

Global Initiative on African swine fever

4th African swine fever Coordination Meeting for South-East Asia

26-28 November 2024

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World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



Global Initiative for the Control of ASF

- A 6-year (2020-2025) strategic 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

Next steps

- Evaluate current strategy
- Develop strategy for the next 5 years



Global control of African swine fever A GF-TADs initiative



Rectangular Snip

2020-2025

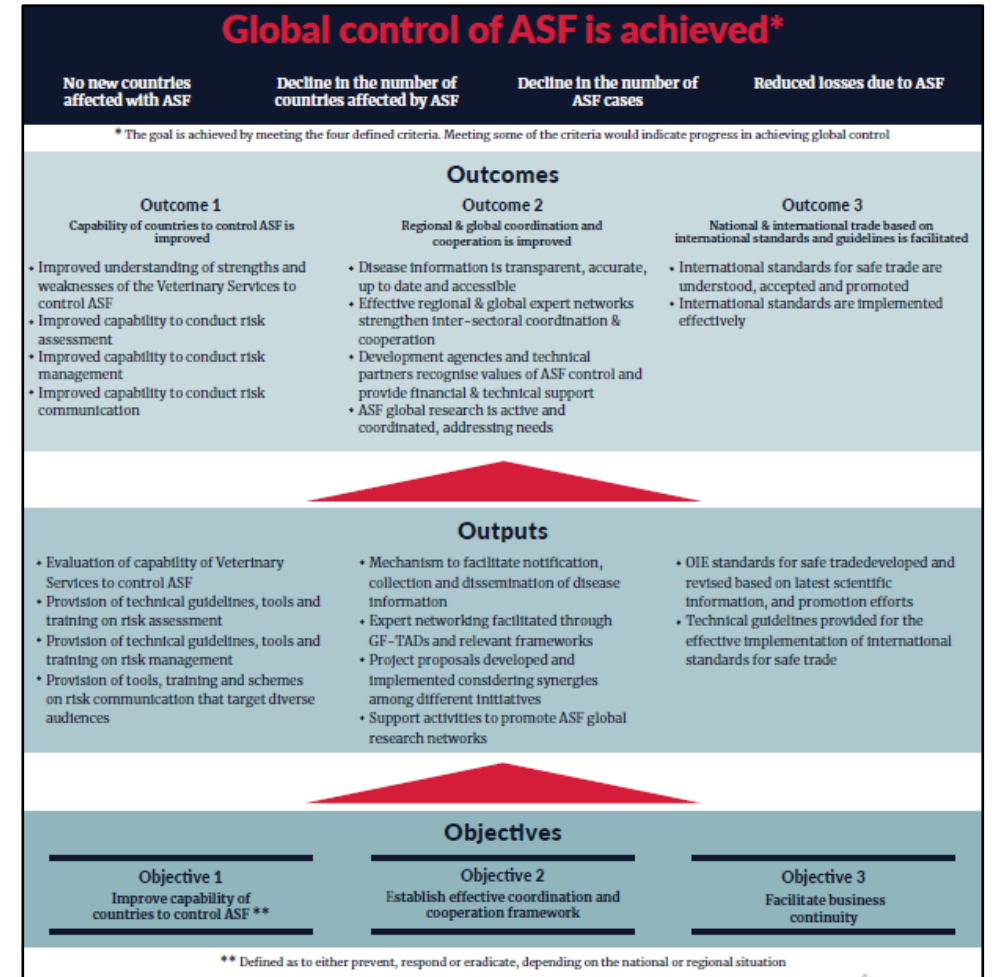


Global Initiative for the Control of ASF

- Objective 1. Improve the **capability of countries** to control (prevent, respond, eliminate) ASF using WOAH 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**.

For reflection:

- How has the Global Initiative been useful in informing the Sub-regional strategy?
- Strengths? Weaknesses?





Objectives

- Facilitate inter regional coordination and cooperation (across 4 ASF-SGEs)
- Identify technical global priorities
- Provide strategic direction to GF-TADS ASF Working Group
- Identify challenges, opportunities, solutions



Membership

- Presidents of the 4 GF-TADS Regional Steering Committees
- Rotating chair (1st by Dr Van Goethem, 2nd chaired by Dr Huang, China)
- Open to all observers





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



What do we have in our toolbox?



