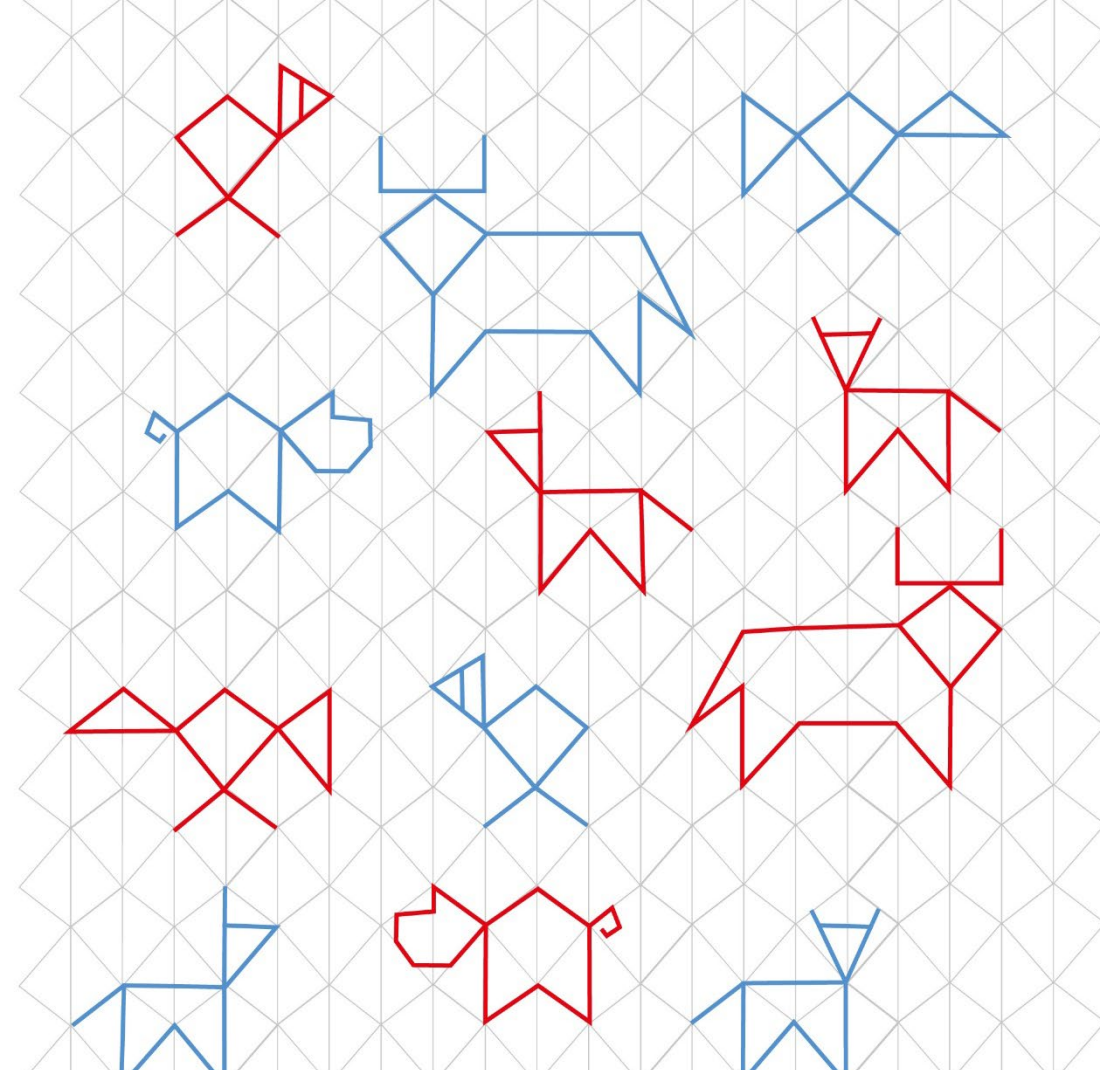


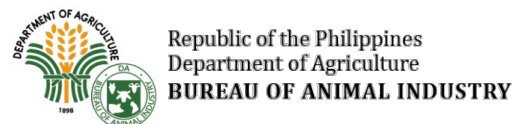


Ninth Meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on African Swine Fever for Asia and the Pacific



With support from:

中华人民共和国农业农村部
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China





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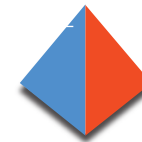


World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded in 1924

Scene setting

– ASF update from Asia and the Pacific

Yooni Oh, DVM, MVPH, PhD, Animal Production and Health Officer, **FAO ECTAD RAP**



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded in 1924

ASF epidemiological situation update

- Endemic persistence of ASF
- Low contagiousness with high lethality
- High tenacity and long high risk period
- **Africa:** endemic in wild suids with sporadic spill over to domestic pigs
- **Americas:** contained to the Dominican Republic and Haiti in domestic pigs
- **Asia:** reported mainly in domestic pigs
- **Europe:** most cases in 2023 are in wild boar. 4 new infected countries in Balkan region

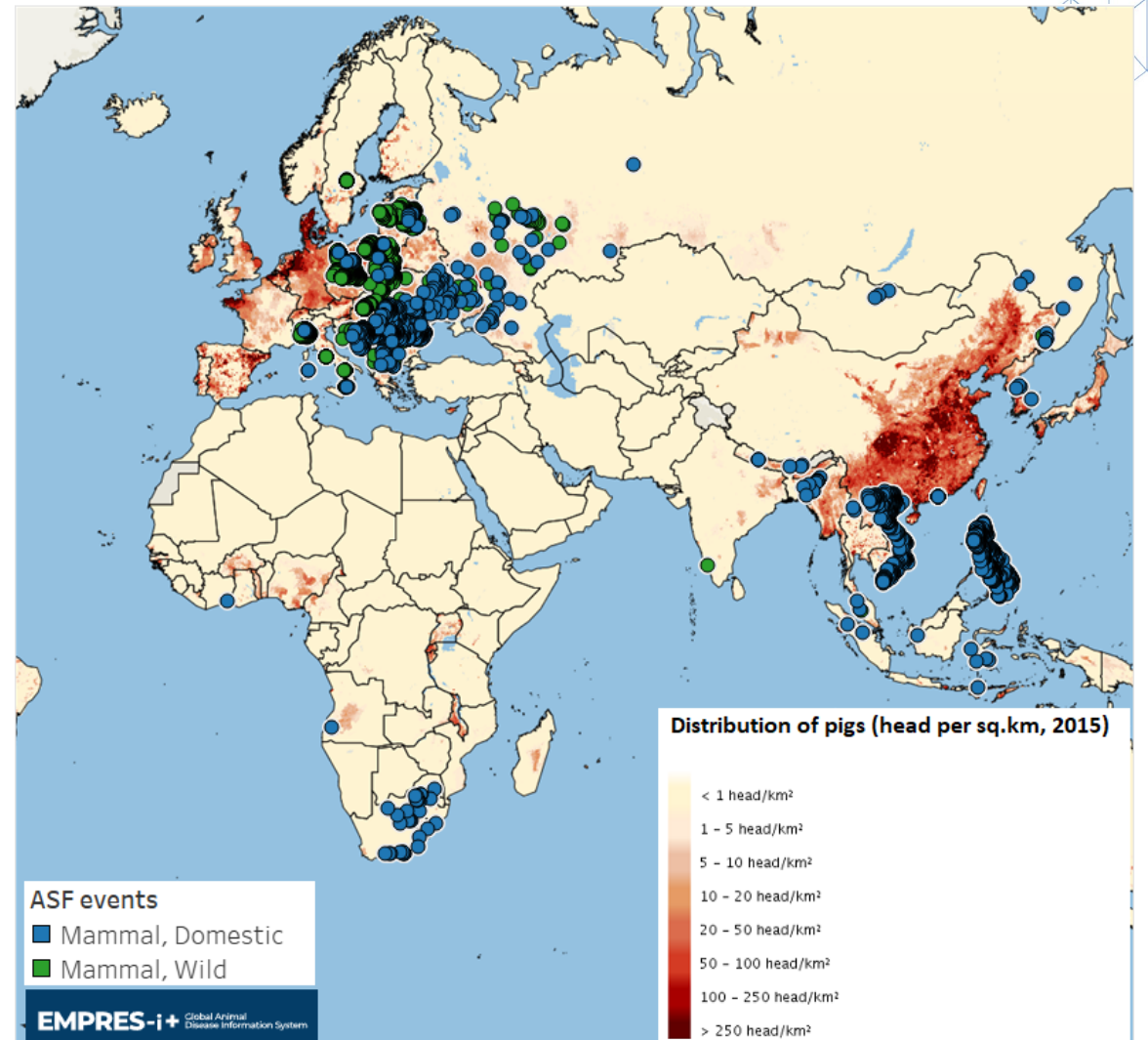


Figure 1. African swine fever cases in domestic pigs and wild boar from 1 June 2023 to 11 April 2024.

Source: United Nations Geospatial, 2020. Map of the World. In: United Nations. New York. [Cited 21 September 2023].

<https://www.un.org/geospatial/file/3420/download?token=TUP4yDmF>. Modified with GLW 4 data and Emergency Prevention System Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i) data, WOAH and National Authorities 2023–2024.

