



African Swine Fever (ASF)

Laos Situation Update

July 2019

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Lao PDR



- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| Country name | : Lao PDR |
| Capital city | : Vientiane |
| Mountain | : 70% |
| Population | : 6,385,057 million |
| Total Area | : 236,800 Km2 |
| Province | : 17 |
| District | : 139 |
| GDP | : 8.298 billion USD |
| GDP Growth | : 8.0 % |
| GDP Per capital | : 1,281 USD |
| Inflation rate | : 3.67% |
| Religion | : Buddhism |
| Language | : Lao |
| Literacy | : 85% |
| Rural population | : 80% |
| Currency | : Kip |
| access to electricity | : 40% |
| access to electricity through the national grid | : 50 |
| generators or car batteries to generate electricity | : 10% |

Pigs Population in Lao PDR



Northern	1.112.653
Central	980.477
Southern	1.024.565
Total	3.177.695



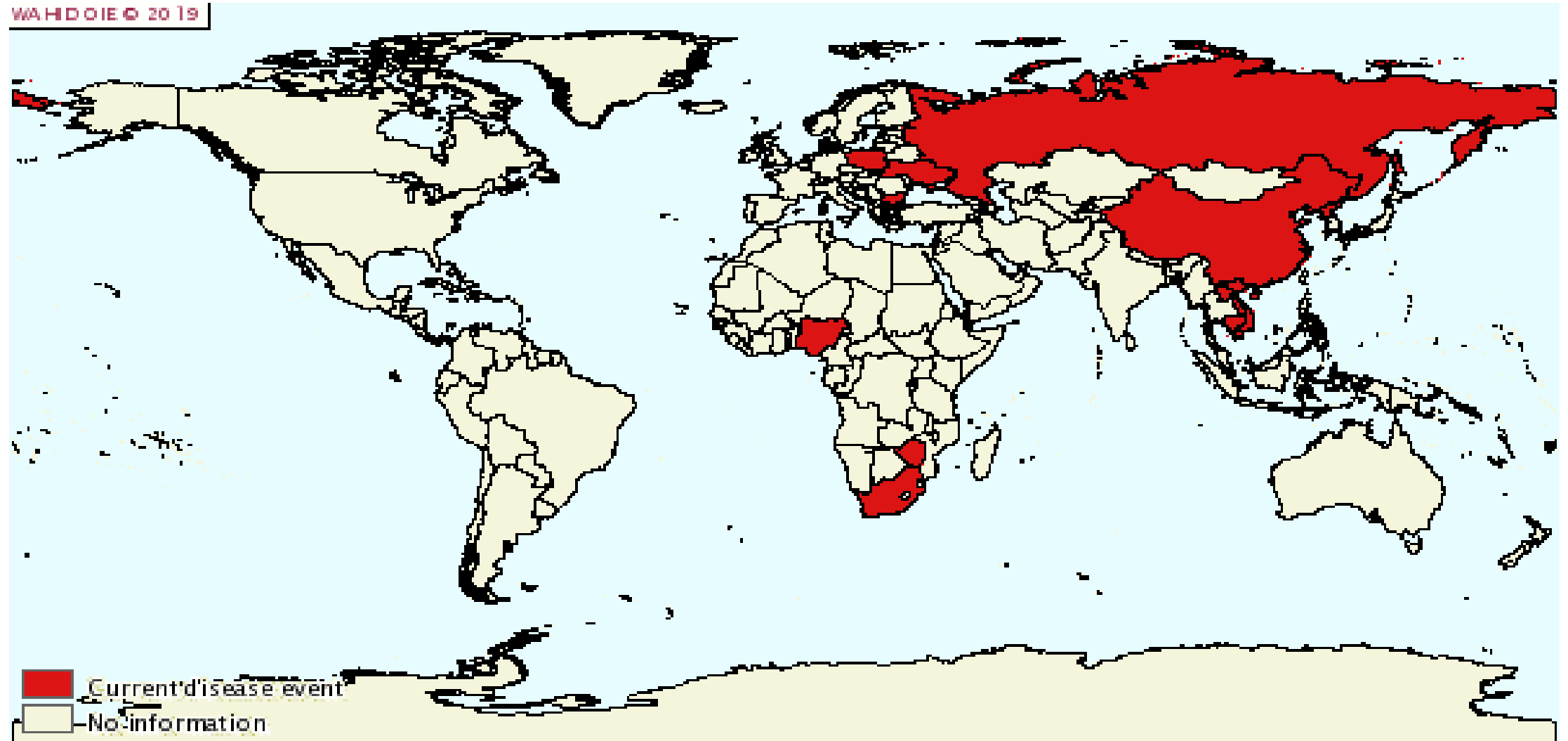
Village level Pig husbandry



African Swine Fever- Global (2019)



