



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



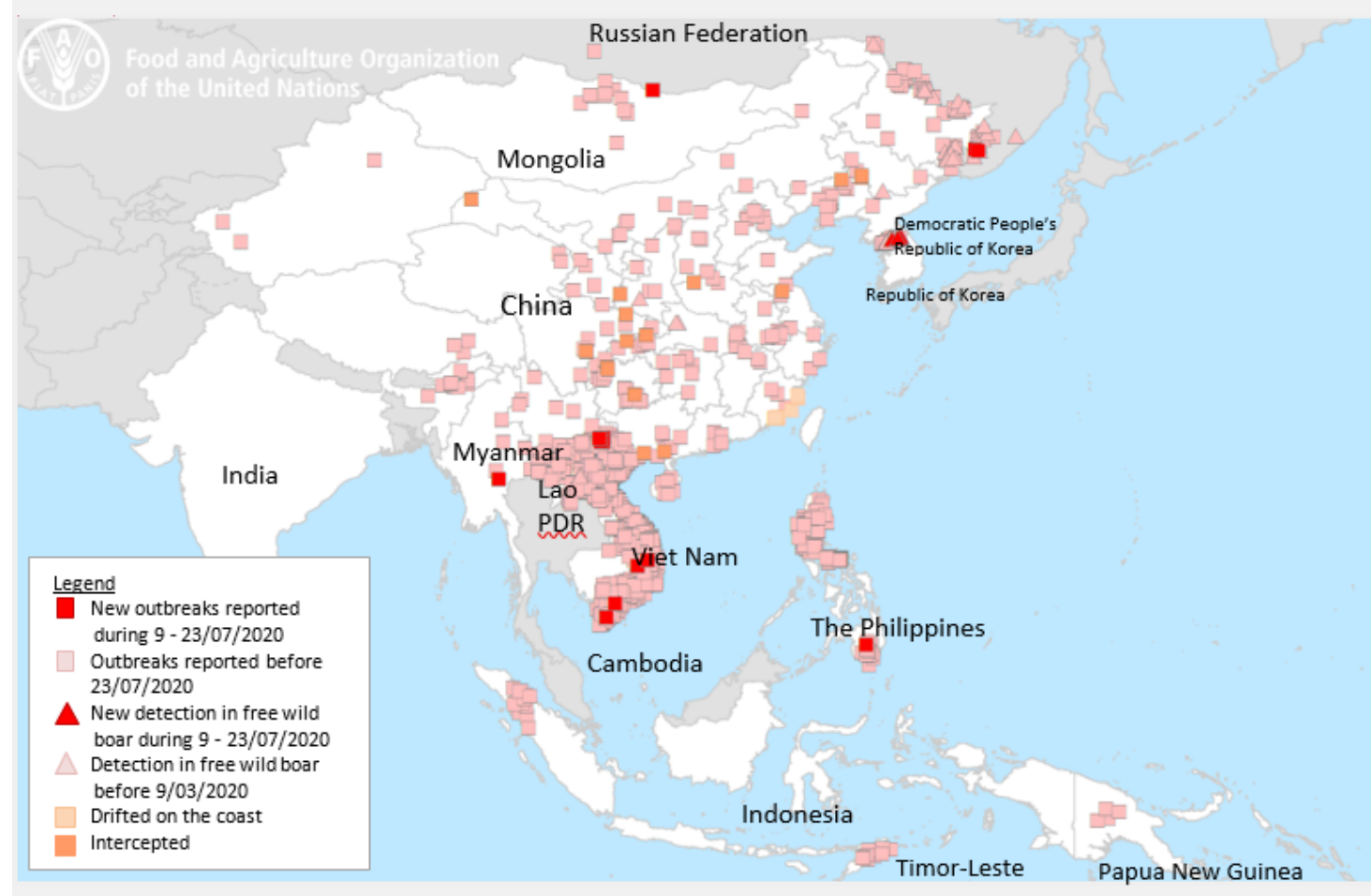
Yooni Oh
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FAO RAP



Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

As of Nov 2020, total of **13** 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)
- India (May 2020)



