASF for Asia



Background

- China: First report of ASF on 3 August 2018. Now 32 provinces, including Hong Kong SAR (September 2018) having experienced outbreaks.



ASF outbreaks since August 2018

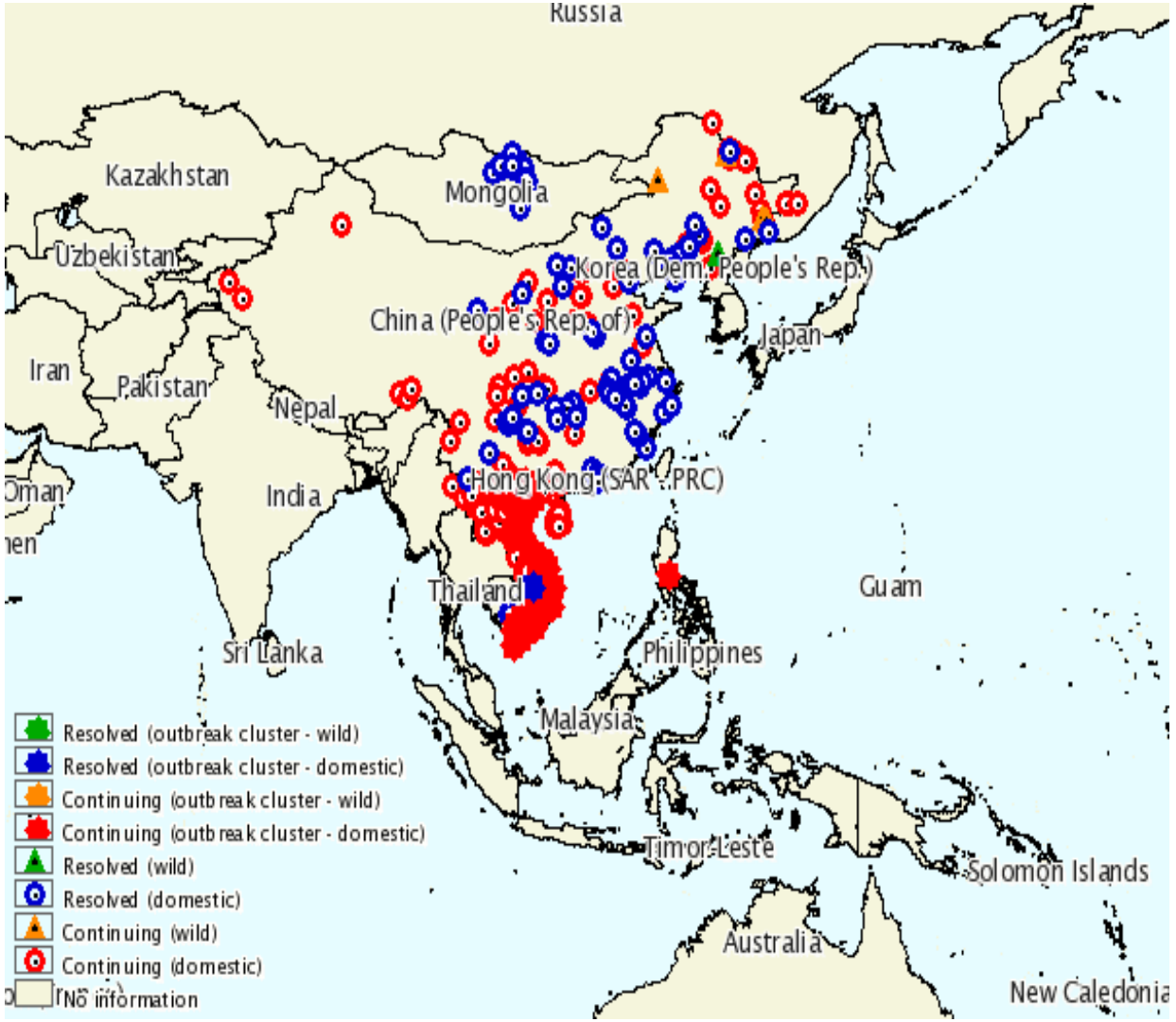


Since 1st introduction to the region further spread has occurred:

Mongolia (January 2019), Vietnam (February 2019), Cambodia (March 2019), DPR Korea (May 2019)

Laos (June 2019), Myanmar (August 2019) have all reported outbreaks

This week Philippines also confirmed ASF in Rizal province just to the east of Manila.