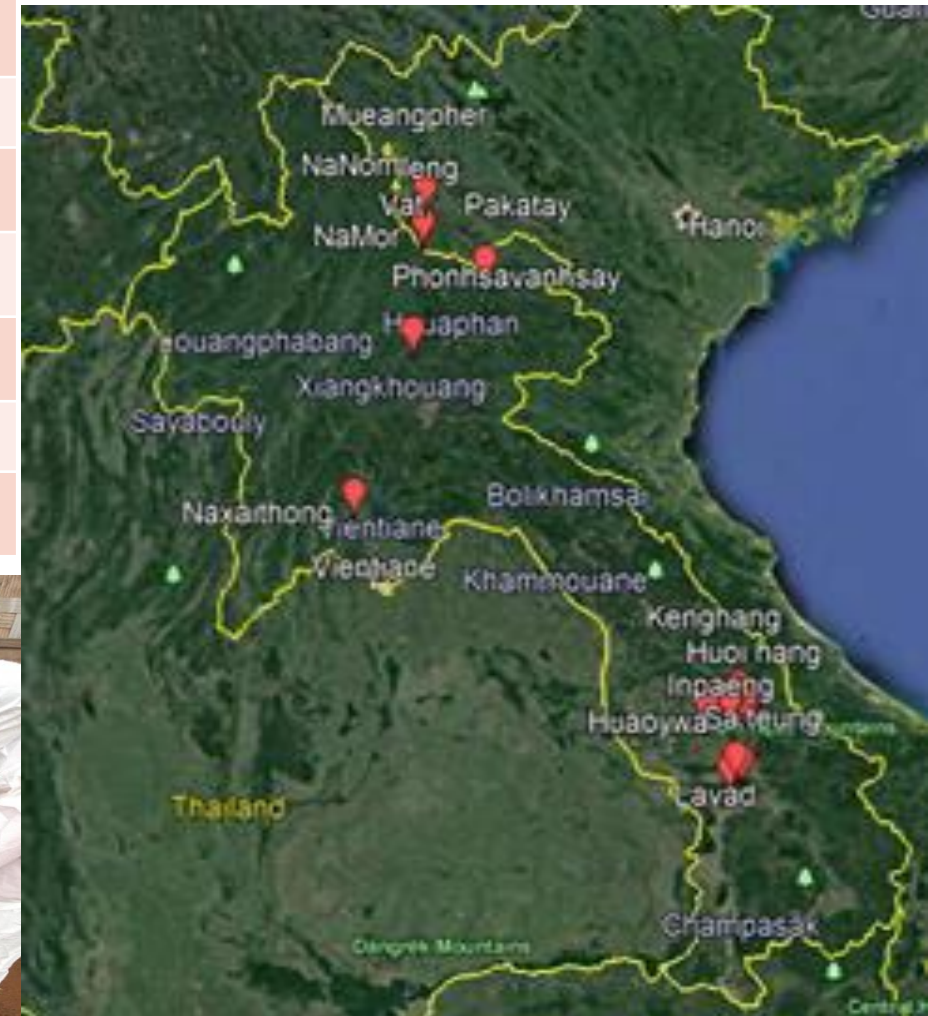
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African Swine Fever Outbreaks, 2019



No	Province	District	Villages	Pig popul	Pig dead	Destroy
1	Salavan	1	7	2,616	1,183	1,433
2	Vientiane Capital	1	1	110	96	14
3	Savannakhet	1	2	198	0	198
4	Xiengkhuang	1	1	54	0	54
5	Huaphanh	2	8	1,227	182	0
6	Salavan	1	4	693	303	0
	<u>Total</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>4,898</u>	<u>1,764</u>	<u>1,699</u>



Control measures



- Surveillance
 - Early report
 - Farms, slaughterhouses, Veterinary border check points
 - Strict border control, Lao-China, Lao-Vietnam (Vehicles disinfection and Check for meat and meat products accompanying with passengers)
- Outbreak investigation/ sample collection
- Laboratory diagnosis and rapid response
- Prohibit pig movement (animal movement control)
- Euthanasia (received donation of Suxametanum Chloride Injection B.P. 10 ml)
- Disinfection : Betaclean (Formaldehyde and Gultaldehyde solution)
- Disposal : Burial method
- Compensation ?: under consideration
- Biosecurity : Enhanced effort to promote application of Biosecurity
- Public awareness (TV, News, Radio, Posters, leaflets,...)

