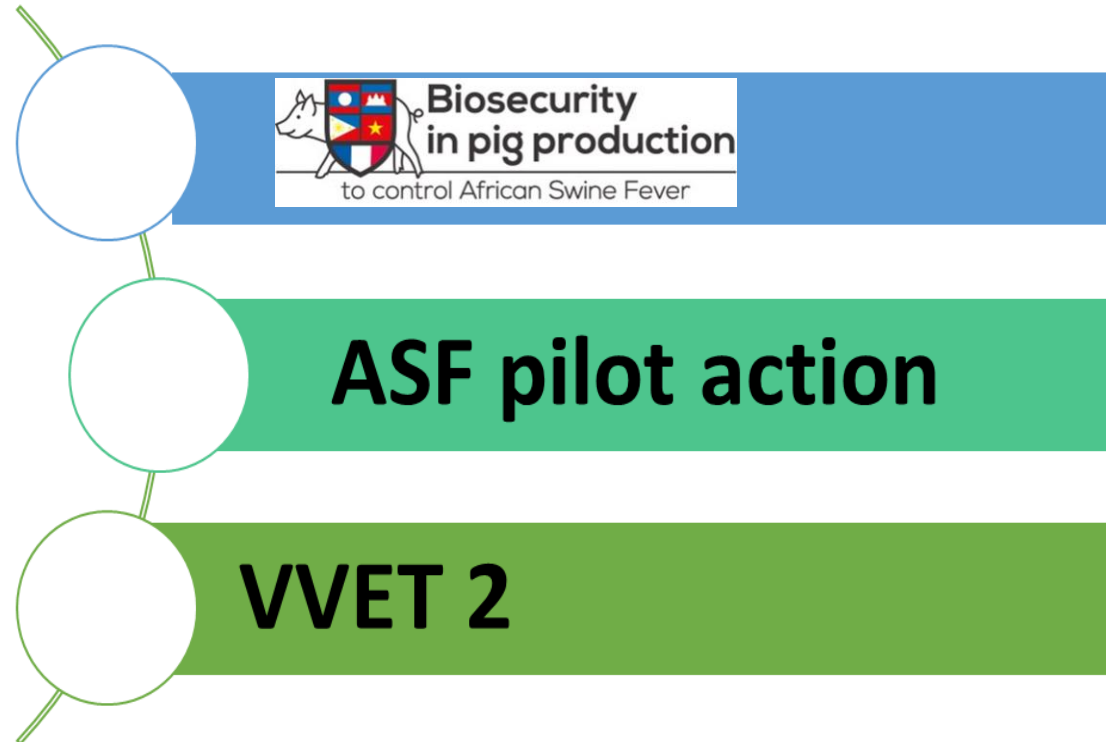
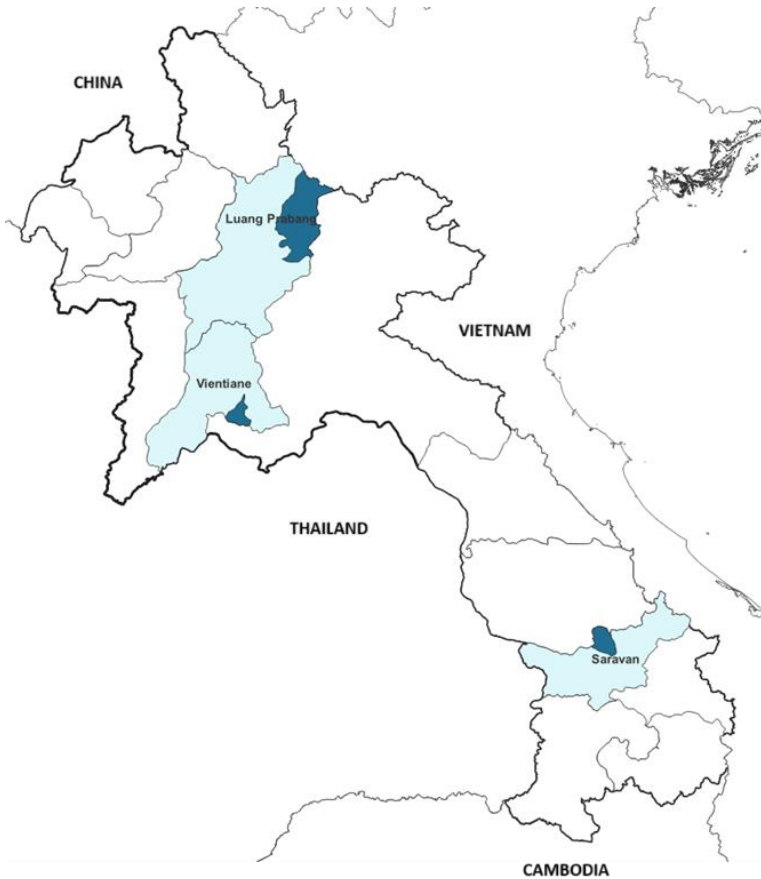