Key meetings:

- 10th FAO/OIE Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, July 2018
- Regional Workshop for Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) Control, Mongolia, August 2018
- Emergency ASF consultation meeting, Bangkok, September 2018
- 3rd Asia Swine Diseases, Workshop, Cebu, Philippines, October 2018
- Special session on ASF at ISVEE, Chiang Mai, November 2018
- 4th Multilateral Cross-Border Meeting between China-Lao PDR-Myanmar-Viet Nam, Beijing, November 2018
- 1st SGE-ASF Asia meeting held with the International symposium on ASF organized by China in Beijing April 2019
- 2nd SGE-ASF Asia meeting, Tokyo, Japan July 2019
- OIE Workshop Emergency Preparedness on TADs, 27-28 August 2019
- FAO TCP Launching Workshop , 29-30 August 2019

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OIE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH





Standing Group of Experts (SGE) on ASF for Asia

African Swine Fever

Not easy to differentiate from other swine diseases

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

Standing Group of Experts (SGE) on ASF for Asia

- China/Korea/Japan Minister meeting agreed on need 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.

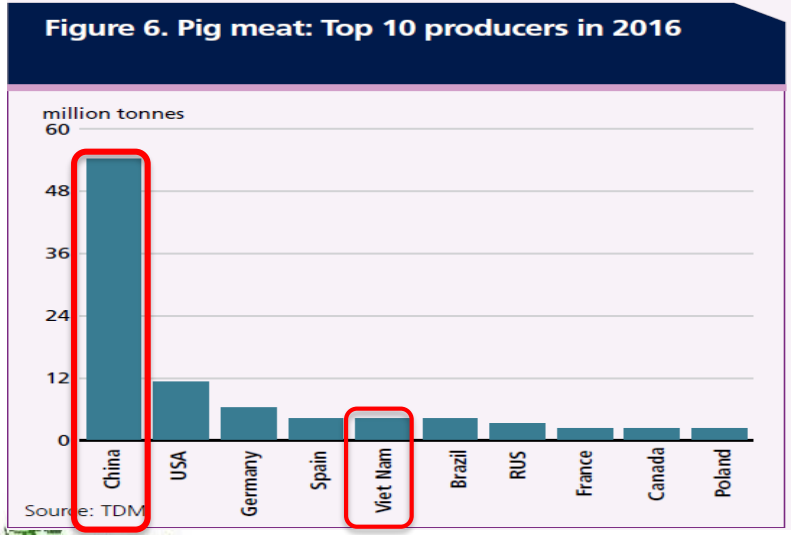


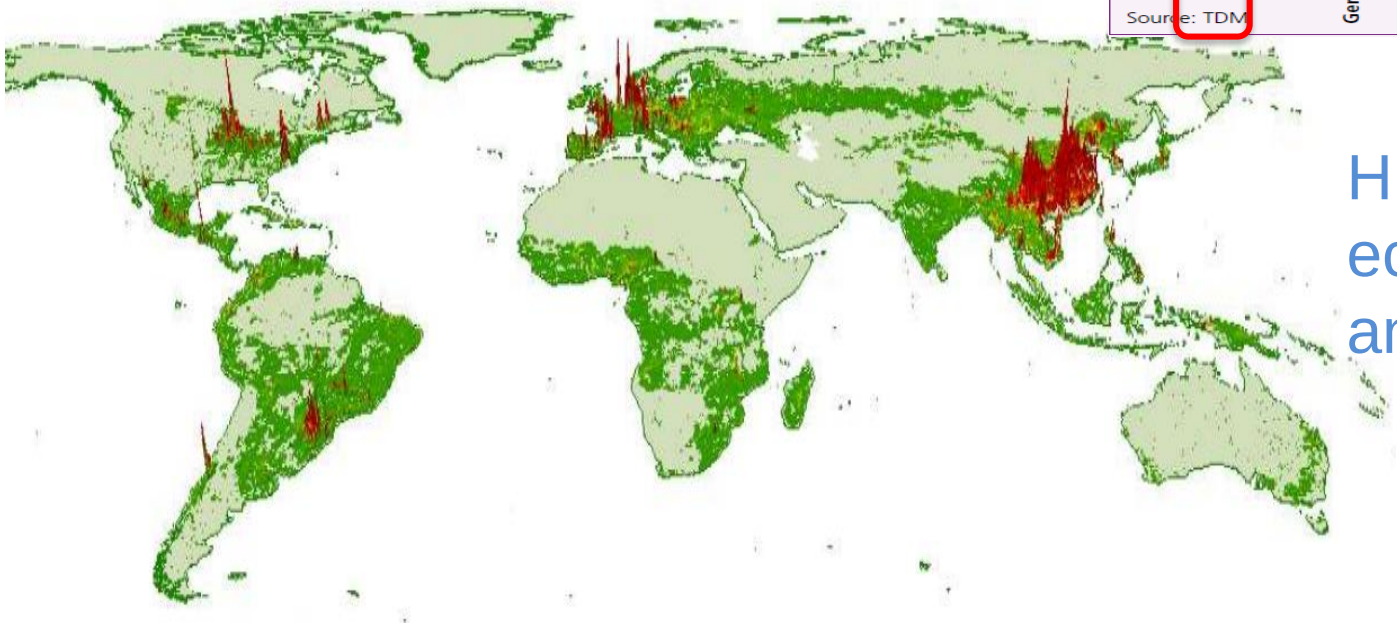
Challenges identified as specific for Asia proving that ASF control is "not one size fits all"

- **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.



At least 60% of the world's domestic pig population is concentrated in east and southeast Asia.





High impacts on economic losses and food security

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

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

Standing Group of Experts on ASF for Asia

