



# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

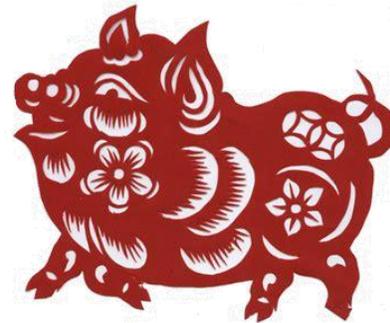


Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

**OIE**  
WORLD ORGANISATION  
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



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



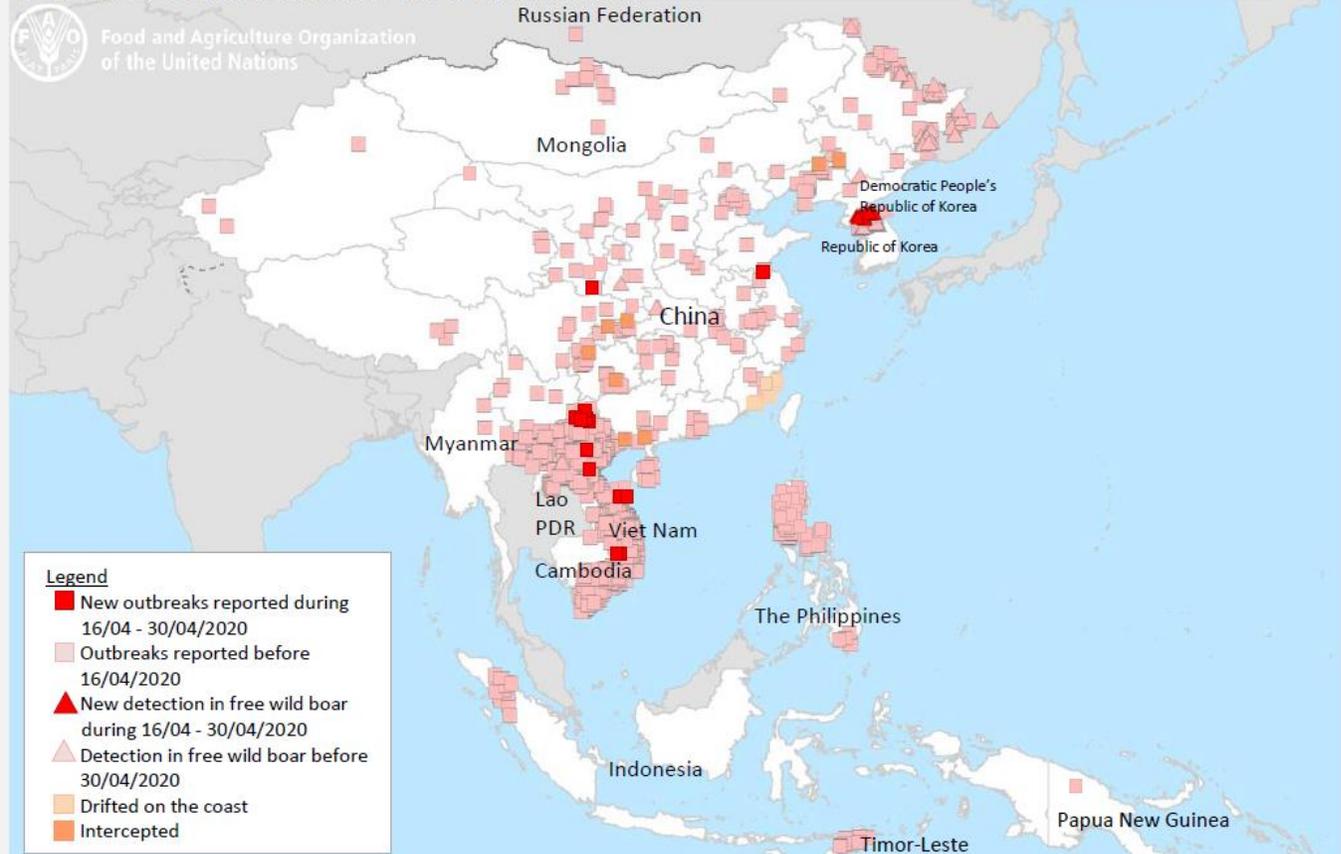


## Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

As of 30 Apr 2020, total of **12** countries in Asia-Pacific officially reported ASF:

- China (Aug 2018)
- Mongolia (Jan 2019)
- Vietnam (Feb 2019)
- Cambodia (Apr 2019)
- DPRK (May 2019)
- Lao PDR (Jun 2019)
- Myanmar (Aug 2019)
- Philippines (Sep 2019)
- ROK (Sep 2019)
- Timor-Leste (Sep 2019)
- Indonesia (Dec 2019)
- Papua New Guinea (Mar 2020)

**Map 1. ASF situation in Asia (August 2018 to date)**



Source: China: MARA, Viet Nam: WAHIS & media information, Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, Timor-Leste: WAHIS and government websites, Other: WAHIS

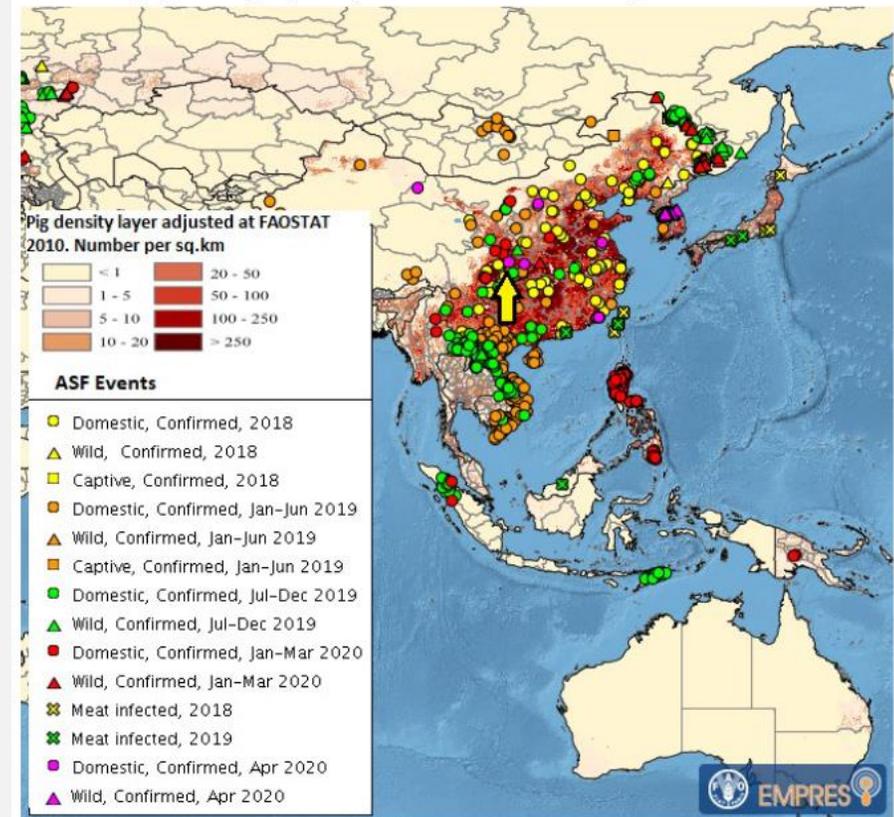


## Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

### Recent highlights

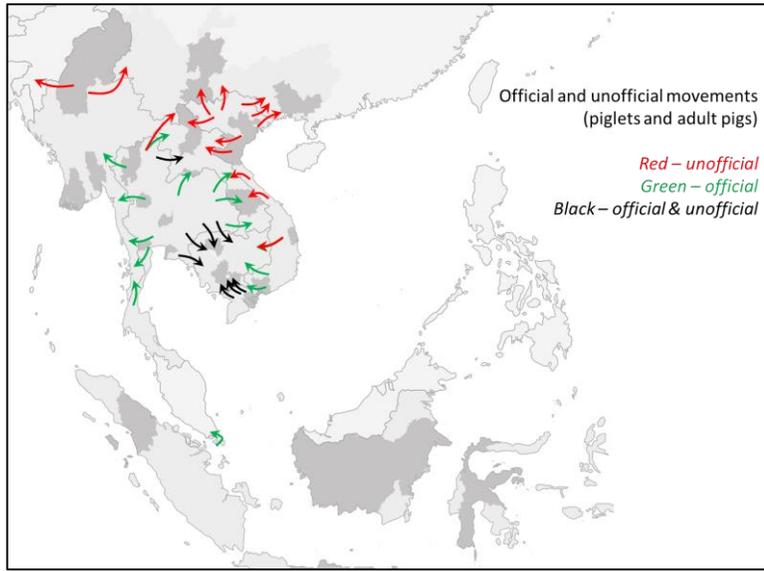
- Approx. over 6 million pigs dead/culled
- Continue reporting on wild boar in Republic of Korea
- New cases in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia
- New outbreak in Mendi, Southern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea

