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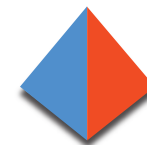
World Organisation
for Animal Health
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Update on Activities and situation in Asia and Pacific

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GF-TADS

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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ASF situation in the Asia-Pacific region

As of Nov 2023, a total of **19** 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)
- Malaysia (Feb 2021)
- Bhutan (May 2021)
- Thailand (Jan 2022)
- Nepal (Mar 2022)
- Singapore (Feb 2023)
- Bangladesh (Nov 2023)



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 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

Key actions for ASF preparedness, response and recovery

ASF Regional Coordination through SGE under GF-TADs

**18 Aug 2018:
Outbreak
reported in
China**

**5-7 Sep 2018:
Regional
emergency
consultation**
Information and
knowledge sharing
Rapid risk
assessment
Needs and gaps
assessment

**Apr 2019: ASF
SGE established**

- TOR updated
- Priority areas developed
- (There have been at least 8 SGE meetings organized until Jul 2023)

**Aug 2019:
Regional
consultation**

- Collaborative framework agreed
- Inventory of emergency supplies for ASF initiated

**Mar 2021:
Regional
consultation**

- Framework revised
- Needs and gaps reviewed

Next reg consultation is planned on 7-9 May 2024 (Vaccine/ alternatives to stamping out)

Next SGE is planned on 25-27 Jun 2024 on communication (RCCE)

Key actions for ASF preparedness, response and recovery

ASF Regional Coordination through SGE under GF-TADs



ASF Coordination Meeting for SEA - virtual

ASEAN ASF prevention & control strategy

Meeting highlights from the 8th SGE in July 2023

- Updated ASF situation, and past and ongoing ASF related activities conducted by FAO and WOAAH.
- Introduced the WOAAH PVS ASF-specific content methodology.
- Shared ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy
- Shared the Progressive Management Pathway for Terrestrial Animal Biosecurity (PMP-TAB).
- Shared examples of biosecurity reinforcement conducted in different swine production systems.
- Shared the various efforts related to biosecurity improvement in the country.

Recommendations from the 8th SGE Meeting in July 2023

1. Information sharing

Continue to share timely information for exchange:

- ASF prevention and control measures implemented in each country.
- ASF situation particularly changes in epidemiology, molecular characteristics, and pathogenicity.

2. Surveillance & Control measures

➤ Continue to apply and strengthen existing:

- Strengthen the application of biosecurity
- Foster adopting the PMP-TAB
- Maximise the use of existing tools
- Strengthen animal identification, traceability and movement control systems

Recommendations from the 8th SGE Meeting in July 2023

2. Surveillance & Control measures

- **Explore innovative approaches and emerging technologies to augment traditional control measures:**
 - Monitor and encourage research developments.
 - Explore alternatives to whole-herd depopulation.
 - Monitor and share information on the progress of vaccination trials.
 - Provide guidance on vaccine development, evaluation and the design of vaccination programmes.
 - Consider the importance of conserving indigenous endangered species of pigs in control measures.

Recommendations from the 8th SGE Meeting in July 2023

3. Collaboration and cooperation

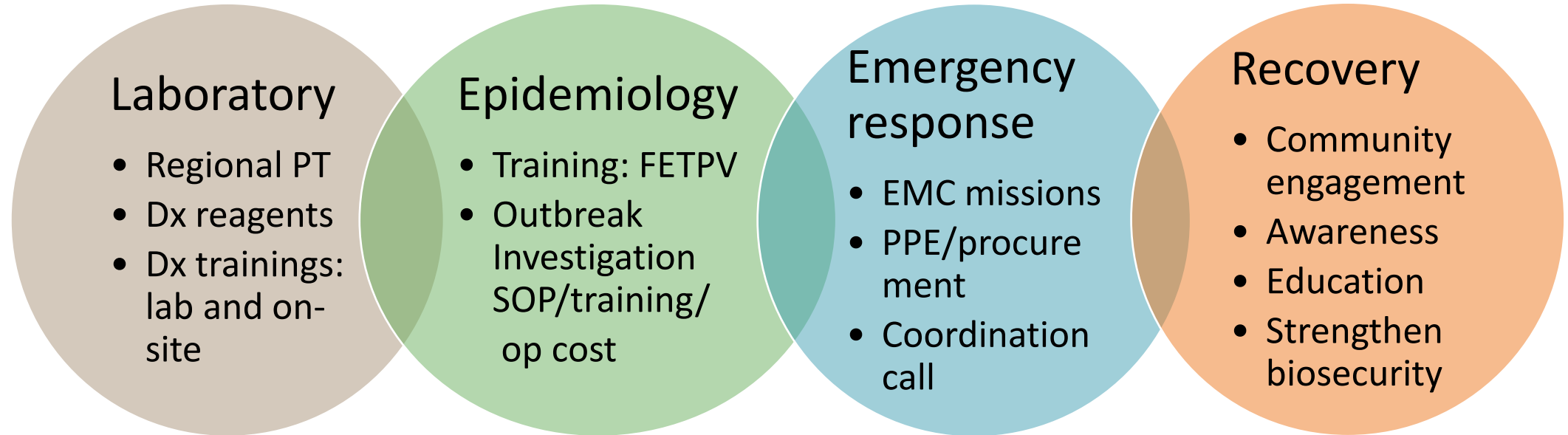
➤ Continue to:

- Participate in SGE-ASF meetings as a modality for the exchange of information and cooperation.
- Engage the private sector and relevant associations to participate the ASF related activities.
- Communicate recommendations of the SGE-ASF meetings and advocate the importance of ASF.

➤ **Support and participate in discussions under the GCC for ASF to enable the sharing of experiences across regions and foster synergies and cooperation in addressing priorities in common.**

Key actions for ASF preparedness, response and recovery

Technical supports



Capacity building

- At all levels: regional, national, subnational, field

Develop and disseminate IEC materials

More

Awareness and engagement for ASF


Awareness and engagement FAO ASF materials



Biweekly ASF situation update

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Animal Health




African swine fever (ASF) situation update in Asia & Pacific

13 October 2022, 08:30 hours; Rome

Overview

Hazard: African swine fever (ASF) is a viral disease affecting pigs and wild boar with up to 100% case fatality.

ASF reported countries since August 2018: China, Mongolia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, The Philippines, Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, India, Malaysia, Bhutan, Thailand, Nepal.



African swine fever situation in Asia & Pacific update
27 October 2022, 08:30; Rome

Overview
African swine fever (ASF) is a viral disease affecting pigs and wild boar with up to 100% case fatality. ASF was first reported in West Africa in 1921 and has since spread to other parts of the world, including Asia and the Pacific region. In August 2018, ASF was first reported in China, and since then, it has spread to several other countries in the region, including Mongolia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, and the Philippines. In October 2022, ASF was reported in Lesotho, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, India, Malaysia, Bhutan, Thailand, and Nepal.

Situation update
On 13 October 2022, the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ARO) issued a biweekly update on the ASF situation in the region. The update provides information on the latest ASF cases, the current status of ASF in the region, and the actions being taken to control the disease. The update also provides information on the latest ASF cases in the region, the current status of ASF in the region, and the actions being taken to control the disease.

Publications



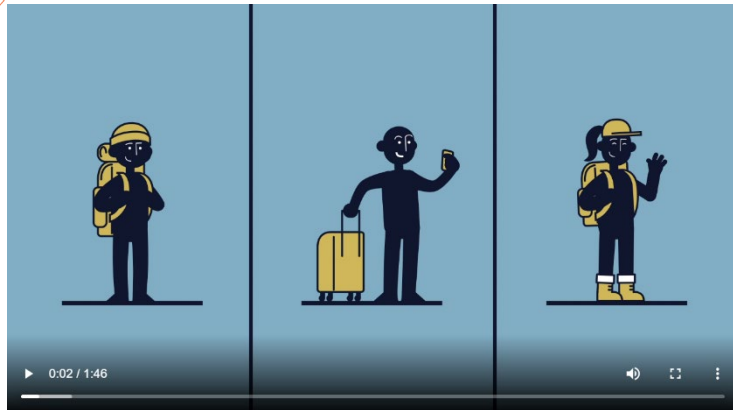





<https://www.fao.org/animal-health/situation-updates/asf-in-asia-pacific/en>

Awareness and engagement for ASF

Awareness and engagement WOAH ASF awareness materials



ASF awareness posters, social media cards, videos targeting key sectors (travel, veterinarian, commercial pig farms, pig farmers, policy-makers, etc.), co-developed with FAO.

Find them all at: <https://trello.com/b/GloiZoik/african-swine-fever-woah-fao>

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Simple actions can prevent **ASF**

African swine fever (ASF) kills pigs. The spread of this disease around the globe is responsible for massive losses in pigs and drastic socio-economic consequences. Pig production is critical to the food security and livelihoods of millions of people. We can all play a role to safeguard them.

KNOW HOW ASF SPREADS
THE MORE WE KNOW, THE BETTER WE CAN STOP THE SPREAD!

Your HEALTH is not threatened by ASF

Humans don't get sick from ASF. The disease cannot be transmitted to humans through contact with pigs or by eating pork products.

You could be CARRYING the ASF virus

The ASF virus is very resistant. You can carry it on clothing, shoes, equipment, and vehicles if you have visited an infected area, or if you bring pork products with you.