- Launch meeting – 10th April, Beijing. Epidemiology with particular focus on background in Asia and surveillance for early detection and outbreak management
- Identify and build regional experts to be involved and the 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 Asia

Practical Recommendations for Surveillance for Early Detection (outline)

- 2nd Meeting – Biosecurity & Border control
- Discussed the current challenges in the region for these topics and what needs to **change.** China has made many changes to regulations since ASF was introduced. We can also learn from the experiences in Europe to implement changes.
- Short, medium and long term solutions were discussed.



BIOSECURITY Recommendations

- Biosecurity is of crucial importance to both commercial and small holder pig production for preventing entry and allowing effective control of spread of African swine fever virus.
- Biosecurity needs to be applied along the whole pig production chain including facilities, infrastructure, procedures and management to stop introduction and spread of disease and needs to be tailor made for the local situation.
- Farms with low biosecurity are at a high risk of ASF virus introduction. Where there is low consideration given to biosecurity, quarantine and disinfection at any part of the chain, there is a high risk for spreading ASF virus rapidly and over long distances.
- The Competent Authority should provide education, training and technical guidance in order to ensure full implementation of biosecurity measures. The Competent Authority should supervise implementation of biosecurity measures.
- Biosecurity measures are the mainstay for preventing ASF virus from entering farms and controlling its spread and currently there is no vaccine for ASF virus.



BIOSECURITY Recommendations (cont.)