MAP 2a. ASF events in domestic and wild pigs in Asia and Oceania and pork infected findings, from 03 Aug 2018 to 29 Apr. 2020 (by onset date and with pig density layer adjusted at FAOSTAT 2010)

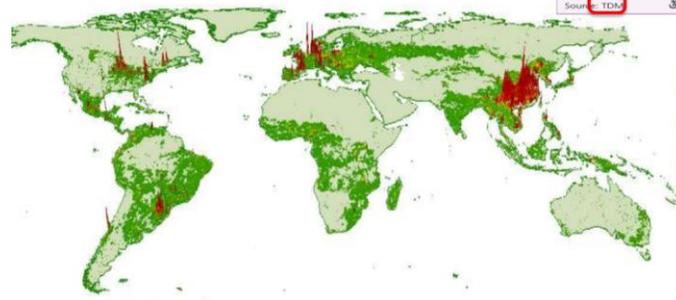




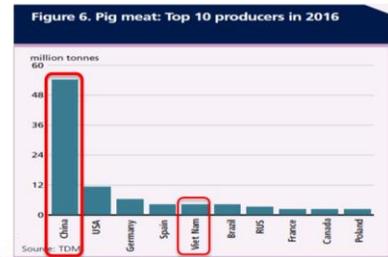
## Pig movement in GMS



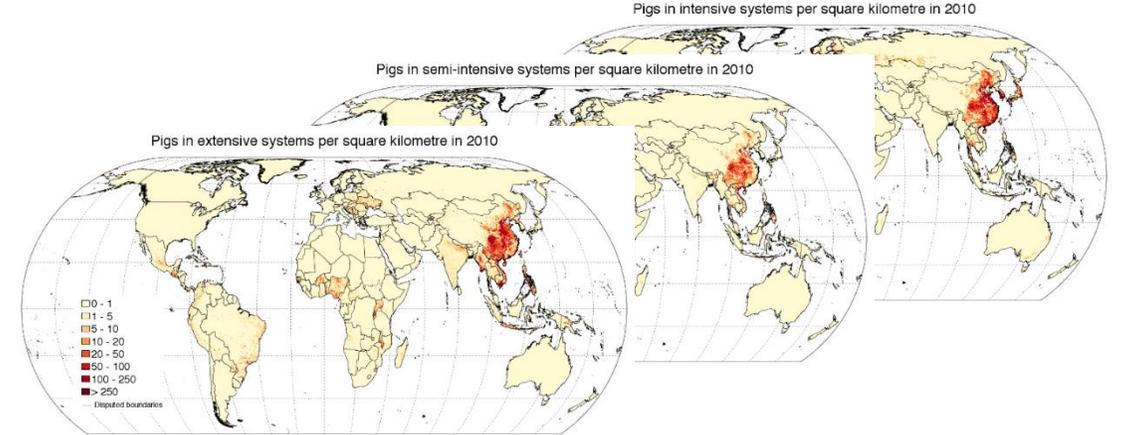
At least 60% of the world's domestic pig population is concentrated in east and southeast Asia.  
 40% in low biosecurity system (by population)



