



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Presentation on the activities of the Global ASF Working Group

22nd meeting of the SGE-ASF for Europe

Berlin, 8-9 April 2024

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GF-TADS

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



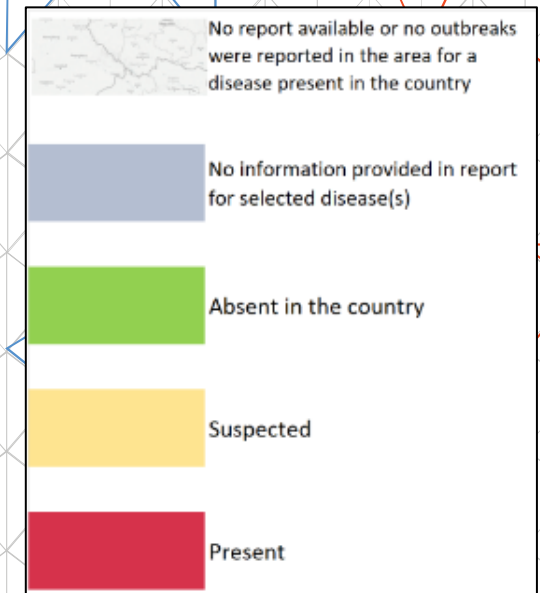
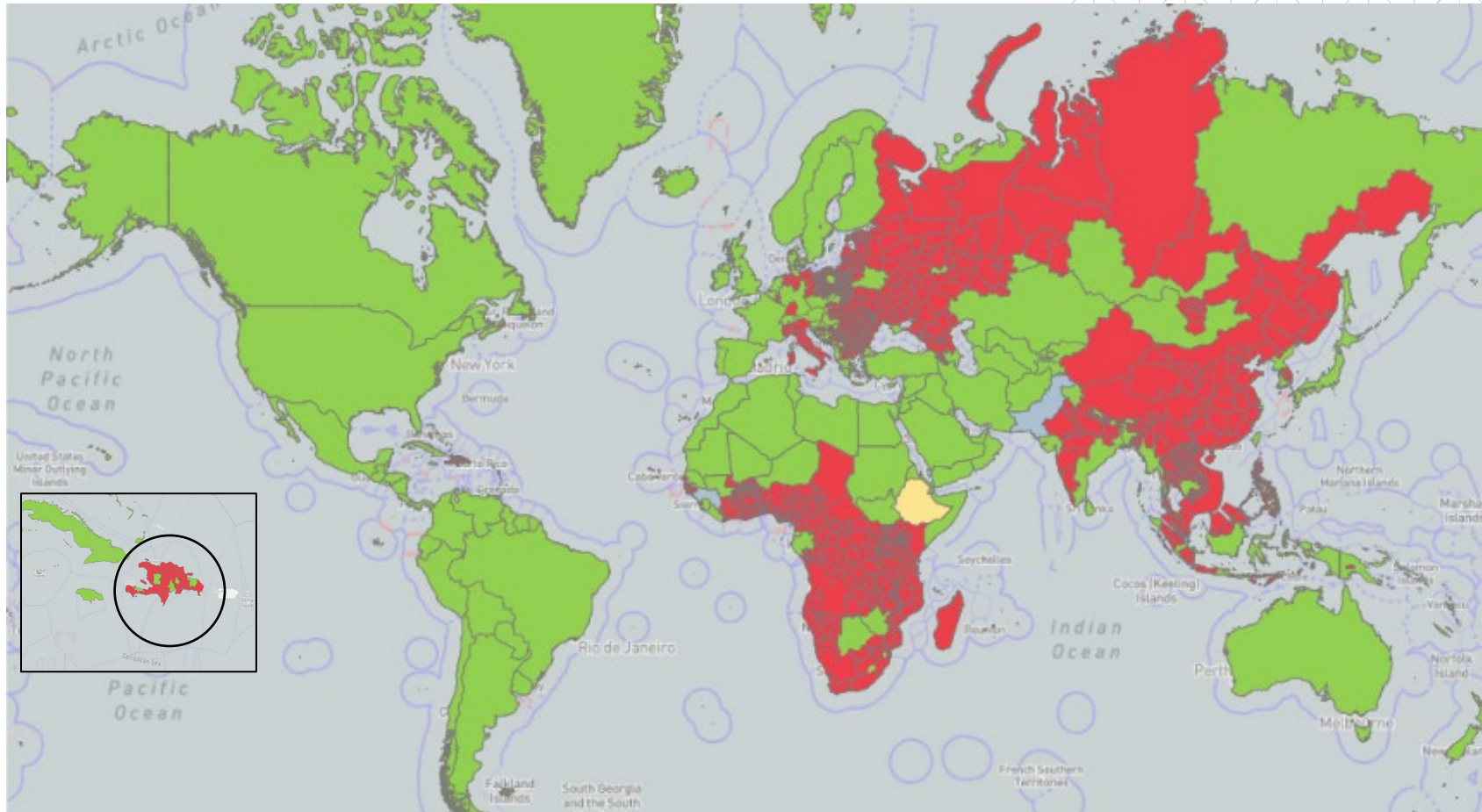
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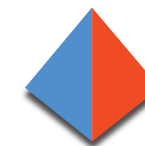
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African Swine Fever (ASF) – Global situation 2016-2024*