- Feeding of swill can be a major source for introducing and spreading ASF virus. Awareness among farmers and other stakeholders on such risk needs to be raised to induce behaviour change.
- Banning of swill feeding should be considered where it can be enforced, which will significantly reduce the risk of introducing ASF into farms.
- In situations where a total ban of swill feeding is not implementable, strategies should be employed to reduce risk, including appropriately heat-treating swill, based on OIE standards and regulated by Veterinary Authorities.
- Safe and effective cleaning and disinfection strategies are required, including appropriate choice of disinfectants. The application method should be science-based (i.e. OIE international Standards). The disinfectant concentration, contact time, pH, etc and the nature of the surface to be disinfected also needs to be considered. Specific precautions should be taken in case of freezing temperatures.
- European experience with ASF clearly indicates that wild boar play a significant role in local spread and maintenance of swine diseases. Pig holdings should implement measures now to avoid contact between wild boars and domestic pigs. Physical separation by installing fencing around a farm is strongly recommended whether or not pigs are kept outdoors.

BORDER CONTROL Recommendations

- Border control is a shared responsibility.
- Awareness campaigns targeted for international travellers to include tourists, workers (incl. farm workers and domestic helpers) and transporters should be organized. It is critical that every traveller in every country understands, prior to departure that carrying prohibited items can spread TADs and will be subject to penalties. Clear messages to declare all animal/plant products OR not carry them in or out of a country at all. Use of multiple communication channels such as airline companies, travel agencies, SNS and embassies/consulates should be considered to reach target populations effectively.
- Cooperation with border security agencies such as customs and immigration to confiscate uncertified pig products at exit and entry points will help change the behaviours of travellers in carrying pig products in their personal luggage.
- Risk of spread of disease by international mail and courier services should be addressed at national and international level though multisectoral cooperation. All animal/plant products should be properly certified by the national authorities prior to any transport.
- National border control measures should be tightened in order to prevent illegal importation. Information on border control activities should be shared with other countries in the region to facilitate cooperation.
- Engaging with local communities along the borders is important to understand the risk of transboundary movement of animals and products and their potential role in risk mitigation.



OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Stamping out, culling and movement restrictions are recognised as the most effective ways to control disease outbreaks. However, there are challenges in implementing recommended methods due to high pig population density, limited human and financial resources, environmental conditions and possible long-term environmental contamination. Other risk management solutions to these challenges to reduce the viral load need to be further explored.
- The role of wild boar in maintaining ASF virus in Asia is not yet well understood, however should the virus become endemic in wild or native pigs in Asia, minimising contact between domestic and wild pigs will become an essential measure for ASF control.
- Studies into the ecology and distribution of wild and native pigs as well as the contact they have with domestic pigs should be undertaken in geographical areas where there is no or limited knowledge about the relationships and their potential involvement in spread of ASF virus.