ASF in Asia-Pacific

- As of May 2024, 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 (Dec 2023)



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African swine fever situation in Asia & Pacific update

30 May 2024, 08:30, Rome

Disclaimer

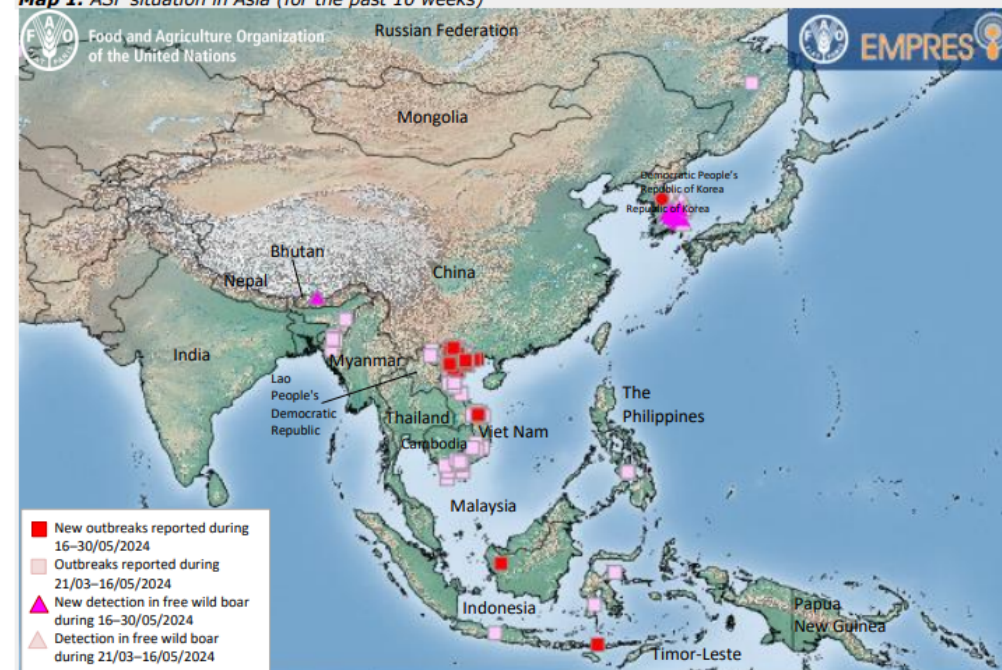
Information provided herein is current as of the date of issue. Information added since the last ASF Asia & Pacific situation update appears in red. For cases with unknown onset date, reporting date was used instead. FAO compiles information drawn from multiple national (Ministries of Agriculture or Livestock, Local governments, and international sources (World Organisation for Animal Health [WOAH]), as well as peer-reviewed scientific articles. FAO makes every effort to ensure, but does not guarantee, accuracy, completeness, or authenticity of the information. The designation employed and the presentation of material on the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

Overview

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

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

Map 1. ASF situation in Asia (for the past 10 weeks)



Source: Republic of Korea, Viet Nam: WAHIS & media information, India & the Philippines: WAHIS & government websites, Indonesia: official database 'isikhnas', Other: WAHIS

ASF in Asia-Pacific

- ROK: Continue report in wild boar, sporadic domestic cases
- Philippines: Ongoing ASF vaccine trials. DA allocated approx. 5m\$ for the National Swine Production Initiative for Recovery and Expansion program to improve pig industry in the CAR Region.
- Viet Nam: Northern VN, provincial governments are implementing control measures to stop the spread of ASF, via zoning and limiting transportation and trading of animals and animal products.
- Bhutan: ASF contaminated pork was detected in imported ones, some of them are already consumed. Government is raising awareness of farmers.
- India: States imposed prohibition of pig export/import from/to infected areas, however sale or slaughter of both healthy and sick pigs are happening within infected areas.



Food and Agriculture
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United Nations

African swine fever situation in Asia & Pacific update

30 May 2024, 08:30, Rome

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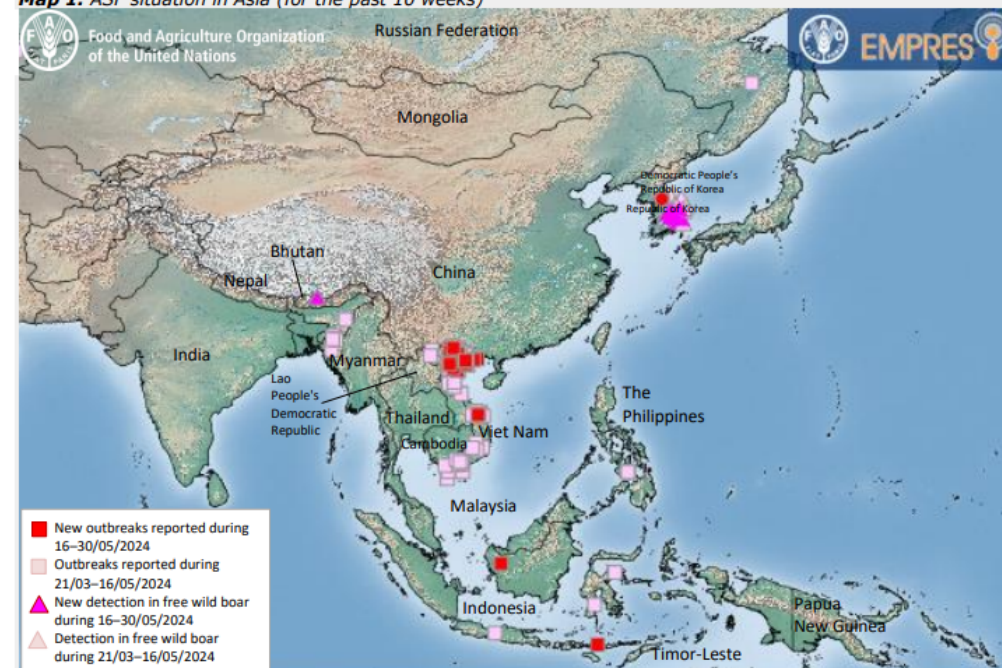
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ASF Regional Collaborative Framework for Asia and the Pacific

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

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

9th SGE on 25-27 Jun
2024 in Manila on
communication (RCCE)

**Aug 2019:
Regional
consultation**

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

**Mar 2021:
Regional
consultation**

- Framework revised
- Needs and gaps reviewed

Regional consultation
on 7-9 May 2024
(Vaccine/alternatives
to stamping out)

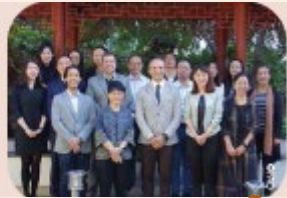
ASF Regional Coordination on ASF

2018.9.5-7 Bangkok, TH
The Emergency Regional Consultation on ASF risk reduction and preparedness

2018.11.12-16 Chiang Mai, TH
The 15th International Symposium of Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics (ISVEE15)

2019.4.9 Beijing, CN
International Symposium on the Prevention and Control of African Swine Fever (ASF)

2019.4.23-25 Vientiane, LA
ASF Planning and Preparedness workshop

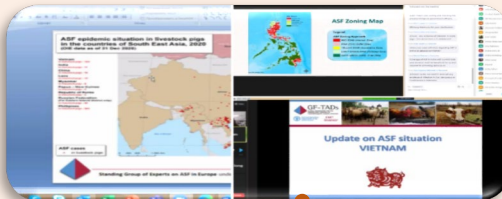


2018.10.10-11 Beijing, CN
The Technical Consultation Meeting on Application of Technology to Strengthen ASF Control through Rapid Detection and Response

2019.4.8-11 Phnom Penh, KH
Technical support to the 1st National Consultative Workshop on the Development of ASF Preparedness and Response Plan and the training workshop on Operationalizing the ASF preparedness and response plan for Cambodia

2019.4.10 Beijing, CN
The 1st Meeting of the Standing Group of Experts (SGE) on ASF for Asia

2019.7.30-31 Tokyo, JP
The 2nd SGE-ASF for Asia
2019.11.26-28 HCMC, VN
The 3rd SGE-ASF for Asia



2020.4.21 Online
The 4th SGE-ASF for Asia
2021.2.5 Online
The 5th SGE-ASF for Asia

2021.9.27 Online
The 6th SGE-ASF for Asia
2021.12.15 Online
The 7th SGE-ASF for Asia

ASF Coordination meeting for SEA
2020.6.18 Online
2021.2.24 Online
2021.8.25 Online

2022.11.2 Geelong, AU
Side session
SGE-ASF for Asia

ASEAN ASF strategy
2022-2023 Series of consultation
2023.5.24 ASEAN workshop
2023.7 Endorsed by ASWGL