*As of 14 March 2024



GF-TADs

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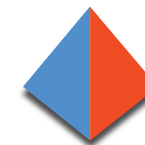
Global Control of ASF: a GF-TADS initiative (2020)

- A 6-year (2020–2025) strategic plan linked to a 2-year operational plan
- Build in experiences with other global strategies/programmes for transboundary disease control
- Create a framework to ensure synergies and good coordination
- Define the objectives, outputs, outcomes and indicators

Global control of African swine fever A GF-TADS initiative



2020-2025



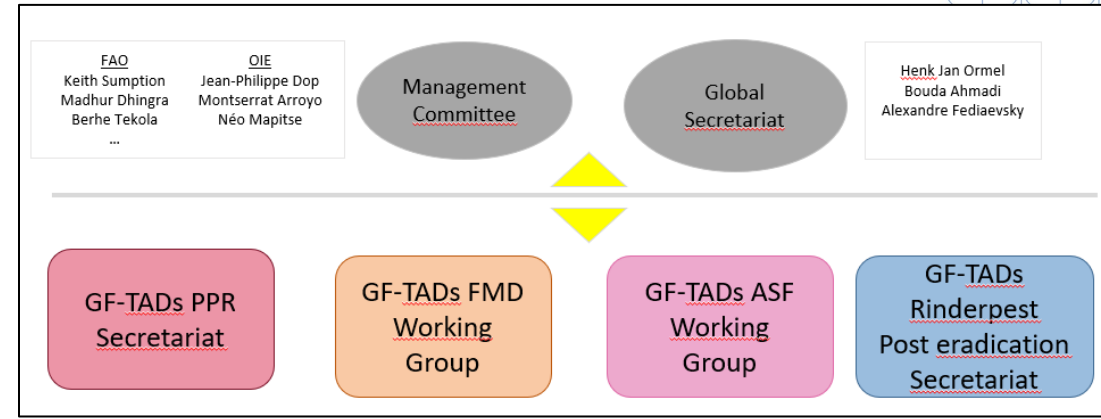
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Global Initiative to control ASF (The What?)

- **Objective 1.** Improve the **capability of countries** to control (prevent, respond, eliminate) ASF using WOAHA standards and best practices that are based on the latest science.
- **Objective 2.** Establish an effective **coordination and cooperation** framework for the global control of ASF.
- **Objective 3.** Facilitate **business continuity**.



WOAH

Gregorio Torres
Charmaine Chng
Viola Chemis

FAO

Andriy Rozstalnyy
Akiko Kamata
Yooni Oh

Global control of ASF is achieved*

No new countries affected with ASF	Decline in the number of countries affected by ASF	Decline in the number of ASF cases	Reduced losses due to ASF
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How we implement the Global Initiative? (How?)

Standing Group of Experts

- Four regional SGEs established: Africa (2022), Americas (2019), Asia-Pacific (2019), Europe (2014)
- Technical forum that brings together decision makers and experts to coordinate regional efforts and address ASF control in collaborative and harmonised manner across the region
- Promote regular exchange of information and best practices in ASF management
- Instrumental in supporting the Global Initiative

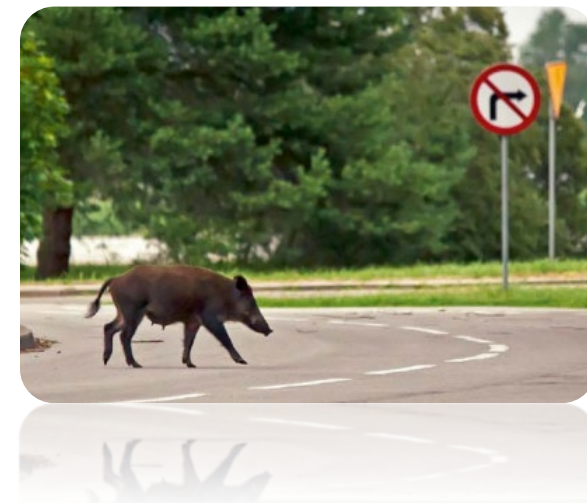


Global Coordination Committee for ASF (Launched May 2023)

- Strengthen inter-regional cooperation and dialogue on ASF prevention and control
- Inform strategic priorities common across the 4 regions
- Review progress of Global Initiative
- Provide recommendations to the ASF WG



Main challenges



Prevention

- Biosecurity -> Long and short distance spread
 - Q: Are we covering all risk pathways with the existing tools?
 - Q: Is biosecurity in small holders a dream?
- Role of wild pigs -> domestic-wild pigs interface
 - Q: Do we understand the role of wild pigs in the ASF spread?
 - Q: How can we reduce the transmission in the domestic-wild pig interface?
 - Q: What is the impact of ASF in biodiversity?
- Regulatory policy and enforcement
 - Q: Is the legal framework adequate?
 - Q: Are international standards practical, adequate and reflecting latest science?
 - Q: How can we support countries in enforcing their national legal framework?