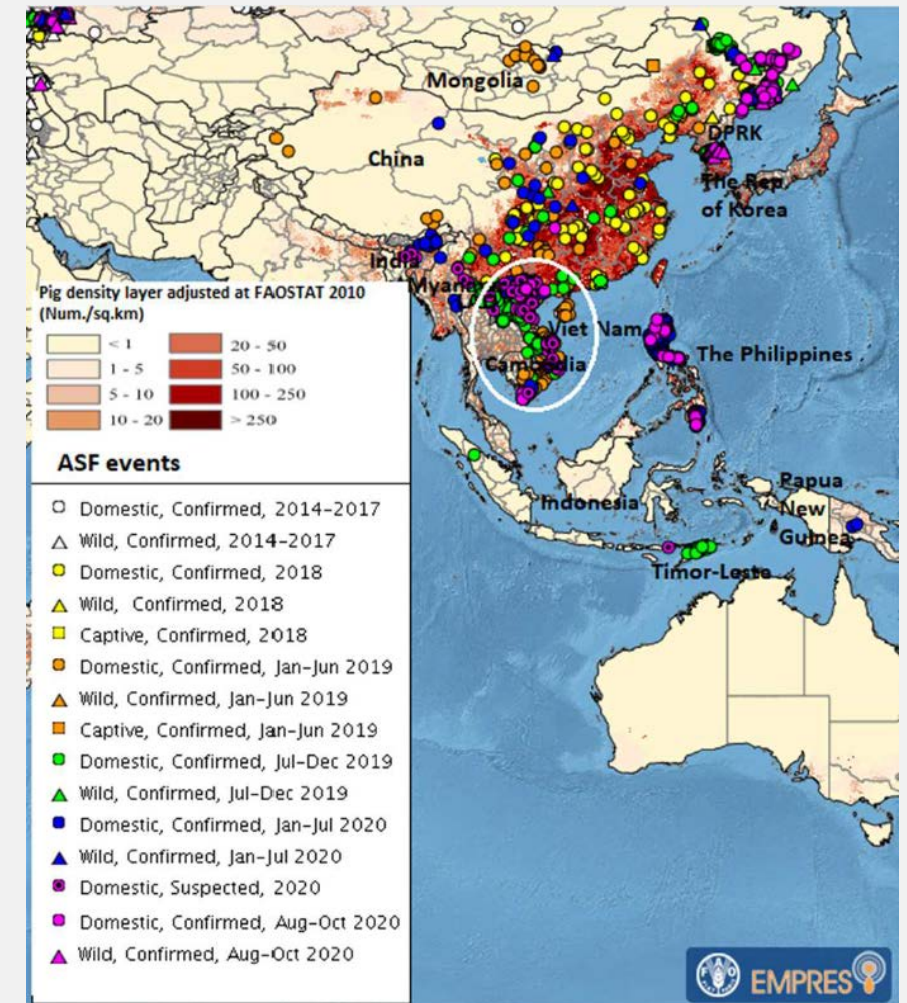
http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/empres/ASF/situation_update.html



Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

Recent highlights

- At least 8 million pigs dead/culled; real figure is likely much higher
- Continue reporting on wild boar in KR
- MM reported new case in Sagaing states
- VN facing potential ASF resurgence on a large scale
- ID: ASF suspected pig death observed in Nias, North/South Sumatra, Bali, East Nusa Tenggara
- PG: Southern Highlands, Hela and Enga Provinces. SPC started awareness raising campaign on ASF
- TL: a total of 126 outbreaks are currently ongoing in the country, 7 of 13 cities are affected