- Where are we today?
- What tools/ resources do we have currently?

- What tools do we need to support our aspiration?
- **What can we do now?**

3 – 5 year horizon

- Where will we be?
- What is a realistic aspiration?



Scenario 1: Deterioration

- ASF continues to spread
- Lack capacity for ASF prevention or control
- Poor reporting, surveillance cannot keep up
- Recombinants appear
- Illegal use of vaccines

Scenario 2: Living with the disease

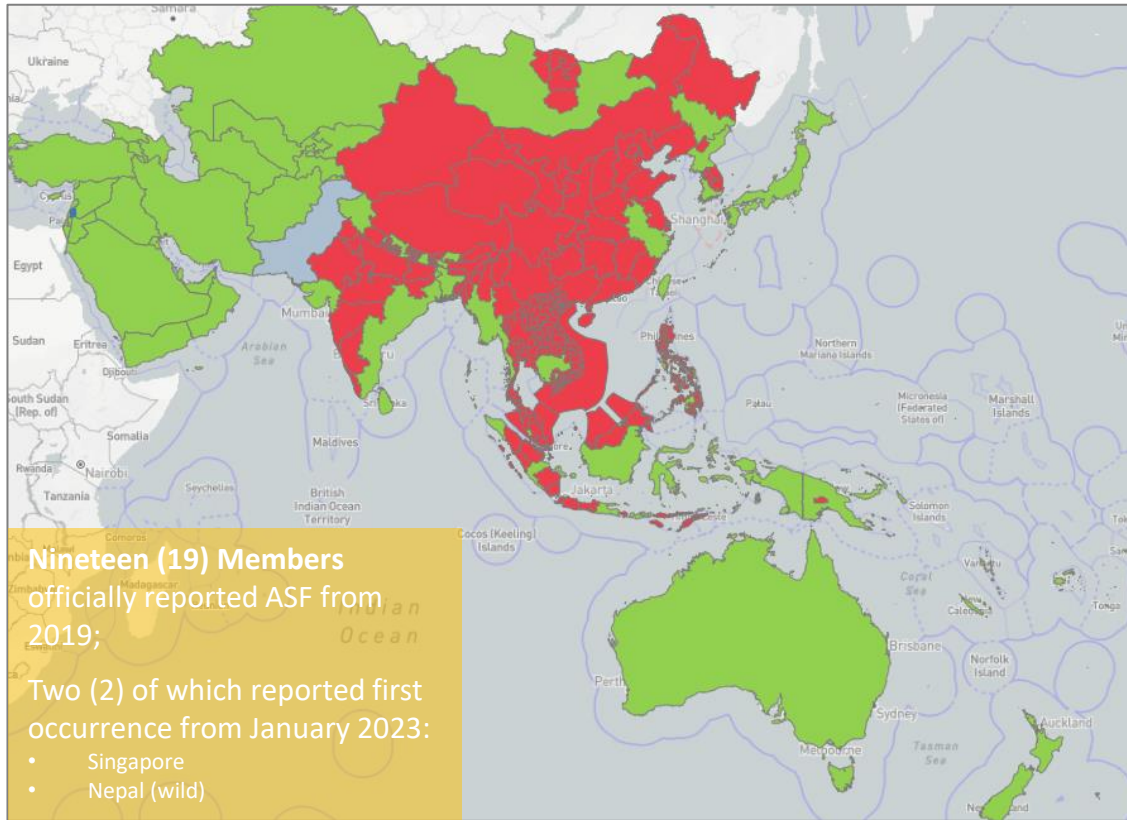
- Acceptance that the disease is in some subpopulations
- Exploration of strategies to limit spread for business continuity
- Community apply effective measures to limit spread
- Vaccines may be used to slow down spread
- Some zoning and compartmentalisation
- Some PPP collaboration