2023.7.27-28 Qingdao, CN
The 8th SGE-ASF for Asia

2024.5.7-9 Seoul, KR
Regional Technical Consultation

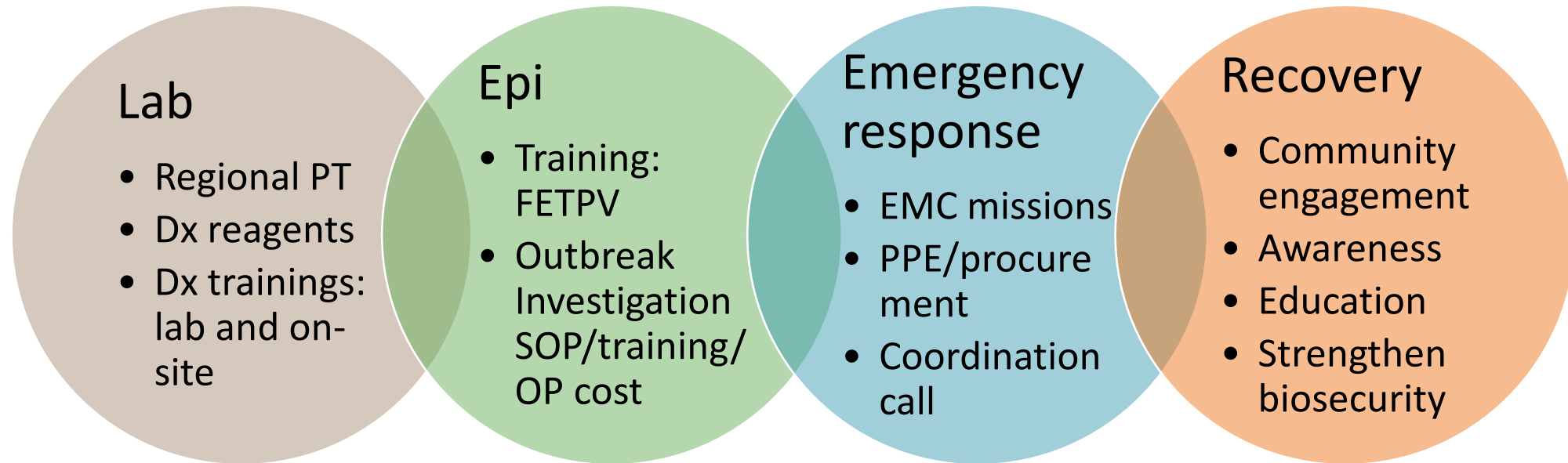
2024.6.12-13 BKK, TH
PSE; Info-exchange PF

Ninth SGE ASF Meeting

→ Planned in **2024.7**, VN

25 to 27 June 2024; Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines

Technical support



Capacity building

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

Capacity building: via cascade trainings at the regional/national/subnational levels

Online course

Organised multiple courses and webinars using both self-paced and tutored ones

Regional

TOT to conduct cascade trainings in country level

In-country trainings

Over 1,500 officials were trained on ASF management

Farmers

Met more than 6,500 farmers to raise awareness on ASF



Prepare, detect, response, recover

Synergies



Animal health authorities system strengthening

Coordination: Policy & advocacy



Community level engagement



Reginal SIMEX on Outbreak Investigation 2023



Outbreak investigation



Thailand SIMEX 2024



Cambodia SIMEX 2024

Better understanding of ASF drivers via value chain analysis

- 2 regional study on value chain along with wild boar
- 2 value chain analysis
- 1 piloting cost assessment tool
- 1 Value chain analysis using sociological approach focused on ASF (Philippines)
- 1 regional online course on Value Chain Analysis for Animal Disease Risk Management

Nov 2018

Identify research priorities and synergies @ ISVEE; session with OIE



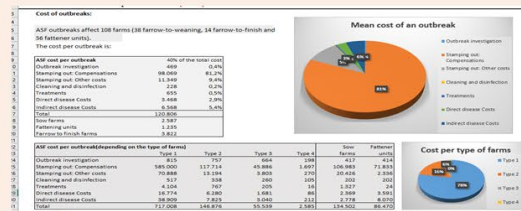
Nov 2020

Value Chain analysis WS to support ASF control & prevention in TH



Apr-Dec 2019

Value Chain Study (TH, CN, KH, VN)
Captive wild boar
Swill feeding
Small-scale holder VC



Jan-Feb 2021

Piloting of the cost assessment tool (developed by European colleagues) in the PH



Aug 2021

Virtual regional training on value chain analysis for animal disease risk management



Awareness and engagement

Cooperation and coordination between FAO and OIE on ASF communication on regular basis

- Awareness and knowledge products:
 - ✓ awareness raising
 - ✓ better understanding of risks and drivers
 - ✓ providing guidelines
 - ✓ sharing best practices

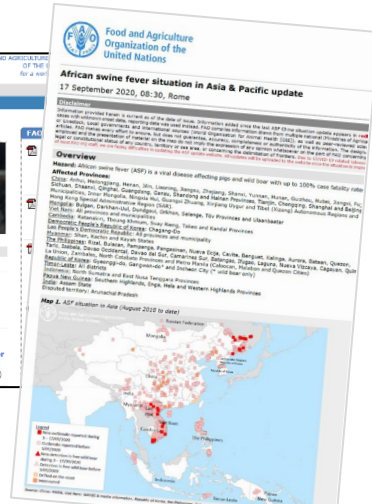
- Risk communication publication <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7561en/CA7561EN.pdf>
- Risk communication training course in modules will be developed for virtual training for South East Asian countries



Risk Assessments



Updates on diseases situation



Focus on specific topics



The disease can spread through direct or indirect contact and causes high mortality, while the virus can persist for a long time in the environment and in a variety of source products. Wild boar can further the virus and ASF may become endemic with or

produce hazardous or stressful, and potentially zoonotic, complications for the human population. Effective carcass management, across all swine species, is a critical prerequisite to prevent spread of disease in animals, swine and other health workers, and to protect environmental and soil. Each of these goals requires to be achieved in a coordinated manner, and the results of a coordinated approach must be monitored and reported to the national and regional authorities. In 2010 and 2011, the FAO and OIE, in cooperation with the National Veterinary Institute of China, FAO and OIE, conducted a mission to the People's Republic of China (PRC) to assess the ASF situation in the country. The mission report is available in the annexes of this newsletter.

Wild pig issue: Joint Communique – FAO/IUCN/WOAH



Conservation impacts of African swine fever in the Asia-Pacific region
Joint statement of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),
International Union for Conservation of Nature Species Survival Commission (IUCN SSC)
and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
24 June 2021

African swine fever in the Asia Pacific Context

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious and deadly pig disease. Although the ASF virus does not pose a hazard or risk to humans, in the Asian-Pacific Region the disease has severely affected pig production and impacted wild pig populations. ASF has caused huge economic losses and considerable trade disruptions worldwide.

Since the first report of ASF incursion into the Asia-Pacific region in August 2018, the disease has rapidly swept through the region leading to the culling of 100s of millions of pigs in an attempt to control its spread, threatening food security among communities dependent on pig farming. As of June 2021, 15 Member Countries in the region have reported ASF outbreaks.

The **FAO and OIE Initiative for the Global Control of ASF** was launched in 2020 under the umbrella of the GF-TADs¹ as a mechanism to develop, improve, and harmonize national, regional, and global partnerships and coordinate efforts to prevent, mitigate and control this deadly virus.

How is African swine fever endangering wildlife?

Since the introduction of ASF in Asia-Pacific, reported cases among the widespread and common wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) have been on the rise. ASF cases in wild pigs are not only a concern due to their role in disease transmission and increased challenge for control, but the disease also poses a threat to the region's biodiversity and wildlife management. The region is unique globally being home to 11 native species of wild pigs. Most of these species are threatened and some have populations so small that they face imminent extinction if infected by ASF.

This joint statement reflects the shared and increasing concern about the impact of the virus on the regions' native pig species including significant mortalities reported in the vulnerable bearded pig (*S. barbatus*) in Sabah, Malaysia, due to ASF. The loss of these species could also affect fragile ecological communities, depriving threatened predators of a vital food source and push them further towards the edge of extinction.

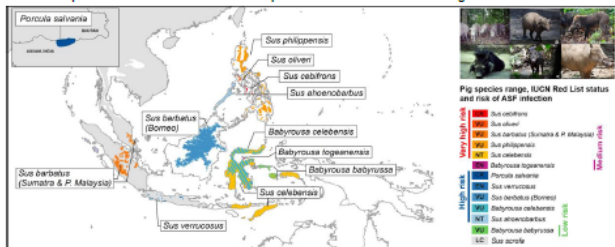


Figure 1. Pig species range in Southeast Asia (Source: Adapted from Lusking et. al., 2000 modified to comply with IUCN, 2021).