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

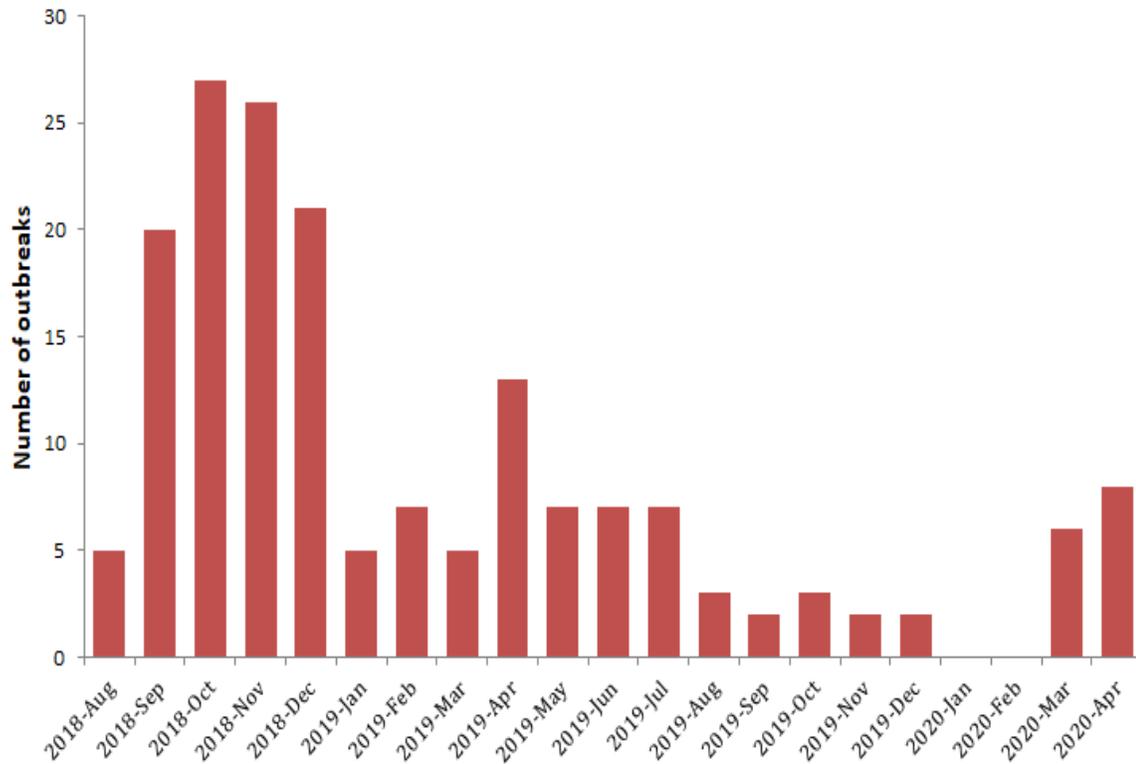
	pig production system			
	smallholder	semi-commercial	commercial	
KH	90% (upto 50)	9% (50-200)	1% (>200)	
LA	70% (<20)	18% (>20 or 10-15 sows)	12% (>15 sows)	
MM	80%	20%		
PH	71%	29%		
TH	92%	8%		
VN	70% (<20, 1-2 sows)	15% (<100, 20-50 sows)	2% (100-200, 20-50 sows)	13% (>1,000, 600-1,200 sows)