You can HELP stop ASF spread

- Avoid carrying pork products when travelling or declare them to the transport authorities
- Keep away from pig farms and wild pigs, unless strictly necessary
- Do not feed pigs with food waste or kitchen scraps containing meat products
- Dispose food waste containing pork products properly in secure bins
- Report sick or dead pigs or wild boar to the authorities

Under the umbrella of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GFTAD)

World Organisation for Animal Health
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African swine fever in wild pigs in the Asia and the Pacific Region

Reports & guides: African swine fever in wild pigs in the Asia and the Pacific Region, ASF Cross-border Risk Assessment Manual: South-East Asia, and a Guide to ASF diagnostic field test kits.

Read them here: <https://rr-asia.woah.org/en/projects/asf>

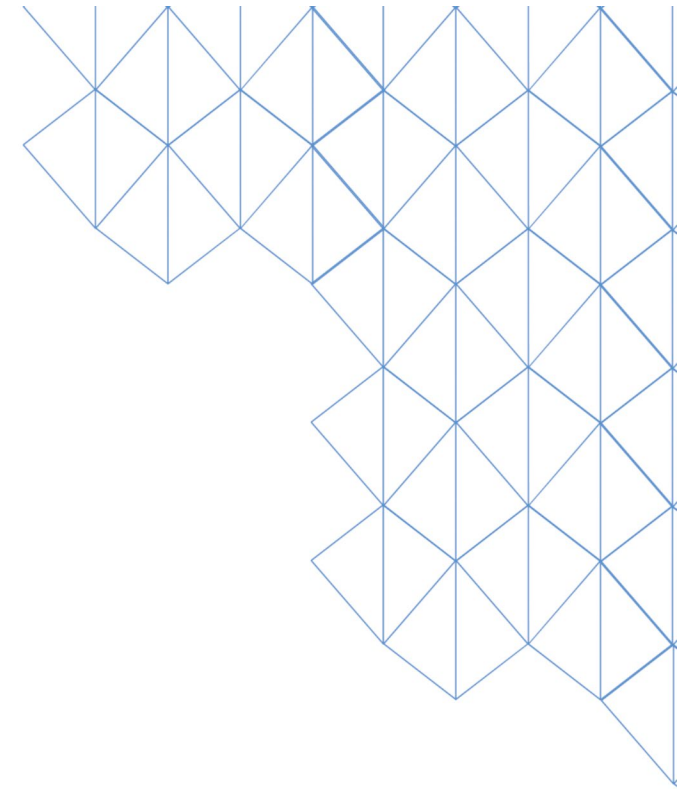
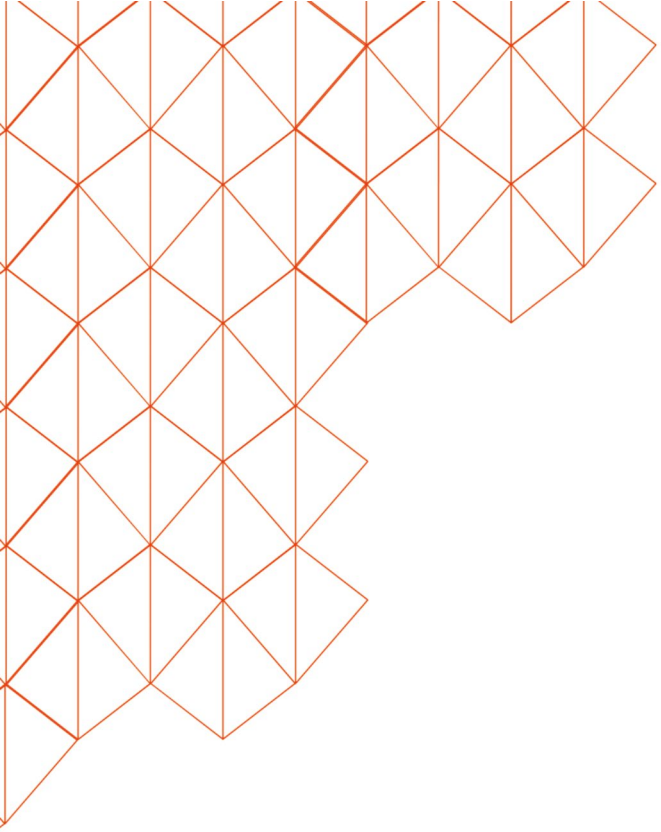
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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER
CROSS-BORDER RISK ASSESSMENT MANUAL: SOUTH-EAST ASIA

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The OIE ASF Reference Laboratory Network's overview of African swine fever diagnostic tests for field application

February 2022



THANK YOU