¹ GF-TADs - Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases

Key recommendations,

- Increased dialogue between government ministries with responsibility for ASF and relevant experts to develop government policies that mitigate the impact of the disease on wildlife, livestock health and rural livelihoods
- Stronger biosecurity, surveillance, monitoring and response systems across all sectors, inclusive of all domestic and wild animal species
- Collaboration between key sectors and government ministries and urge them to agree on policies that integrate responsibilities on ASF control

Wild boar vs. wild pigs on ASF control/management

Under the GF-TADs (FAO/OIE), Standing Group of experts (SGE) for Asia-Pacific on ASF, established wild pig experts group → report is available → further collaborate via SNAPP

Definition:

- Wild vs domestic: managed by human or not
- Wild pigs: *Sus scrofa* (feral pigs or wild boar) and other (e.g. Wild boar or Pygmy Hog)

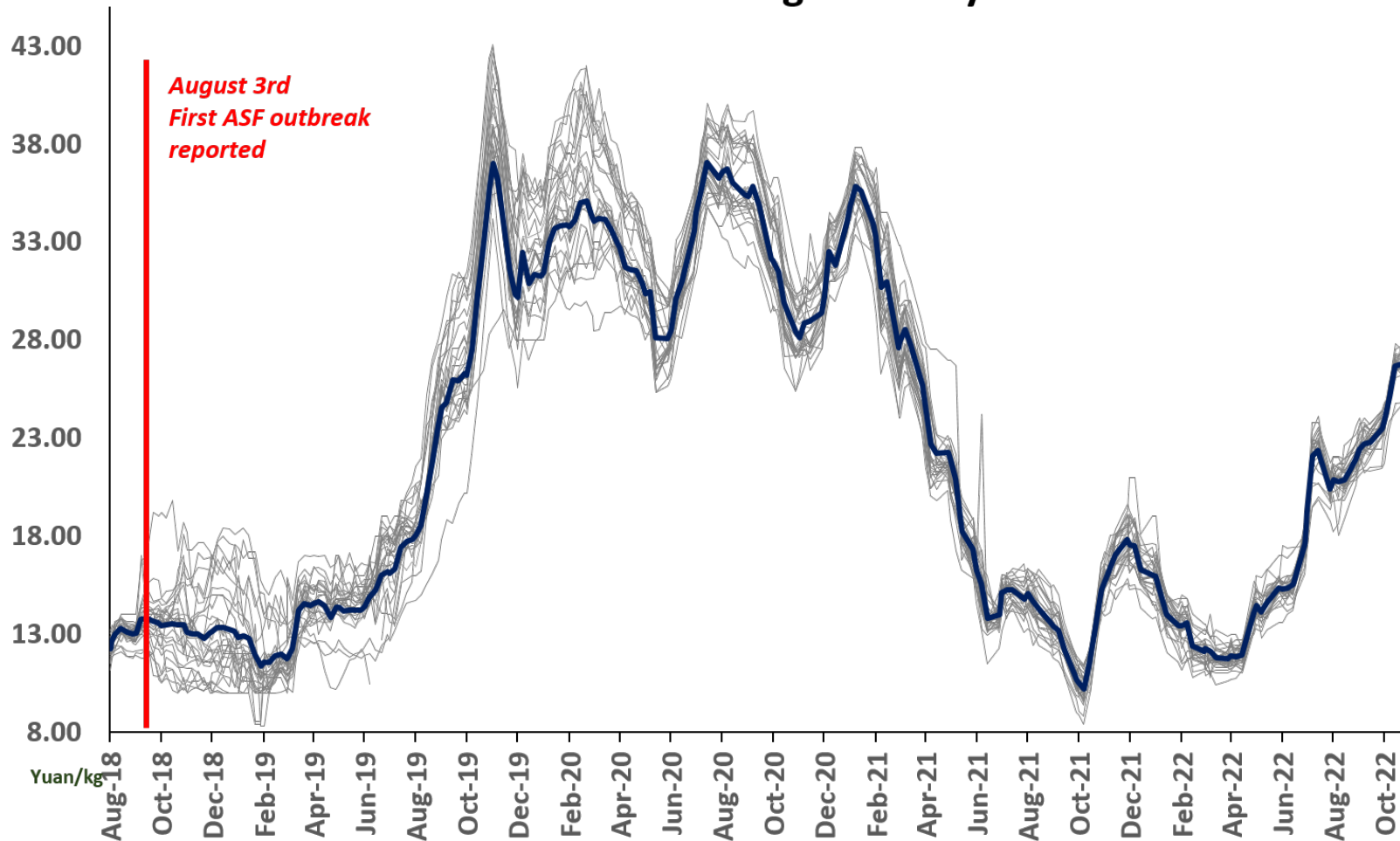
Control effort (mainly wild boar in Europe and S. Korea)