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

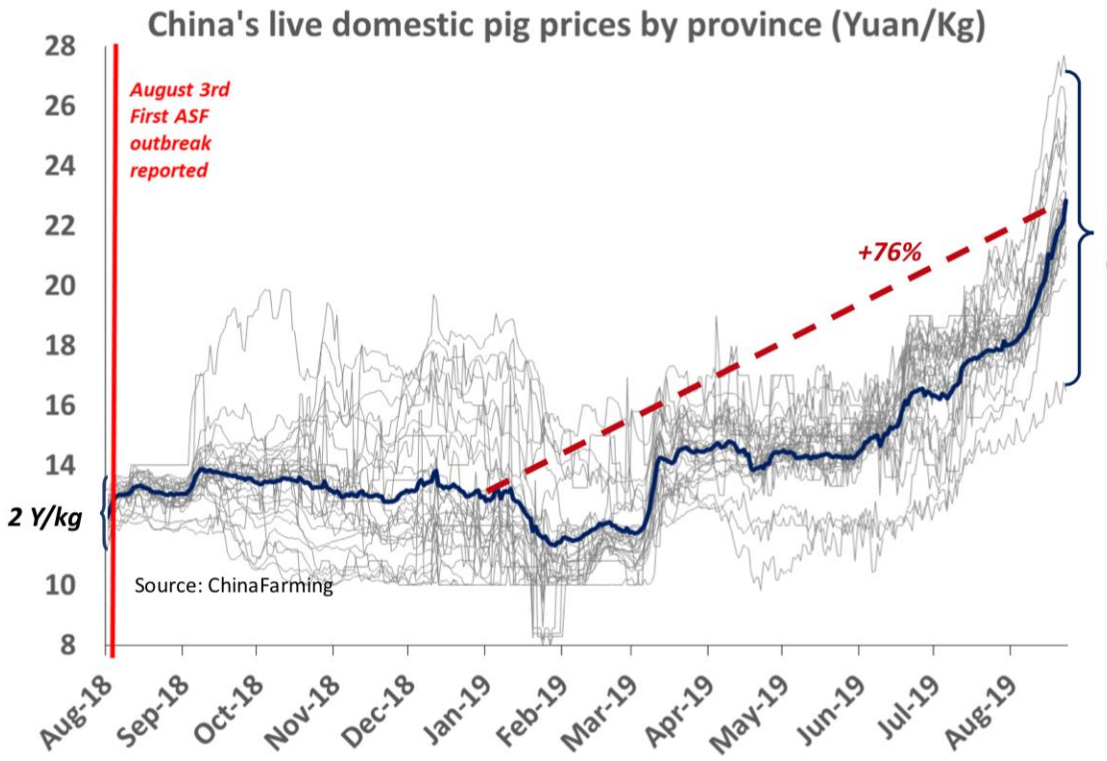
- To facilitate coordination of ASF-related activities, FAO & OIE are working under the GF-TADs label as much as possible on ASF activities. E.g: ASF-related webinars, workshop, training

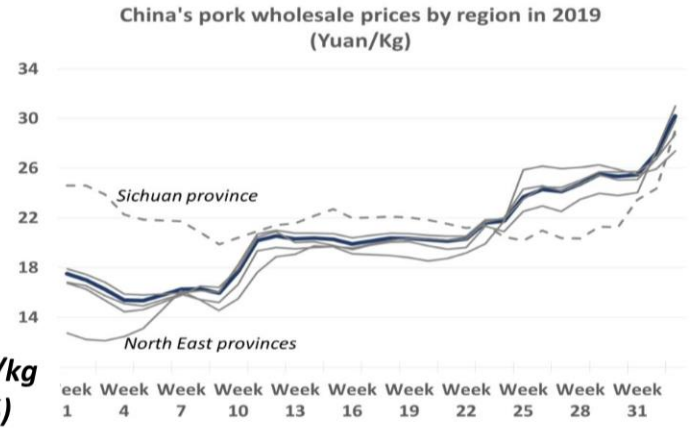
- Foster open discussions among national, regional and international experts.

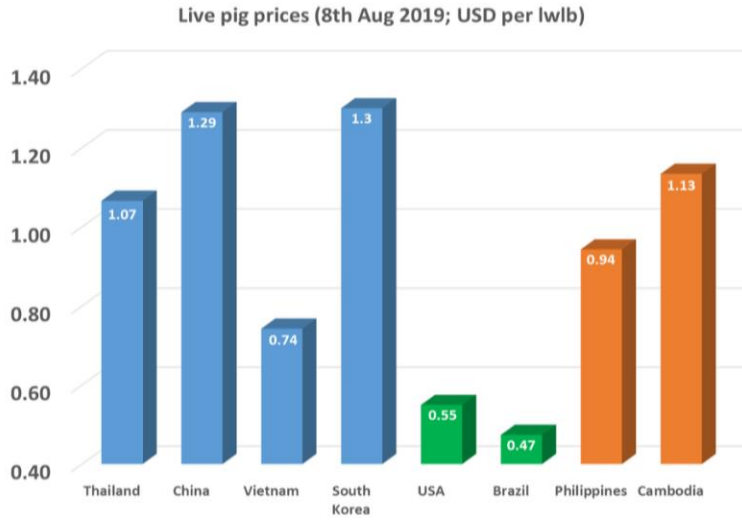
- The SGE-ASF for Asia plans to develop practical, science-based recommendations that can be used in the region to enhance ASF prevention and control.