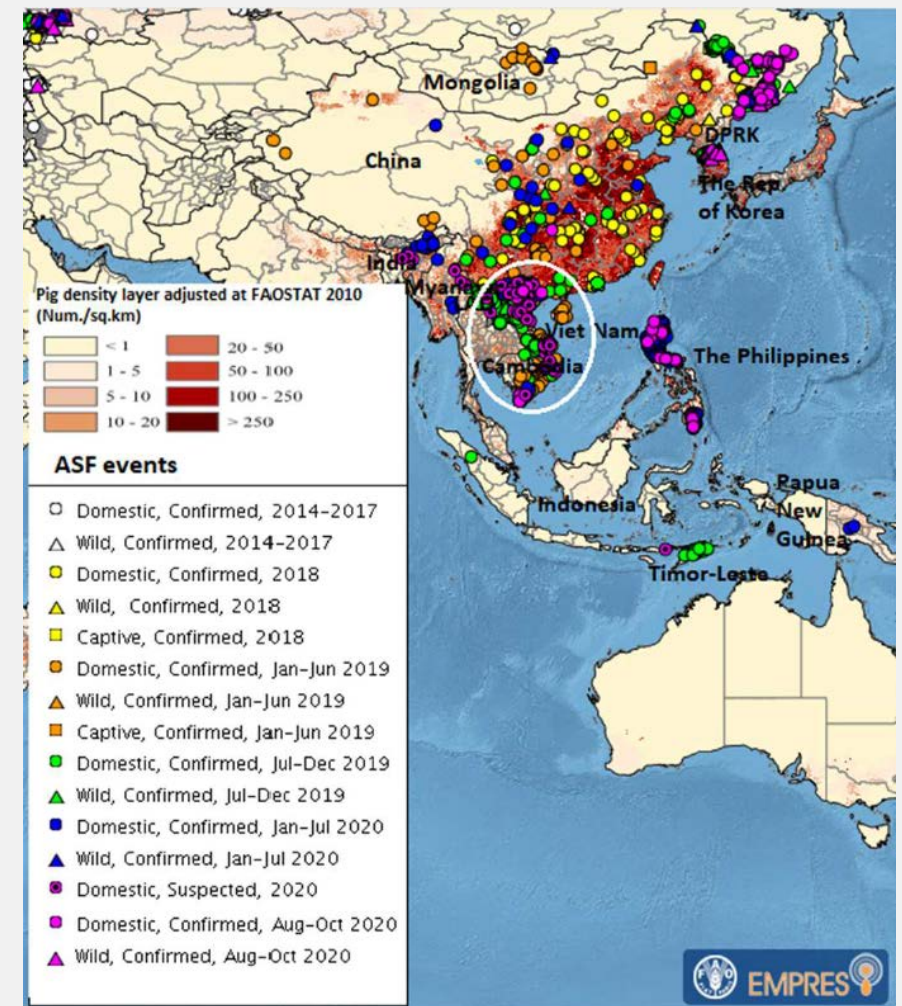




Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

Recent highlights

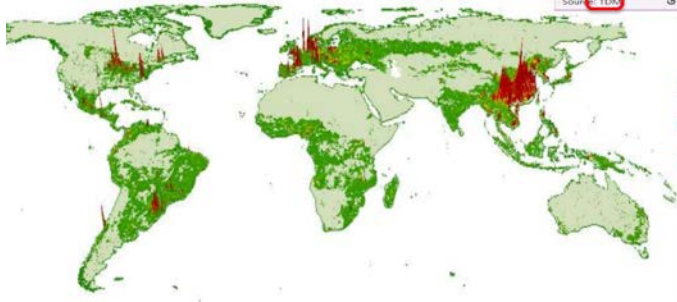
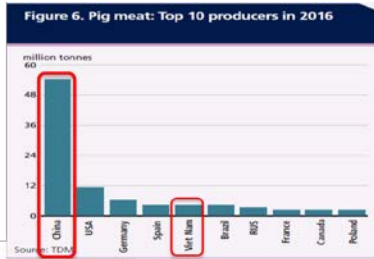
- CN's pork production declined 15-20%, VN & PH closer to 10% this year → lead to demand on pork supply
- Estimated economic losses are between 55-130 billion USD since introduction of ASF into the region (Asian Development blog)
- The commercial and small holder pig farming industry has dramatically changed in Asia since the introduction of ASF. There has been a huge impact but also some positive improvements in biosecurity and hygiene practices.
- There is still much work to be done on solutions to adapt the swine industry to be sustainable with the presence of ASF.
- Further work needs to be done to better understand the dynamics of wild/native pigs in the region