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



# ASF situation in China

China animal health and epidemiology center

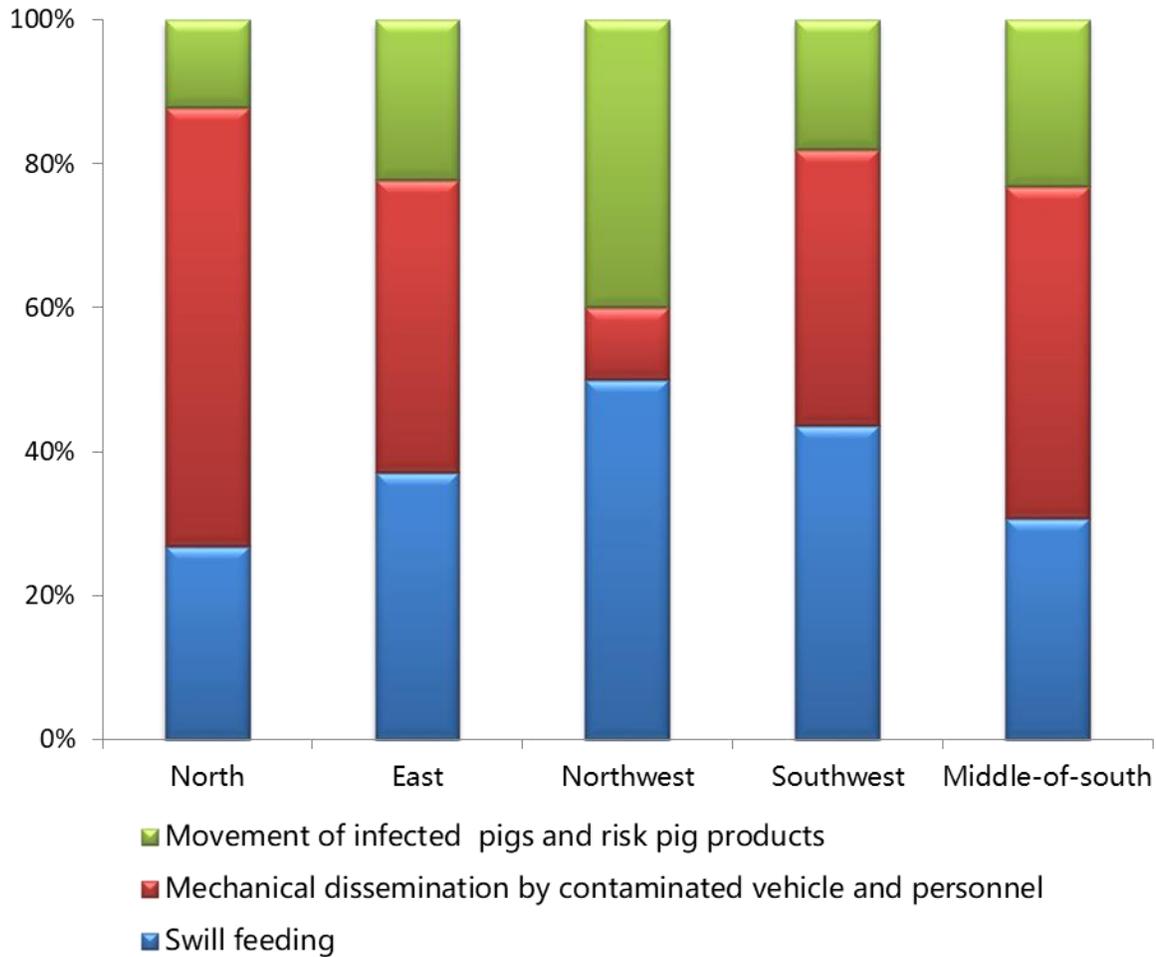


Temporal distribution of outbreaks

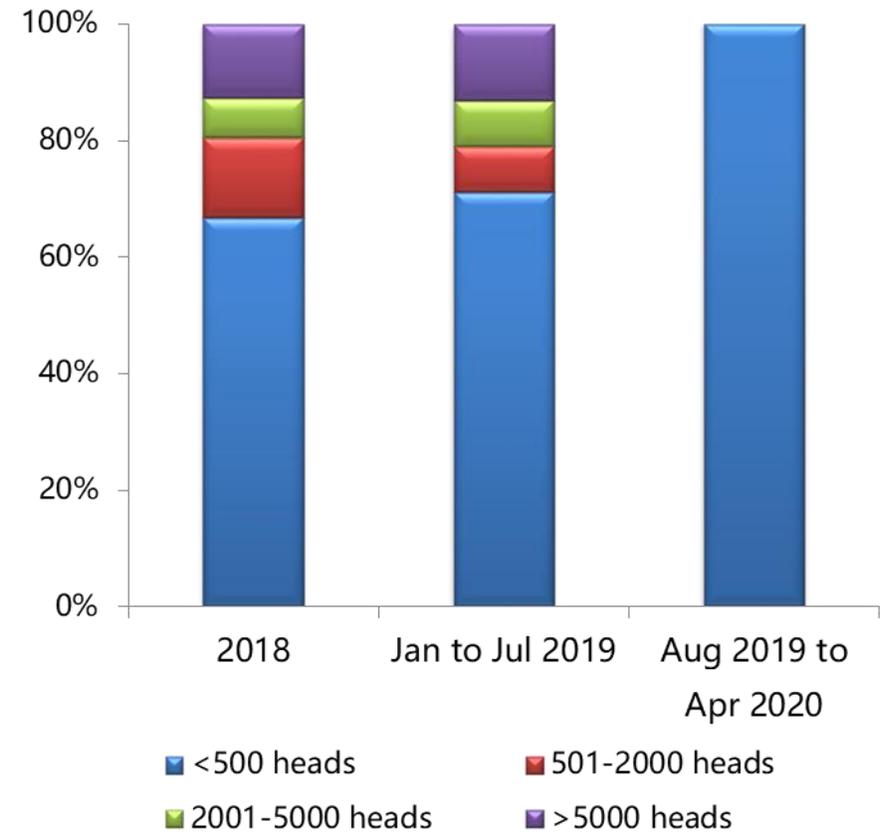


Spatial distribution of outbreaks

By 21<sup>st</sup> Apr-2020, 21 months, 31 provinces, 176 outbreaks (6 wild boar outbreaks)  
So far, 172 outbreaks have been dealt with and the blockade of these outbreaks areas  
has been lifted.