Market disruptions



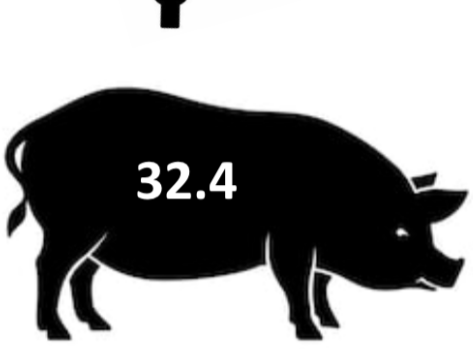






Market disruptions - spillovers

Changes in prices of meat products in China
(2019; Yuan/Kg)



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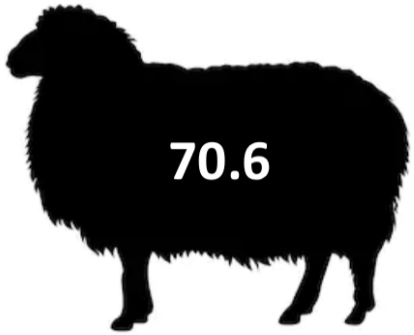

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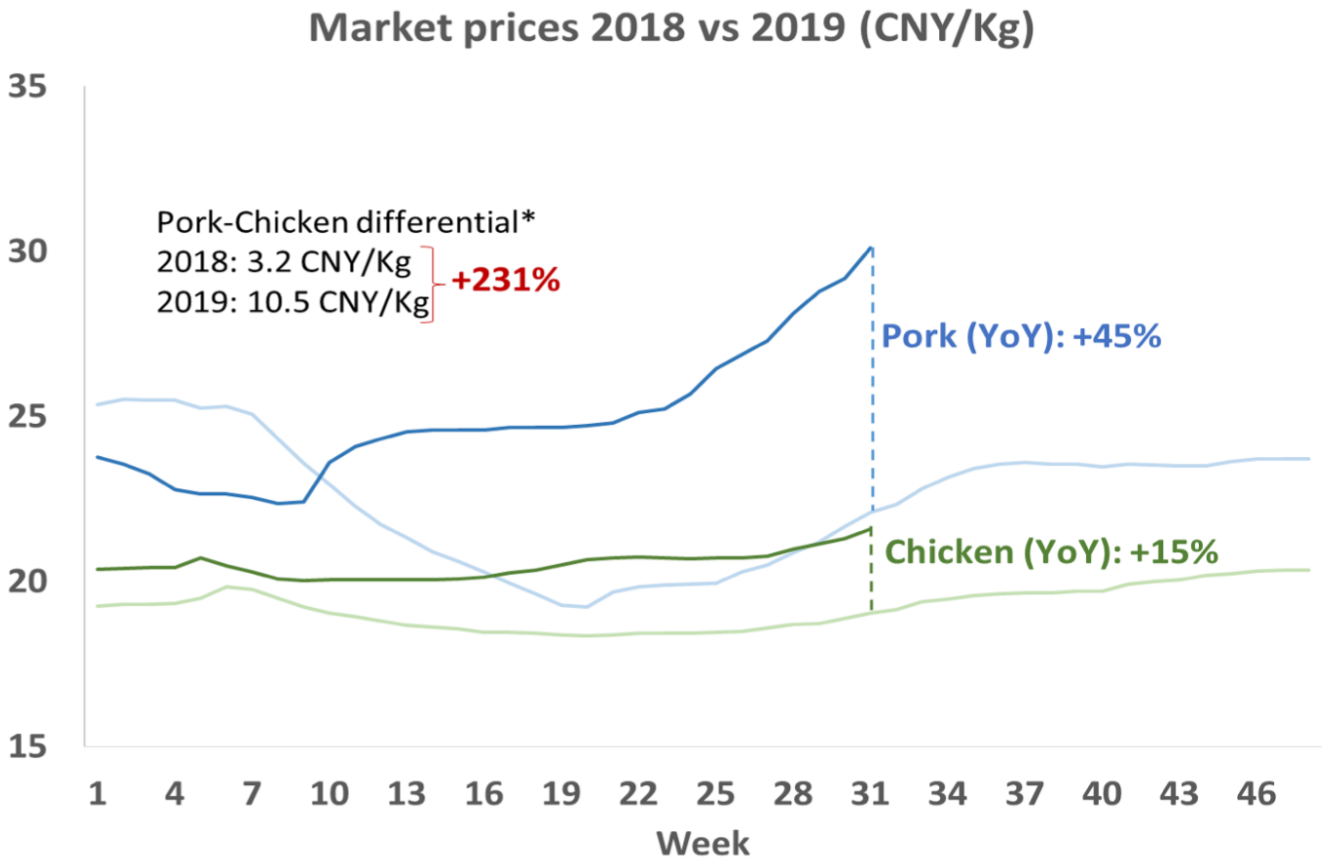
Market disruptions - spillovers