Coordination Activities



- FAO –OIE EMC Alert Mission 2-7 June 2019
- ASF working group in DLF on 18 June 2019
- ASF Coordination Meeting with each project on 10 July 2019
- ASF preparedness activities at Subnational level on 25 Jun 2019
- ASF Coordination Meeting with FAO on how to prevent and control the ASF in Lao on 4 July 2019

Control activities





Training/Workshop

- Conducted Training Workshop on the ASF supported by FAO on 24-25 April 2019.
 - 55 staffs participated from 18 provincial livestock and fisheries staffs, 27 international veterinary check points staffs and 10 DLF staffs.
- Conducted the Workshop on the ASF supported by DLF on 26 April 2019.
 - 55 staffs participated from 18 provincial livestock and fisheries staffs, 27 international veterinary check points staffs and 10 DLF staffs.

[illegible]

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



ສະຍາດອະທິບາຍຟຣີກາຟຣີກາ (ASF)
ແມ່ນພະຍາດໂຕຕັ້ງຮ່າງແຂງ ລຳລັບ
ສູງບານ ແລະ ສູງບານ...

ເຖິງວ່າ ມັນບໍ່ເປັນອັນຕະລາຍຕໍ່
ສະສະໜາບຣອກຄົນເຊິ່ງຕາມ
ແຕ່ມັນແມ່ນພະຍາດທີ່ໄຕ້ເກີດ
ຄວາມເສຍຫາຍ ຢ່າງໃຫຍ່ຫຼວງ
ຕໍ່ເສດຖະກິດພາຍໃນລາວ.

ສະນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງເປັນວິທີມາດຕະການ
ປ້ອງກັນຢູ່ໃນລາວ ແລະ ຕະຫຼາດ
ເພື່ອປ້ອງກັນສະຖານະການ ແລະ
ສະຖານະການພາຍໃນລາວ
ບໍ່ໃຫ້ໂຕເຊື້ອພະຍາດ.

ທ່ານ ຕ້ອງ
ປະຕິບັດຕາມ
ເຊື້ອພະຍາດ



ອະທິບາຍ ອາຟຣິກາ

ເປັນໂຕທຳລາຍສູງ

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ຊາວກະສິກອນ ຕະຫຼາດ

ຕ້ອງບໍ່ເປັນພາກ
ນຳເຊື້ອພະຍາດ
ທີ່ຮ້າຍແຮງນີ້






ຈຶ່ງມີບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດຫຼັກການປ້ອງກັນພະຍາດທີ່ໄປຢ່າງເລັ່ງຄັດ



ສະຖານທີ່ ສູງ
ແລະ ສູງ ຫຼື ຫຼາຍ
ທີ່ເປັນອັນຕະລາຍ



ມີ ຫຼັກການປ້ອງກັນ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດ
ໃນ ສະຖານທີ່ ແລະ ສະຖານທີ່ປ້ອງກັນ



ຕ້ອງມີ ຕົວເຊື້ອພະຍາດທີ່ໄປຢ່າງ
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ແລະ ເປັນໂຕທຳລາຍສູງ



Market



Slaughter house



Border Check point

Challenges



- Shortage of skilled field veterinary epidemiology personnel can be improved by the recruitment and training of the technical staff.
- Lack of funding and equipment for field operational works
- Better understanding epidemiological of ASF.
- Overcome the delay or under-reporting of ASF.
- Limited expertise on emergency management and 3 D.
- Collective and coordinated approach to enforcing the law relevant to ASF Control.
- Free range backyard production system, Improve public awareness, implement biosecurity practices.

Discussion



- Endorsement of contingency plan for ASF BY Ministry of Agriculture.
- Follow up on ASF Emergency Response action plan with National Disaster Management Office (NDMO).
- Continue coordination and supervision of ASF response, prevention and control activities in Laos through ASF working group.
- Strengthen targeted surveillance at border check point, airports, farms and neighboring districts and provinces where ASF has been reported.
- Continue ASF sample collection and submission to NAHL to diagnose ASF.
- Build up Public awareness and communication particularly on rumor management and ASF preparedness.
- Participate in capacity building measures especially Emergency management, 3 D (Depopulation, Disinfection and Disposal).
- Explore public –private partnership, national and international coordination and collaboration opportunities in ASF control and preparedness.

Thank you



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