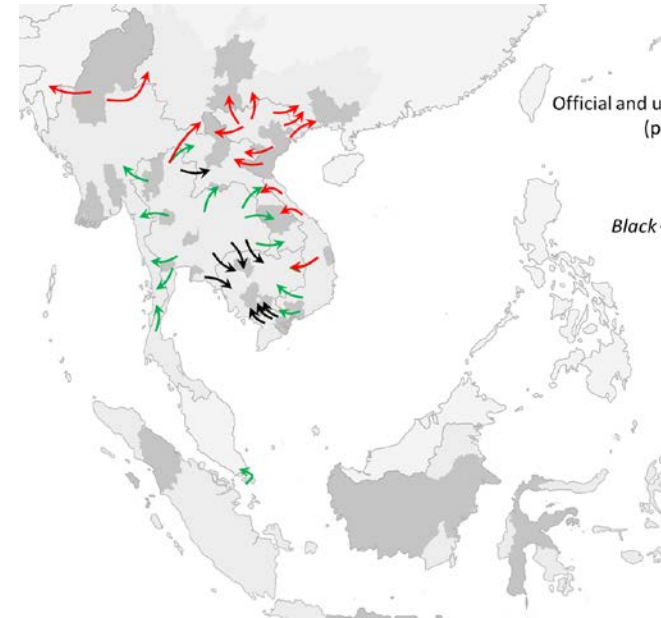


Pig movement in GMS (value-chain study)

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



Official and unofficial movements (piglets and adult pigs)

Red – unofficial
 Green – official
 Black – official & unofficial

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)

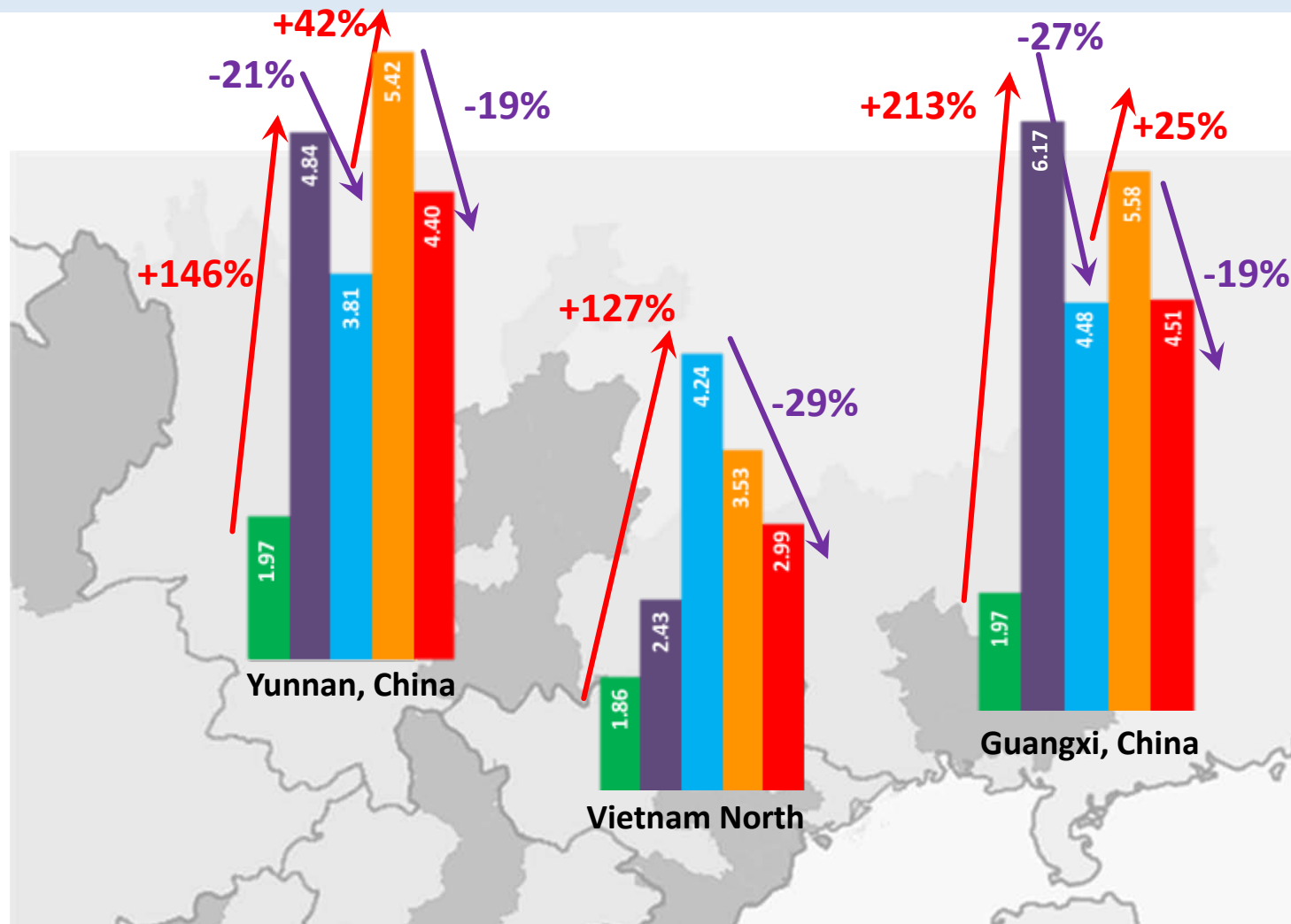
• Source: Swine industry profile of selected South East Asian countries - KH, LA, MM, PH, TH, VN published by FAO-RAP, Oct 2011