Re-stocking costs on the rise (YoY)

Next step

- 3rd Meeting of the SGE-ASF for Asia will be organized in Vietnam, Nov 2019 back to back with FAO-OIE Regional Swine Disease Workshop.

  - Focus on communication and the current and future socio-economic impact of ASF to the region

ASF Regional Collaborative Framework for Southeast (and East Asia)

Objective: To prevent the spread and mitigate the impacts of ASF in SE Asia (and E Asia)

1 Better understanding of ASF	2 Enhanced risk-based strategy and implementation for ASF prevention and control	3 Strengthened policy and enabling environment	4 Enhanced risk communication and policy advocacy
• Research gaps and priorities • Operational research to support evidence based planning and decisions such as value chain mapping	• Surveillance • Risk assessment • Risk mitigations in immediate, medium and longer terms	• Human and financial resources to respond to ASF • Legislations and regulatory frameworks	• Communication and advocacy strategies for specific stakeholders • Enhanced veterinary services' communication • Policy advocacy

5 Developed required capacity

Technical capacity: Laboratory

Field investigation and response

Operational capacity: Emergency preparedness

6 Enhanced collaboration and coordination

Multi-sectoral - Public-private partnerships, inter-ministries, academia,

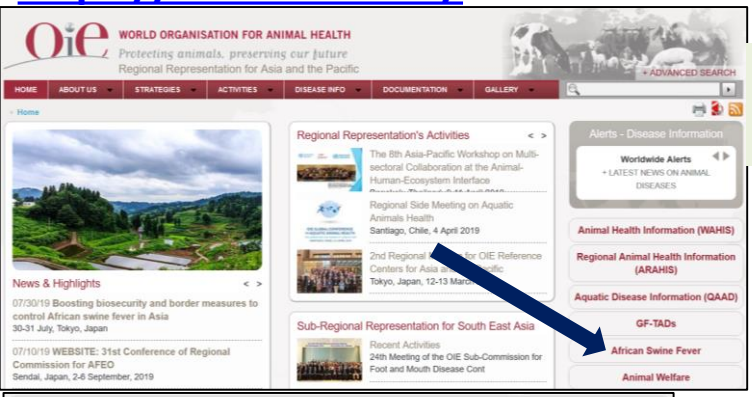
Multi-lateral – subregional, regional, global, interregional

Multi-disciplinary approach – research networks



Where to find ASF information?

https://rr-asia.oie.int/



http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/empres/ASF/