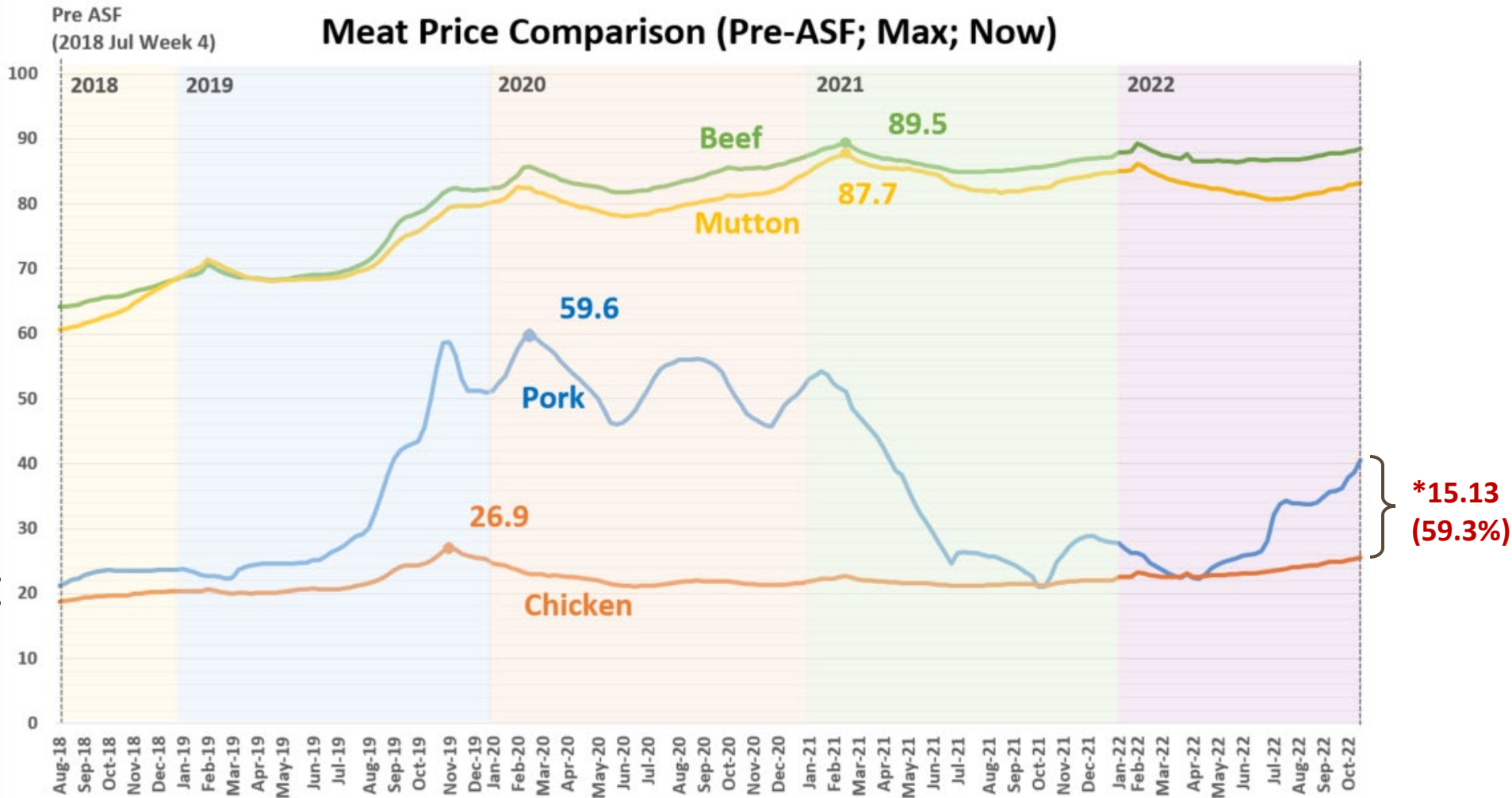
Live pig markets in China

China's Live Domestic Pig Prices by Province





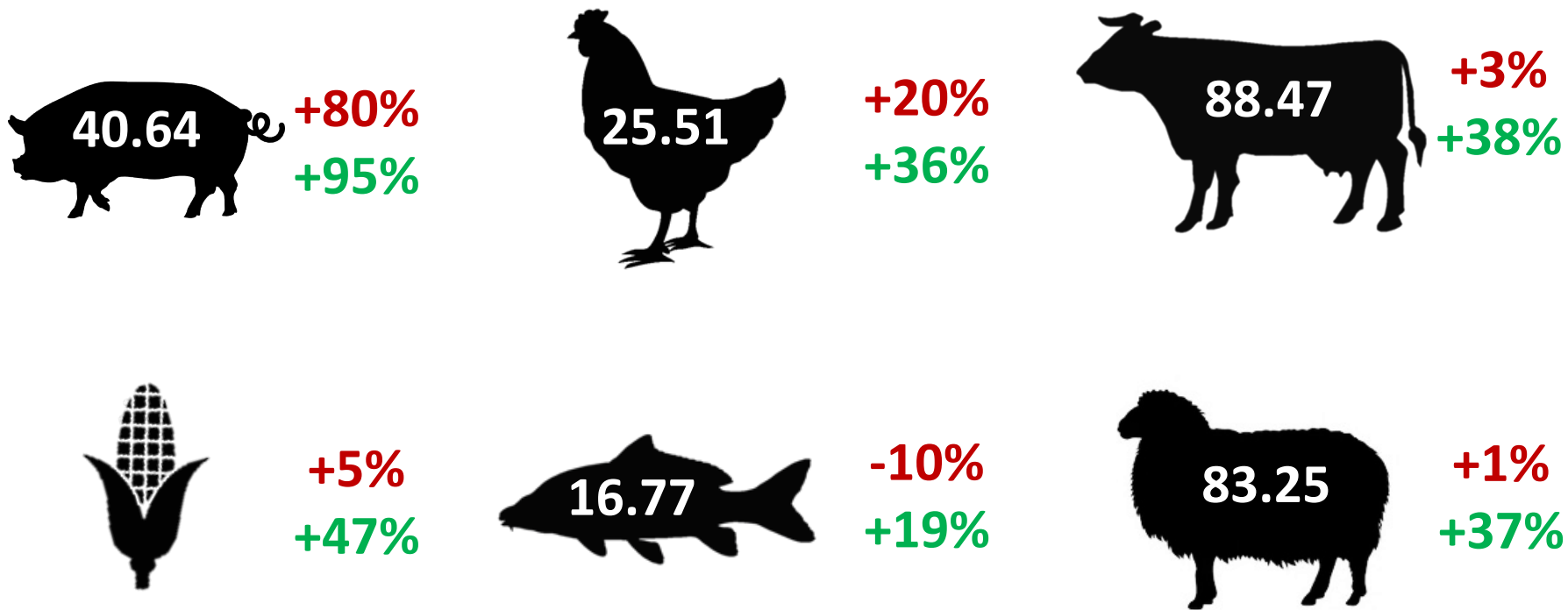
Market disruptions in China – spillovers



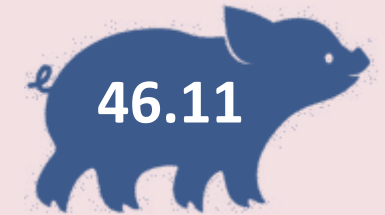
Market disruptions in China – spillovers

Changes in retail prices of meat products in China

(Yuan/Kg; YoY; pre-ASF)



Re-stocking costs



+103% +80%

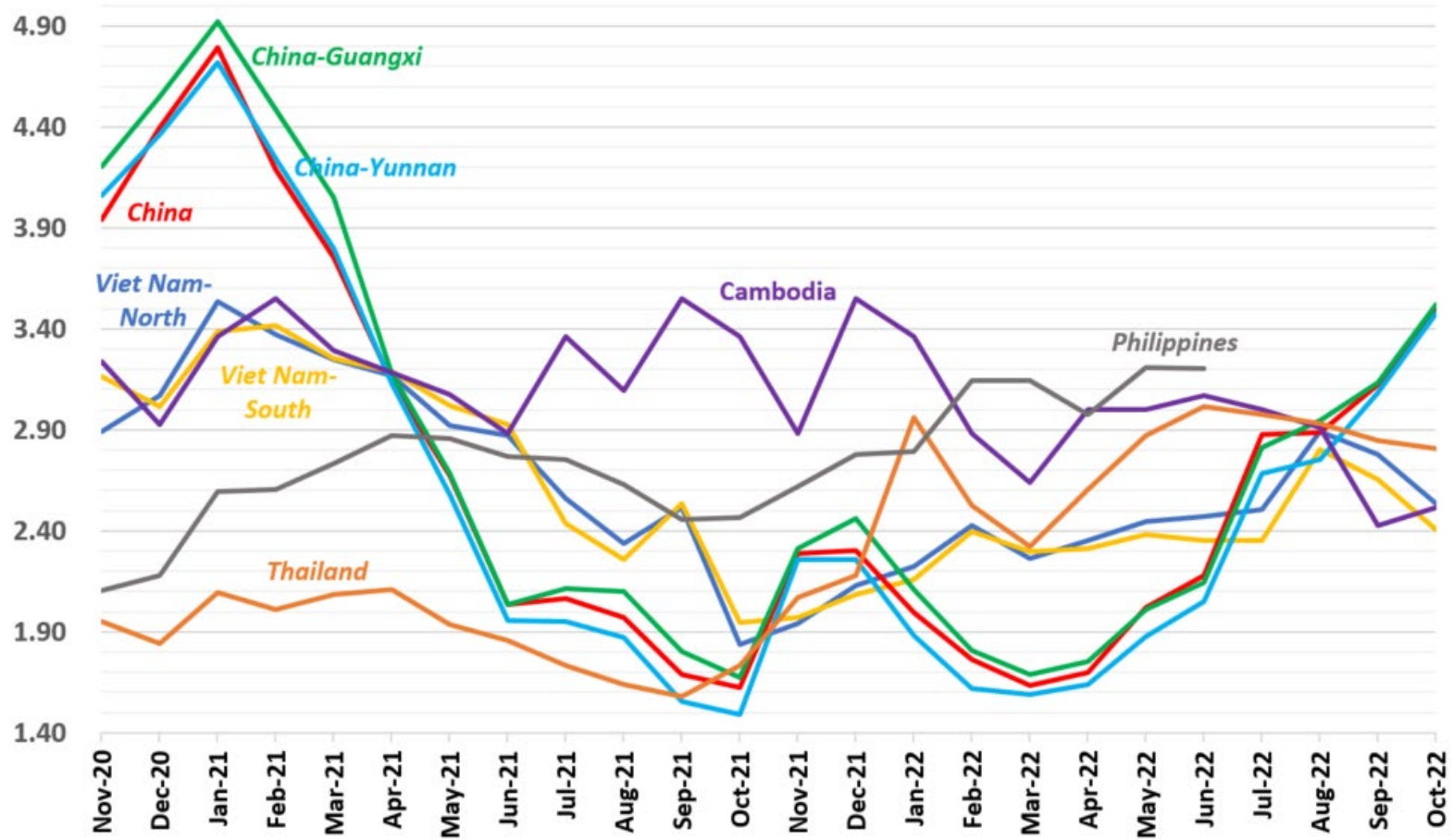


+28% +8%



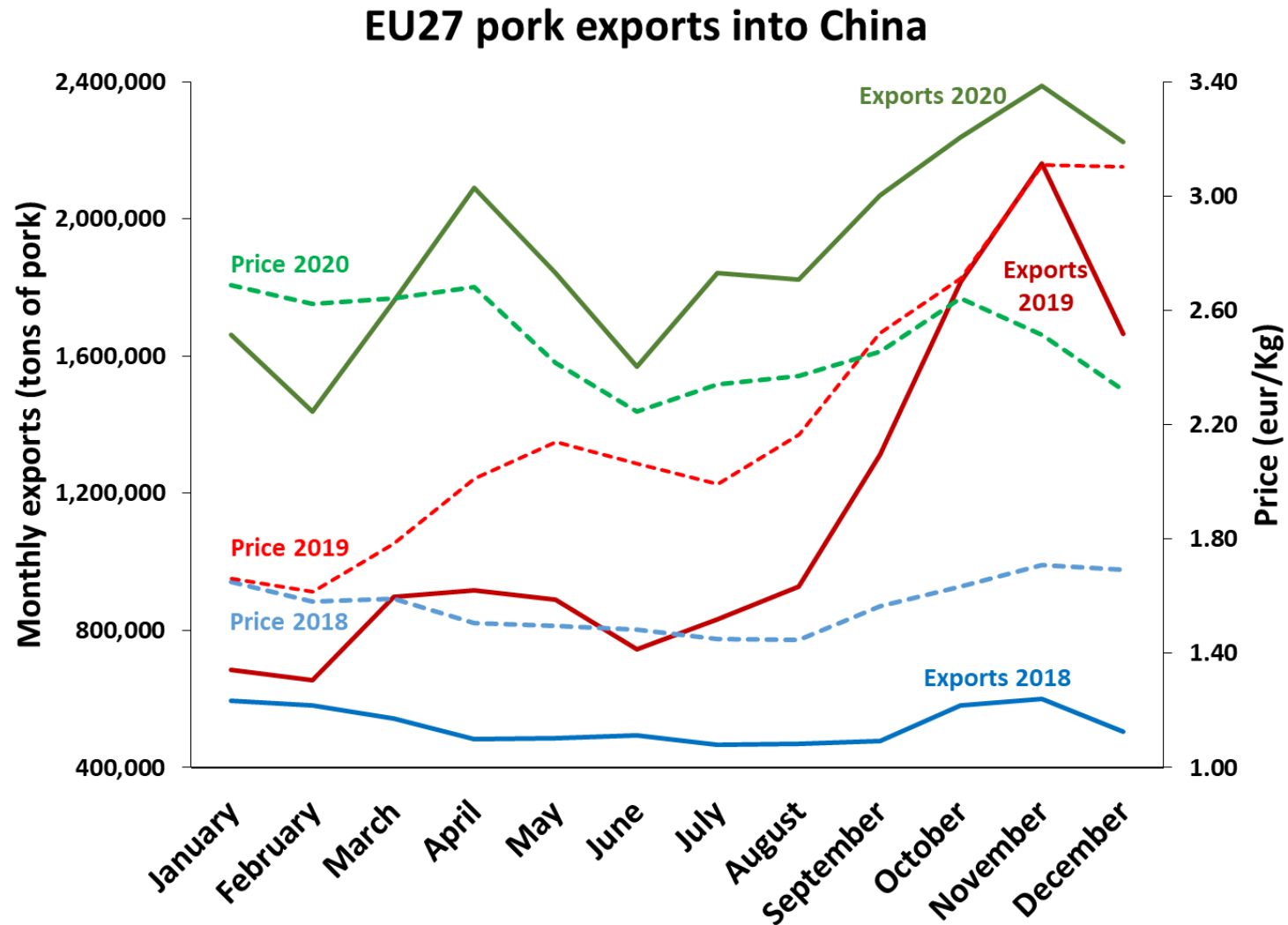
Regional price movements

Live Pig Prices (USD/kg)





International markets – China's influence



Beyond numbers



© S. Turton

Pig production in Cambodia

Pig stock: **3.07 million**

- **33%** by commercial farms
- **66%** by smallholders

"[A decade ago] We started with 10 and didn't have a farm, just had a small house, where we slept with the animals and children"

"I worked so hard to get where I am now, we built this with our bare hands. Now the business has lost so much. I want to cry; I get so emotional."