Scenario 3: Elimination

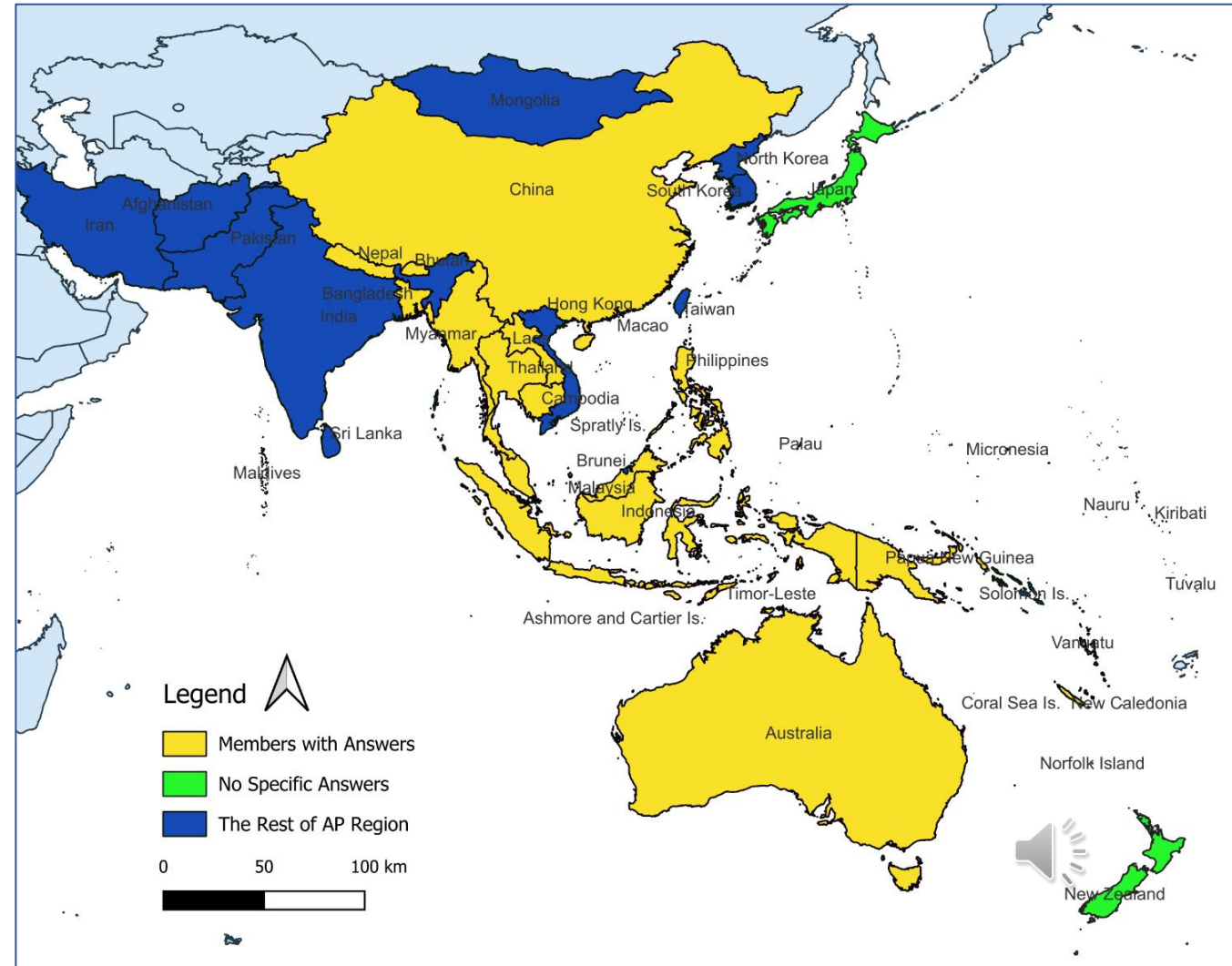
- Elimination technically feasible and is the goal
- Measures (e.g. early detection, stamping-out, border measures, zoning, compartmentalisation) are in place and applied well to eliminate ASFv
- Surveillance programmes supported by good diagnostic tests
- Quality vaccines are available and used in well designed programmes
- Strong PPP