ASF prevention and control projects in Lao PDR

Agronomes et Veterinaires Sans Frontières

PROJECTS on ASF from 2022 to 2024



AVSF Objectives throughout these projects

Improving biosecurity measures to better control African Swine Fever (ASF) through

- Better understanding of K.A.P of pig farmers
- Case studies and lessons learnt from previous outbreaks
- Promote behavioural changes to enhance biosecurity at farm of community level
- Risk assessments related to wildlife spill-over

Presentation plan

1. BIG project



2. Promoting behaviour change



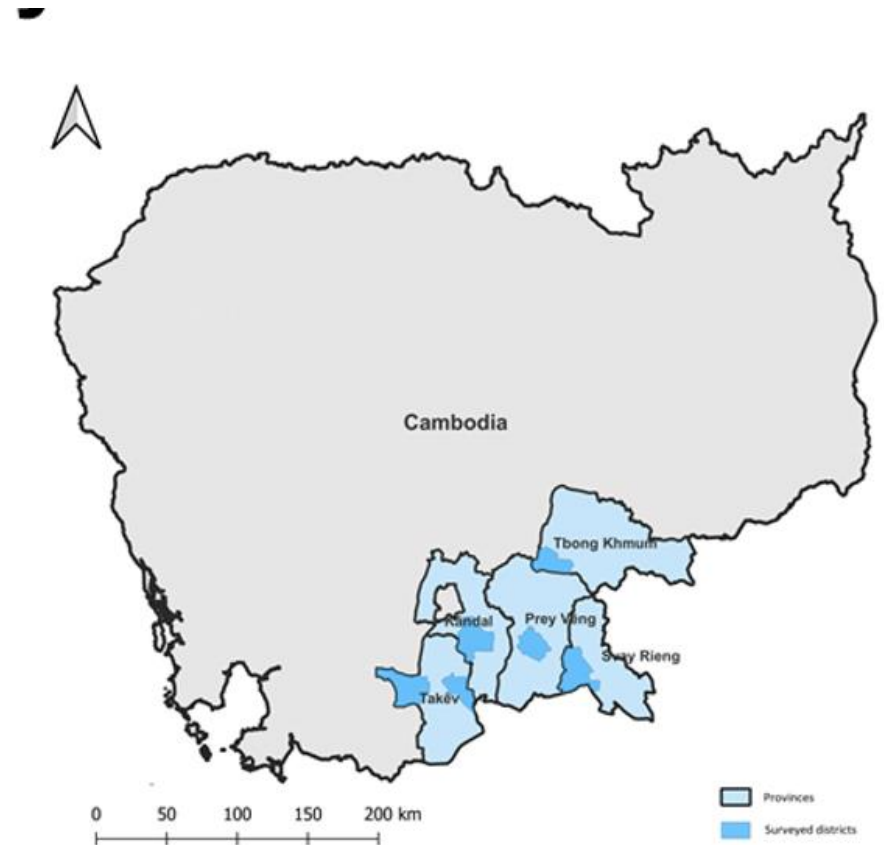
3. Wildlife Risk assessment



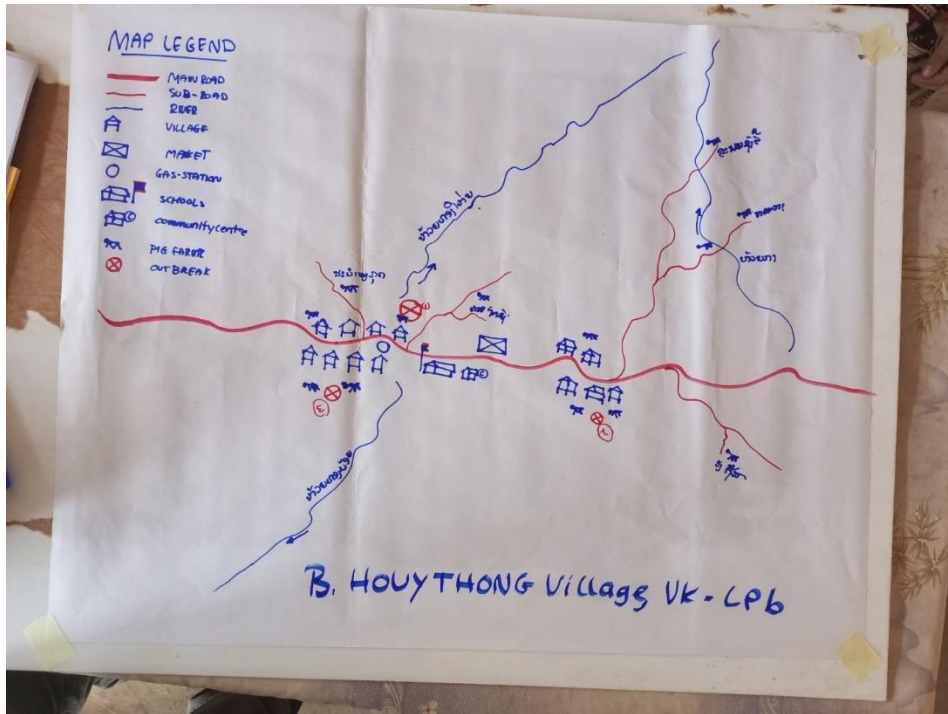
**Biosecurity
in pig production**
to control African Swine Fever

1- BIG project

1.1. Studies and surveys (see previous presentation)



Outbreak maps



First outbreak always along the main road
Spread following the main road



Suggest:

- Introduction through people movements or animal movements
- No spill over from wild pigs to domestic pigs