"I keep borrowing from everyone around me, I don't know what will happen in the future."

– Ms Kim Long



© Reuters



Beyond numbers

Annual household income per capita in Cambodia
in 2017 is USD 1376.5



*It would take at least **18 years** for Ms Kim Long to re-pay her 25,000 USD debt (without considering interests and other expenses)*



Health

Including Mental Health

Poverty traps

Education

Nutrition



Prepare, detect, response, recover

Synergies



Animal health authorities system strengthening

Coordination: Policy & advocacy

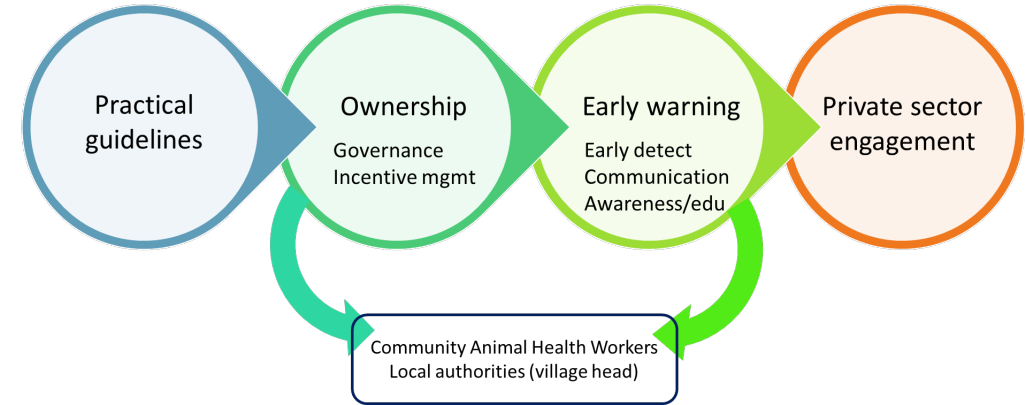


Community level engagement



Conceptual Framework for the pig smallholders

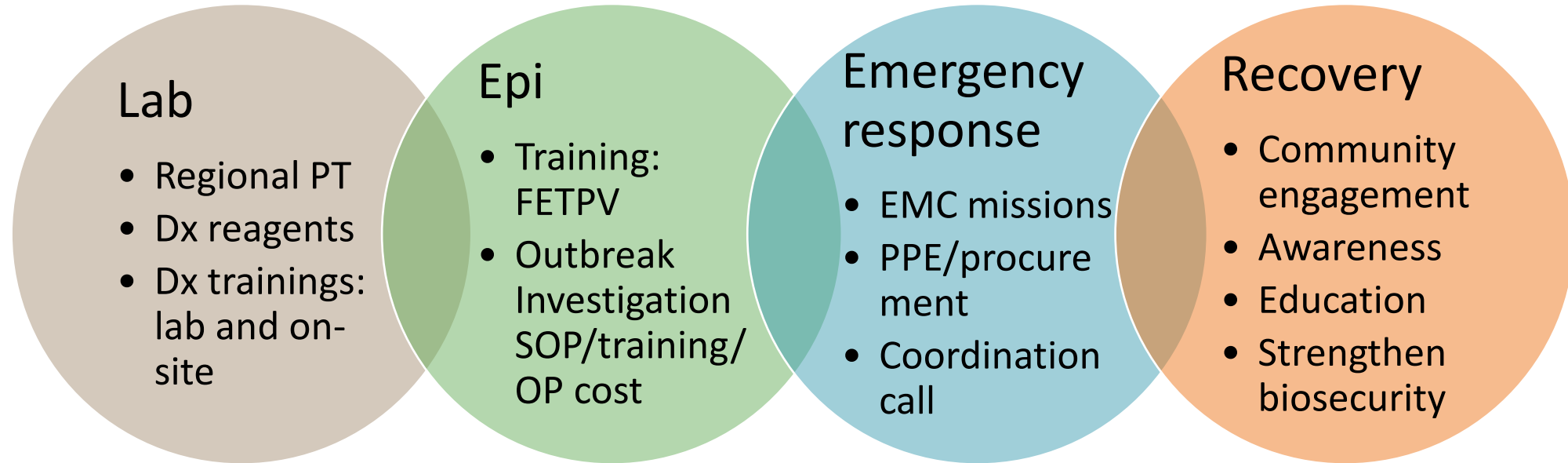
PRINCIPLE: Practical (risk base, socio-economic acceptable), working through Champions with ownership, with close M&E



Biosecurity improvement at the field level



Technical support

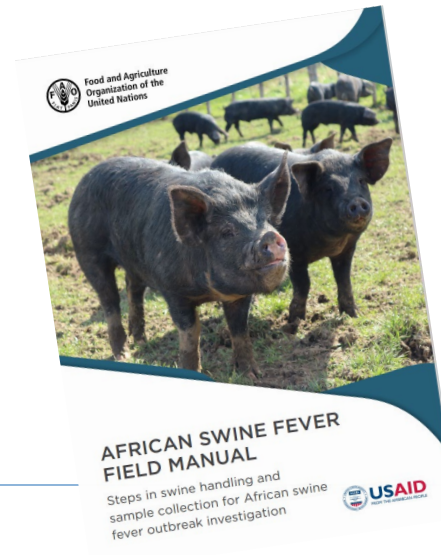


Capacity building

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

Develop and disseminate IEC materials

[AWARENESS and ENGAGEMENT] Release various IEC materials: All are available!



Click to edit meeting title, place and date

[AWARENESS and ENGAGEMENT] Release various IEC materials: All are available!

IECs



Publications



Videos



Posters



Social media cards



[AWARENESS and ENGAGEMENT] Release various IEC materials: All are available!

IECs

Publications

Videos

Posters

Social media cards

What is African swine fever (ASF) and how to avoid it?

What is ASF?
It is a disease of pigs caused by the ASF virus. It is highly contagious and deadly to pigs.

Can people be infected with ASF?
ASF is not infectious to people however, people can spread the disease to pigs on their clothes and equipment.

What are the clinical signs of ASF?

- Bruises or blue pigmentation on snout, feet and ears
- Diarrhea
- Discharge from eyes and snout
- Difficulty breathing
- High fever
- Vomiting blood
- Loss of appetite

Is there a vaccine or cure for ASF?
There is no known cure or commercially available vaccine yet for ASF.

What should we do to avoid ASF?

- Don't feed swill. Choose the right feeds to feed your pigs and don't bring feed bags inside your farm.
- Ensure that your breeder is healthy. Observe downtime or quarantine pigs before releasing them to the herd.
- Disinfect the equipment used in your farm, including all facilities (pig pens, warehouses, and so on) and all vehicles used.
- Don't let anyone (vehicles, traders, visitors) inside your farm.
- Take a bath and change your clothes when entering the farm. Use a separate set of clothes and footwear for your farm. Take a bath once again after leaving your farm.
- Place a fence and/or net around your farm to stop wild animals and insects from entering your farm.
- If your pigs become ill or die, contact animal health authorities close to your area, immediately.

For more information, please contact IMP-ECTSD-Manager@fao.org

DON'T LET YOUR PIGS DIE FROM AFRICAN SWINE FEVER!
Follow these basic biosecurity measures to keep ASF out of your farm.

- 1. Personal hygiene**
 - Change clothes, shoes and footwear when leaving your farm.
 - Wash hands thoroughly with soap.
 - Disinfect boots at each farm entrance.
- 2. Maintain farm/pens clean and neat**
 - Clean farm and pens regularly.
 - Clean animals and use them only for your pigs.
 - Regularly disinfect your farm by spraying disinfectant on walls, floors and pens.
- 3. Feed**
 - Feeding swill is not recommended.
 - If you do, cook swill thoroughly (100°C for 30 min) and allow it to cool before feeding it to pigs.
 - Do not allow for water you use to clean feed to be reused.
- 4. Farm access**
 - Use a fence and/or net around your farm to stop wild animals and insects from entering your farm.
 - Do not allow for water you use to clean feed to be reused.
- 5. Maintain healthy herd**
 - Regularly disinfect your farm by spraying disinfectant on walls, floors and pens.
 - Do not allow for water you use to clean feed to be reused.