**Quick survey answered by Members of the Asia Pacific Region:
75% of the Members (24 Members out of 32*) responded**



**Situation of African Swine Fever 2019 to 2024
in Asia Pacific Region**

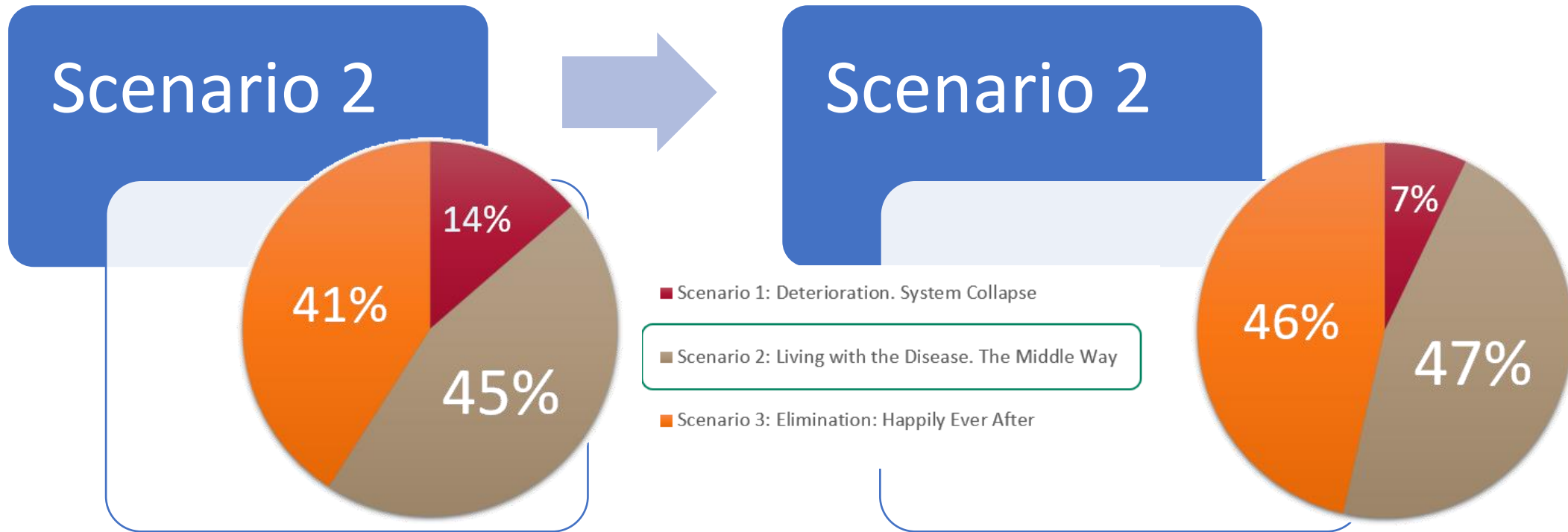


*2 Members deferred their answers as they are currently ASF-free



Asia-Pacific: From current situation and to aspirational scenarios in the next 3-5 years

Majority answered Scenario 2 to Scenario 2/3



Important tools: Biosecurity, targeted culling, potential vaccination, movement controls, coordination and PPP, risk communication

Europe



- Scenario: 2 & 3
- Aspiration: 3
 - Early detection
 - Risk at domestic-wildlife
 - Vaccine research
- Coordination
- Implementation standards

Americas



- Scenario: 2 and free
- Aspiration: 3
 - Early detection
 - Risk communication
 - Biosecurity
 - Vaccination
- Coordination
- Laboratory capacity
- Emergency preparedness

Africa



- Scenario: 2
- Aspiration: 2
 - Biosecurity
 - Surveillance
 - Risk communication
 - Laboratory capacity
- Coordination
- Legal framework

Objective 1 (strength Vet Services)

- Technical guidelines
- Vaccine
- Vaccination (field trials, PVM)
- Disease control alternatives
- Risk management domestic-wildlife
- Communication & awareness
- Laboratory capacity

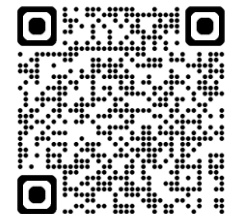
Objective 2 (coordination)

- SGEs and GCC
- Global and regional lab network
- ASFv sequence sharing
- Private sector engagement
- Research coordination
- Review GI (25-30)

Objective 3 (business continuity)

- Vaccine standards
- Zoning/compartment
- Promote concept of freedom in domestic

Link to BSC report:



Thank you

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