Transmission routes of ASF in different regions



Herd distribution of ASF in different periods



## Transmission routes of ASF in different periods

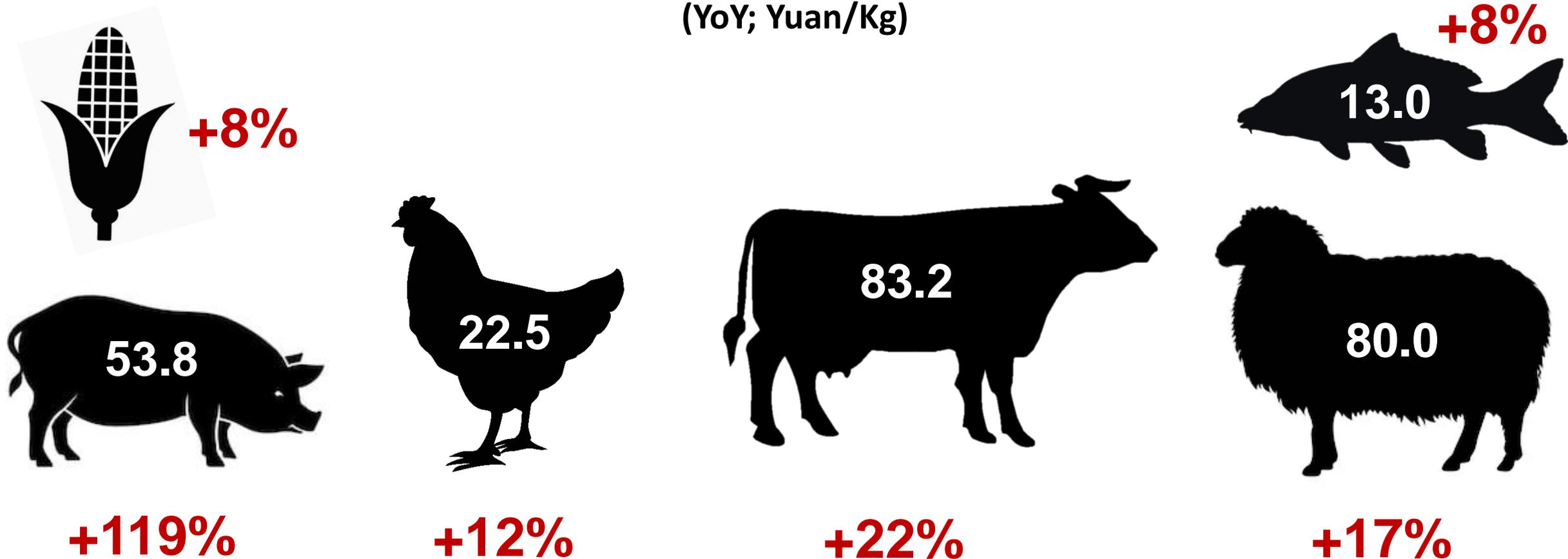
	Movement of infected pigs and risk pig products	Swill feeding	Mechanical dissemination by contaminated vehicle and personnel
Phase I (—2018.9)	35.3 %	47 %	17.6 %
Phase II (—2019.8)	15.1 %	39.7 %	45.2 %
Phase III (—2020.4)	<b>80 %</b>	0	20 %



## Market disruptions in China – spillovers

As of 2<sup>nd</sup> week of April 2020

### Changes in retail prices of meat products in China (YoY; Yuan/Kg)





## 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.



## 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



### 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
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Asia Swine Diseases, Workshop, Cebu, Philippines, October 2018
- Special session on ASF at ISVEE, Chiang Mai, November 2018
- 4<sup>th</sup> Multilateral Cross-Border Meeting between China-Lao PDR-Myanmar-Viet Nam, Beijing, November 2018
- 1<sup>st</sup> SGE-ASF Asia meeting held with the International symposium on ASF organized by China in Beijing April 2019
- - Surveillance for early detection
- 2<sup>nd</sup> SGE-ASF Asia meeting, Tokyo, Japan July 2019 – Biosecurity and Border Control
- 3<sup>rd</sup> SGE-ASF Asia meeting, HCMC, Vietnam November 2019 – communication and socio-economics
- Virtual meeting of SGE-ASF Asia April 2020 – Outbreak management and wild boar.





## 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 Southeast (and East Asia)

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

## Better understanding of ASF

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

## Enhanced risk-based approach for ASF prevention and control

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

## Strengthened policy and enabling environment

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

## Enhanced risk 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 preparedness

## 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.