USAID

[AWARENESS and ENGAGEMENT] Release various IEC materials: All are available!

IECs



Publications



Videos



Posters



Social media cards



[AWARENESS and ENGAGEMENT] Release various IEC materials: All are available!

IECs

Publications



Videos

More innovative approach: engaging youth

Posters

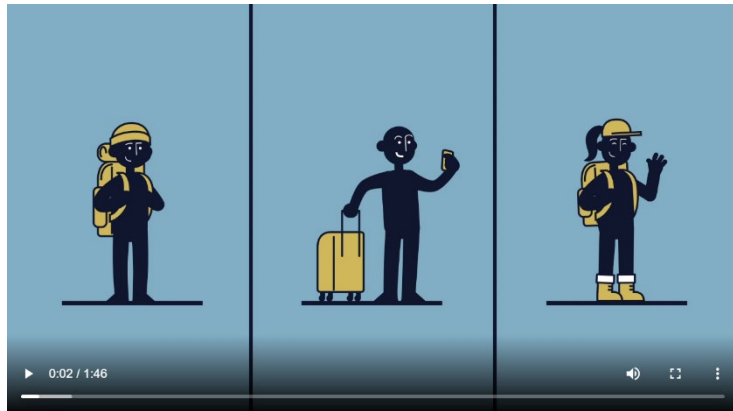
Social media cards



[Click to edit meeting title, place and date](#)

Key actions for ASF preparedness, response and recovery

Awareness and engagement WOAAH 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>

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>

Key actions for ASF preparedness, response and recovery

IEC materials

Joint ASF communication campaign at global level



WOAH Standards: Codes and Manuals

Codes – standards for improvement of animal health and welfare and veterinary public health, ensure safe trade

Manuals – standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines

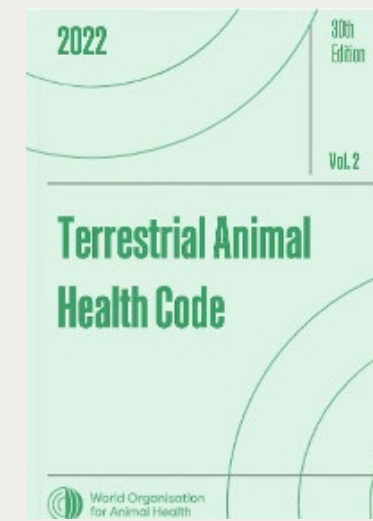
<https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/>

Terrestrial Animal Health Code [Chapter 15.1](#) on ASFV

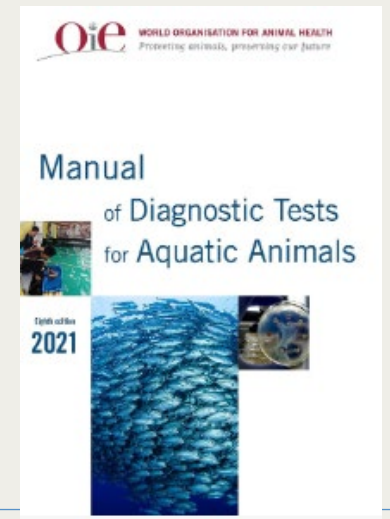
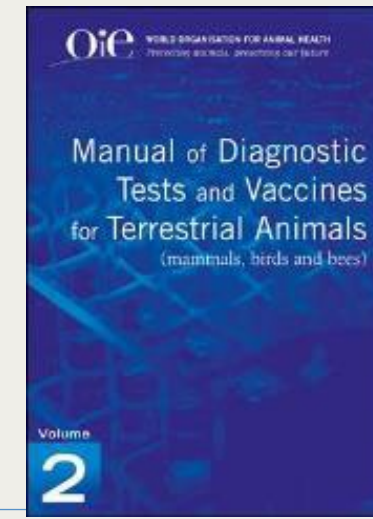
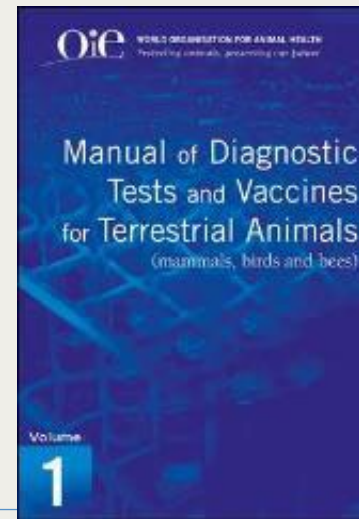
Terrestrial Animal Manual [Chapter 3.9.1](#) on ASFV