Swill feeding is very common, but pose risks!





Regional price movements



USD/Kg

Note 1: Pig prices were obtained in collaboration with the Vet Products Group

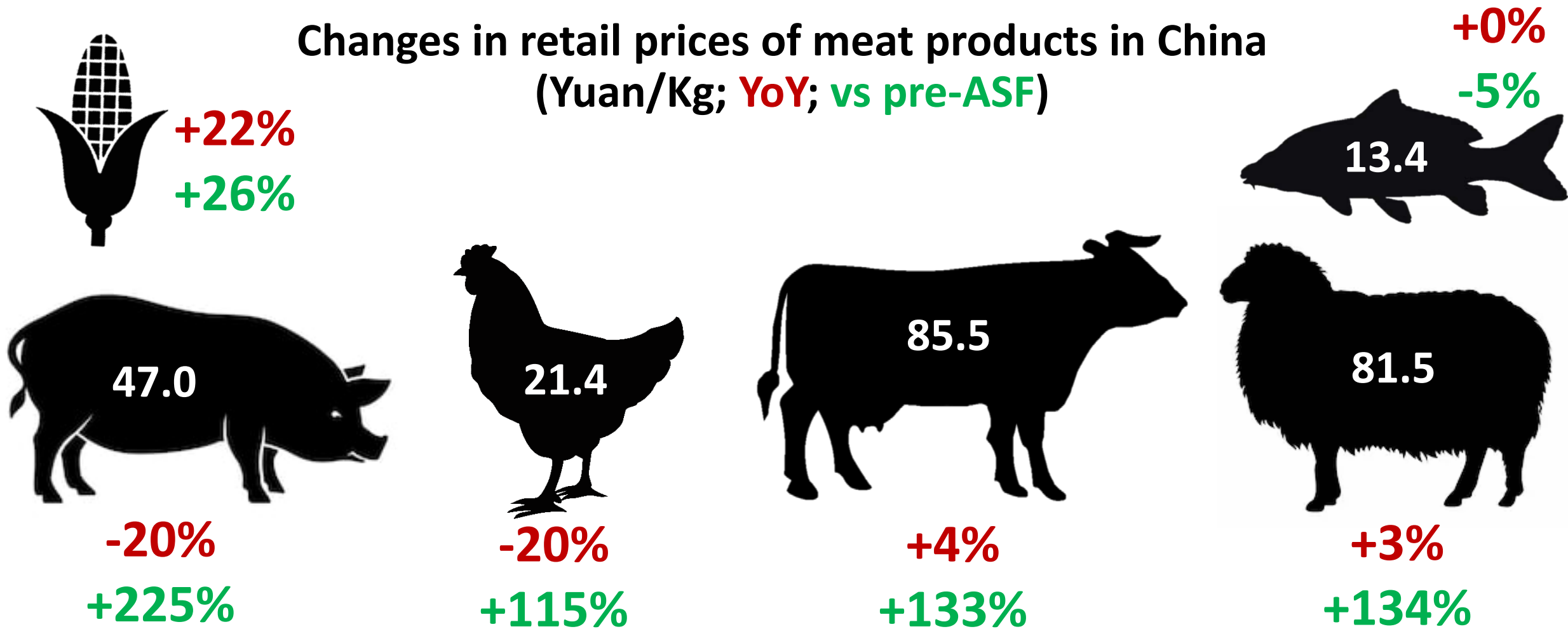
Note 2: Darker areas represent regions with high pig density