Detection

- Surveillance for early detection
 - Q: How can we increase sensitivity of our surveillance systems?
 - Q: Is information sharing adequate (reporting, genetic, etc)?
 - Q: Is passive surveillance still the main early detection tool?
- Low virulent strains/ vaccine-derived strains
 - Q: How can we adapt surveillance to new strains?
- Diagnostic capacity
 - Q: Do all countries have access to adequate diagnostic tools?
 - Q: How we can make the most of new tools (PoC test, environmental sampling, genomic, etc) ?



Current challenges

Response

- Limited toolbox-> depopulation
 - Q: Is it possible to progress with our limited toolbox ?
- Opportunities and risks associated with ASF vaccines
 - Q: How can we ensure vaccines are safe and effective?
 - Q: What role will vaccines play ?
 - Q: What surveillance adaptation will be required?
 - Q: Do countries have sufficient information/tools to evaluate vaccines and implement a vac strategy?
- Little incentive to report to VA
 - Q: Are transparent farmers being incentivised or penalised?
 - Q: Is our current compensation mechanisms adequate and sustainable ?
- ASF is competing with other priorities (COVID, HPAI, FMD, LSD, AMR, etc)
 - Q: How we maintain the political will?
- Weak public private partnership
 - Are we involving all those who have a part to play in risk reduction?
 - Q: how we can strengthen PPP?



The current paradigm

Eliminating ASFv



Living with the disease



2nd Meeting of Global Coordination Committee for ASF, 28 May 2024

Objective:

- Identify technical priorities that the GF-TADs ASF WG can focus on to better support Members in the near-term (2024 – 2025)
- Express key strategic priorities of each region, foster cross-regional mutual engagement and collaboration
- Inform future revision of Global Initiative for the control of ASF

Approach:

- Using potential future scenarios to stimulate strategic thinking on what should happen in the near-term (3-5 years) to influence a desired future
- Countries/ regions to consider current situation (free/ endemic, subpopulation affected) and what could be a reasonable goal -> from there identify specific needs and priorities

2nd Meeting of Global Coordination Committee for ASF, 28 May 2024

Draft scenarios:

Deterioration

- Endemicity, continued spread to infect new areas
- New recombinant strains w varying virulence
- Insufficient surveillance and diagnostics, poor reporting
- Distrust between private and public sectors

'Status quo' / living with ASF

- Acceptance of some levels of ASF in sub-populations (e.g. only in wild pigs)
- Exploration of strategies to limit spread (e.g. partial culling, use of vaccines)
- Collaboration between private and public sectors on some control measures

Elimination

- Elimination and freedom is the goal
- Early detection and control measures (biosecurity, stamping-out) applied and technically feasible
- Use of zoning and compartmentalisation for effective containment and eventual elimination
- Strong private-public partnerships and trust



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THANK YOU

ASF kills pigs

African swine fever (ASF) is not a danger to human health but kills domestic and wild pigs. There is no vaccine against it. The virus is highly resistant in the environment and in contaminated pork products. Carelessness can spread the disease.

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Key biosecurity principles
to protect your and your neighbours' farms

SEGREGATION
Create and maintain physical barriers, animal or insect containment and infection control.

Secure the farm entrance. Maintain robust perimeter barriers and properly store feed/bedding to prevent wild boar contact.

CLEANING & DISINFECTION
All materials (e.g. vehicles, equipment) entering or leaving a site must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to remove visible dirt and microbe pathogens and prevent any material.

Take a shower or wash hands prior to and after visiting a pig farm. Wear dedicated clothing and footwear on the farm. Clean vehicles and footwear. It is important to remove all visible organic material before disinfecting. Clean and disinfect animal housing.

USE AN ASF VIRUS APPROVED DISINFECTANT

**Seafarers and passengers
Key messages**

The OIE has crafted two key messages to raise awareness about African swine fever (ASF) among travellers.

A comprehensive message: which can be sent by e-mail or instant messaging, displayed on websites or screens.

*This is a message from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).
A disease called African swine fever is currently affecting pig populations and having a socio-economic impact on families that depend on the pork industry, worldwide. This disease is not a danger to human health, but you could be disseminating it without knowing it!
Joining or leaving a ship? Do not spread this disease!
Do not carry pigs or pork products. If you do, declare them to the port authorities.
On land:
Do not visit farms unless strictly necessary.
Do not hunt wild pigs, if you are in regular contact with domestic pigs.
Help us save pigs and protect farmers by not spreading African swine fever.
For more information visit www.oie.int/asf.*

A short message: which can be printed on boarding cards for passengers, as in the example below.

Do not carry pork products. If you do, declare them. www.oie.int/asf

For more information:
www.oie.int/asf

IMO INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

OIE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, promoting our future

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