Several Horizontal Chapters

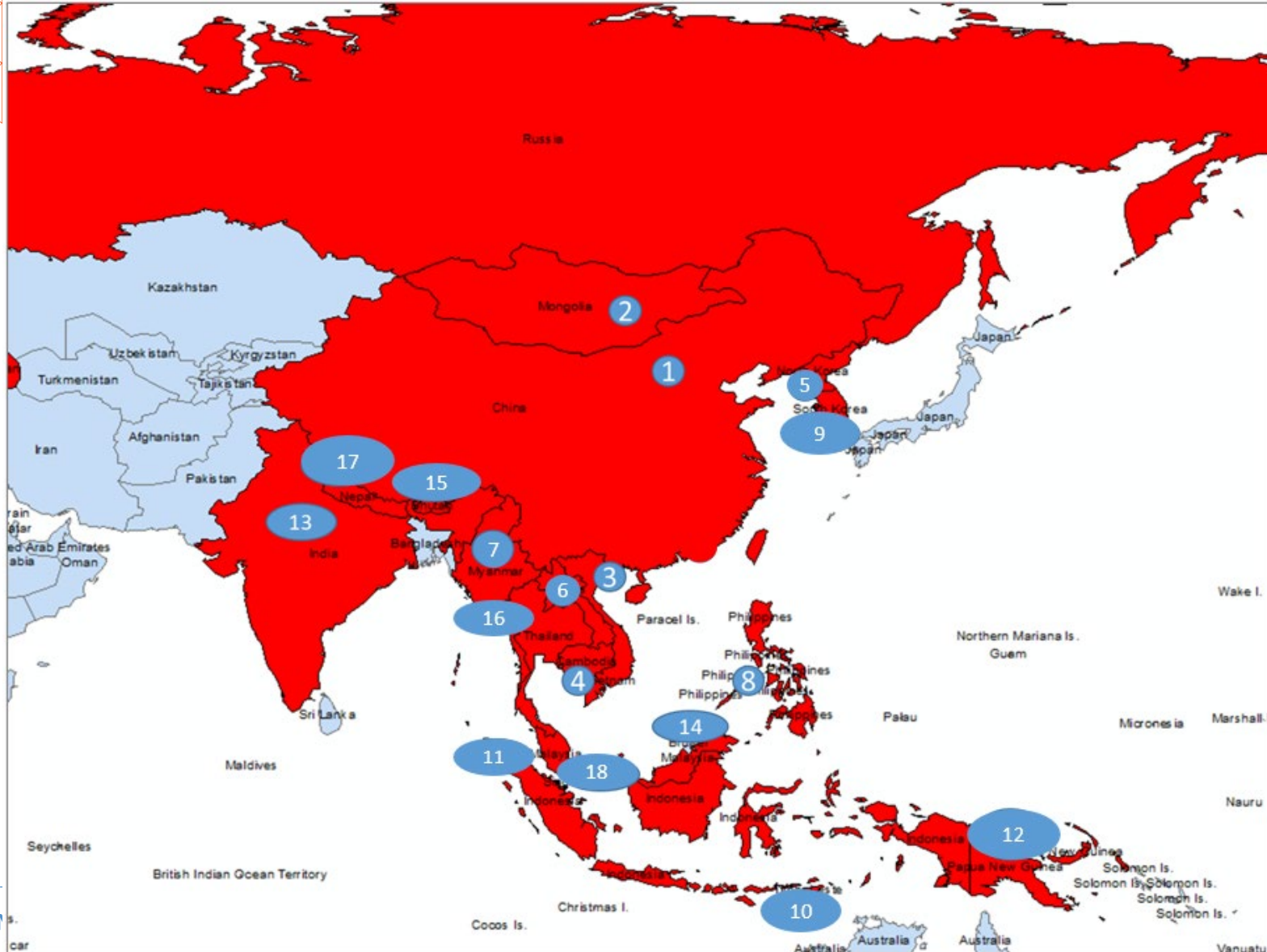
Codes



Manuals



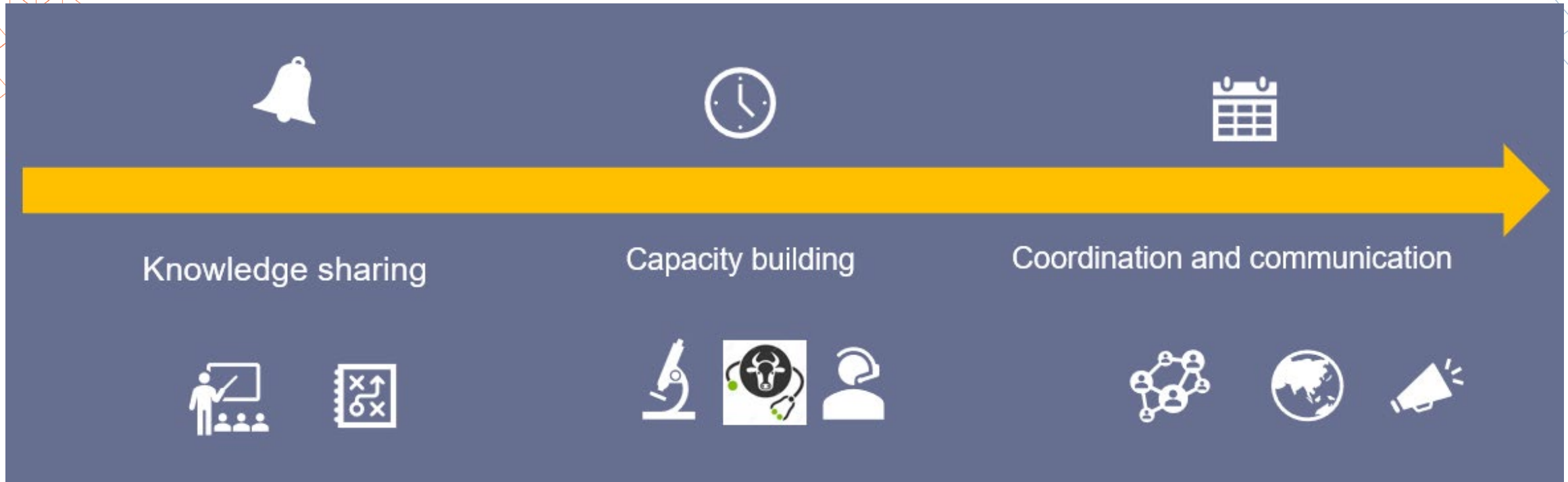
ASF Outbreaks in the Asia-Pacific Region



COUNTRY	Date of first outbreak
China	<u>August, 2018</u>
Mongolia	<u>January, 2019</u>
Vietnam	<u>February, 2019</u>
Cambodia	<u>March, 2019</u>
DPR Korea	<u>May, 2019</u>
Lao PDR	June 2019
Myanmar	August 2019
Philippines	<u>September, 2019</u>
R.O Korea	<u>September, 2019</u>
Timor-Leste	<u>September, 2019</u>
Indonesia	<u>November, 2019</u>
PNG	<u>March, 2020</u>
India	<u>May, 2020</u>
Malaysia	March 2021
Bhutan	May 2021
Thailand	January 2022
Nepal	May 2022
Singapore	February 2023

25 to 27 June 2024; Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines

Highlights of activities in response to ASF outbreaks



Webinars

Emergency response
Laboratory diagnosis
General consultations
Situation Updates

Trainings and Capacity building

Trainings, Studies,
Guidelines and Manuals

Coordination Meeting & Communication

Coordination Meetings (situation updates, biosecurity and communication, Lab diagnosis);
SGE-ASF for Asia-Pacific; Communication materials

Capacity Building Programme



Training of Trainers (ToT) on outbreak investigation (31 May – 8 July 2021)

21 participants from 9 countries



Advanced GIS training

(27 July - 30 Aug 2021)

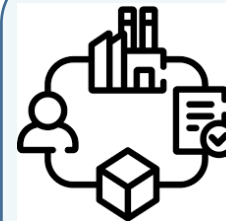
31 participants from 10 countries.



Epidemiology study design training

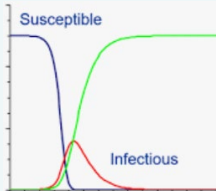
(11 Nov –10 Dec 2021)

34 participant from 11 countries.



Transborder value-chain analysis in South-East Asia and the Pacific

16 participants from 5 countries



Infectious disease modelling training
(21 Feb –31 March) – Ongoing
40 participants from 12 countries are attending the course.



Cross Border Risk Assessment South-East Asia

(Sept 2020 to May 2021)

22 Participants from 13 countries.

Policy supports

Finalised

- Global control of ASF: GF-TADs initiative – Global
- PVS – ASF Specific content (Philippines)
- Lab protocol and algorithm
- ASF in wild pigs
- ASF diagnostic tests for field application
- Compartmentalisation guidelines: ASF
- ASF Cross-border risk assessment manual
- ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control strategy

- After Action review for ASF response

Ongoing/ Pipeline

- Lao Pig Project
 - Lot 1 - assess ASF risk at domestic-wildlife interface;
 - Lot 2 - training of CAHWs and Wildlife Rangers
- Support to development of Risk-based ASF Control Strategy in selected countries
- Lab protocol and algorithm revision
- Feasibility study on carcass disposal

Reports and Guidelines

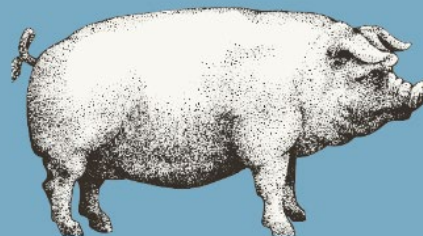


African swine fever in wild pigs in the Asia and the Pacific Region



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

CROSS-BORDER RISK ASSESSMENT MANUAL: SOUTH-EAST ASIA



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



February 2022



Compartmentalisation Guidelines



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

แนวทาง
การจัดทำคอมพาร์ตเมนต์



โรคอหิวาต์
แอฟริกาในสุกร

គោលការណ៍បែងចែកអំពី
"ការកំណត់តំបន់"



ជំងឺមេរោគរាងស្រទាញ

ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy

GOAL

To achieve regional control of ASF that will result in a reduction of the adverse impact of ASF on the pig sector and wild suid populations in Southeast Asia



OUTCOMES

1. Regional coordination and cooperation for more effective prevention and control of ASF is improved

2. Capability of countries to prevent and control ASF is enhanced.

3. Multisectoral and multi-disciplinary partnership to ensure sustainable ASF prevention and control is enhanced



OUTPUTS

1.1. Set up ASEAN ASF Governance structure

1.2. Harmonize Regional Coordination Mechanism in line with GF-TADs and other relevant frameworks

1.3. Establish mechanisms to facilitate immediate notification, reporting and dissemination of disease information

2.1. Systematic evaluation of the capability of Veterinary Services, in particular to control ASF.

2.2. Provision of technical guidelines and resources for ASF prevention and control including facilitation of safer trade

2.3. Capacity building programmes to prevent and control spread of ASF and priority TADs

2.4. Strengthen legislation and policy on prevention and control of ASF and other TADs

3.1. Strengthen engagement and coordination with relevant stakeholders, including private sector

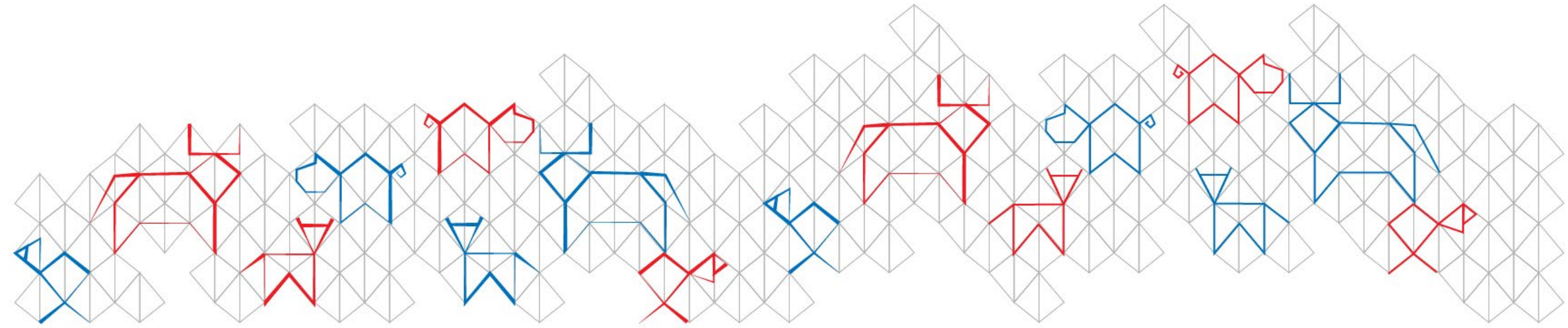
3.2. Apply Multisectoral and Multidisciplinary partnerships to control ASF (and other priority TADs)

3.3. Promote a sustainable funding mechanism for ASF prevention and control

Ongoing and upcoming ASF activities

- Fourth ASF Coordination Meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam focused on rolling of ASEAN ASF Strategy (30 July to 1 Aug 2024)
 - Lao Pig Project
 - Lot 1 - assess ASF risk at domestic-wildlife interface;
 - Lot 2 - training of CAHWs and Wildlife Rangers
 - Capacity building programmes
 - Support development of country level ASF Risk-based Strategy
 - Support Vietnam ASF control with specific focus on vaccination
-  PVS mission to TL with ASF specific content (~Oct 2024)





Thank You