Note 3: Prices are in USD/Kg, using the October-2020 exchange rate



Market disruptions in China – spillovers

Changes in retail prices of meat products in China (Yuan/Kg; YoY; vs pre-ASF)



Source: MARA

As of 1st week of November 2020



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



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

- Objectives
- ToRs
- Meeting mechanism
- Meeting attendees
- Specific activities





Standing Group of Experts on ASF for Asia (and the Pacific)

<Objective>

Strengthening regional cooperation and regional dialogue on ASF control through:

- Regular exchange of information on ASF situation and control
- Collaboration of laboratory diagnostics and basic research
- Collaboration on awareness raising campaigns
- Collaboration on border control measures
- Coordinate disease control policies and building a coordinated science –based regional control strategy



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 and the Pacific

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

Better understanding of ASF

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

- FAO & OIE plays important role to ensure overall coordination of ASF-related activities and greater understanding of the different situations and needs across a very diverse region under the GF-TADs platform. (information gathering, series of webinars, trainings, meetings and workshops)
- ASF related activities in sub-regional level will be developed in order to put more focus on specific topics associated with sub-regional context(i.e. East Asia, ASEAN, SARRC, SPC....)
- Ensuring transparency and sharing experiences strengthens the overall capacity in the region to control spread of ASF benefits everyone.



Awareness & IEC

- Cooperation and coordination between FAO & OIE on ASF communication

■ Awareness and knowledge products:

- ✓ awareness raising
- ✓ better understanding of risks and drivers
- ✓ providing guidelines
- ✓ sharing best practices

- **Farm biosecurity video** - basic biosecurity for smallholder farmers available in [English](#), [Lao](#), [Khmer](#) version and ongoing work for Vietnamese, Burmese, Tagalog (2 more dialects for the PH) and Bahasa (3 more dialects for ID).

English: <https://youtu.be/XdKRY1Hf9hA>

Lao: <https://youtu.be/XdKRY1Hf9hA>

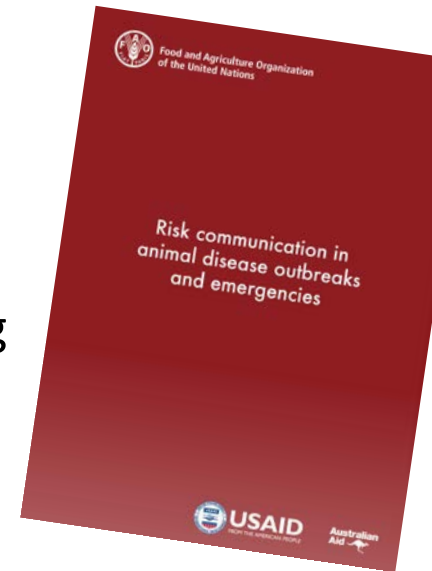
Khmer: <https://youtu.be/IAPTqI-jUZY>

■ Risk communication publication

<http://www.fao.org/3/ca7561en/CA7561EN.pdf>

- **Risk communication training course** in modules will be developed for virtual training for South East Asian countries

Be a Champion Farmer! – Biosecurity is key to stop African Swine Fever





Thank you for your attention!