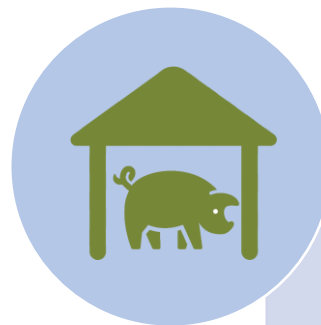
1.2. Additional activities



ASF
prevention
and control
strategy



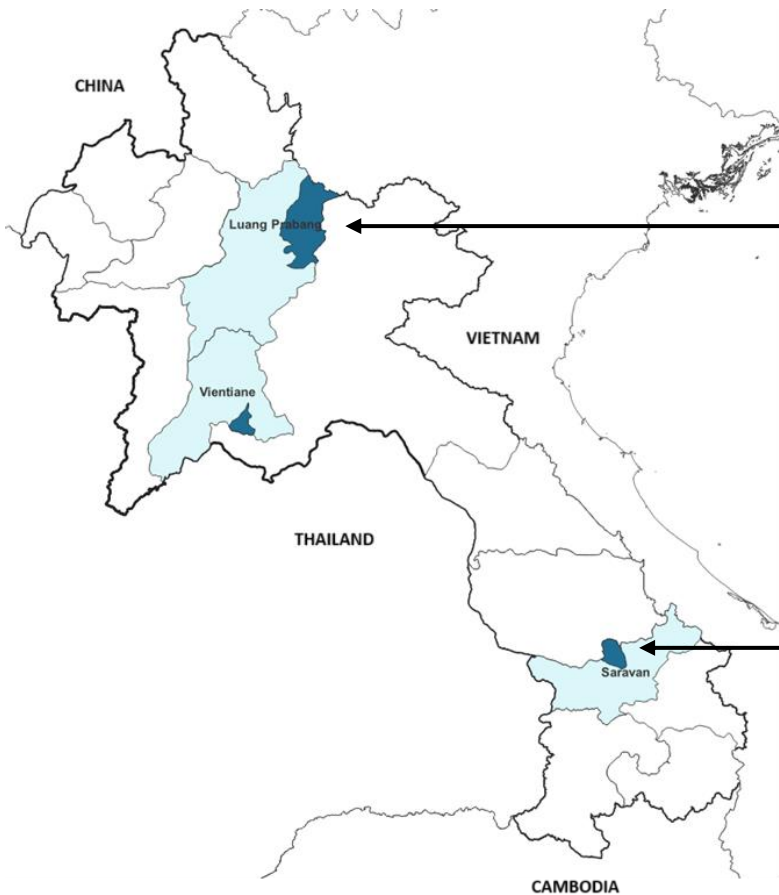
CAHWS
Training



Cross visits



2- Promoting behaviour change



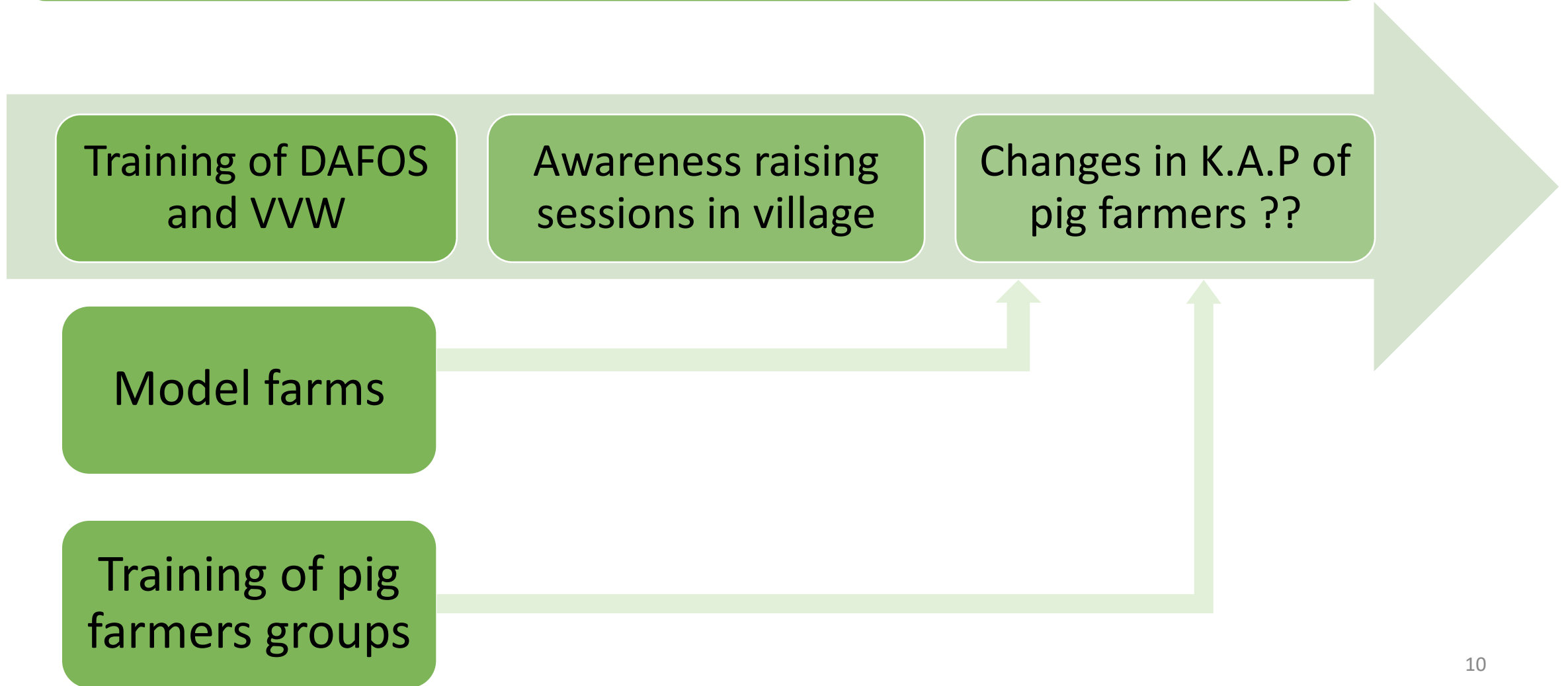
VVET 2



ASF pilot action



2.1. Awareness raising session



ASF knowledge

	TL	VGK
ASF is not a very important diseases	66% → 0%	26% → 18%
ASF is frequent, I need preventive measures	34% → 100%	53% → 81%
Protected from ASF in case of vaccination	42% → 99%	38% → 54%
ASF exists in Lao PDR	30% → 85%	69% → 90%

	TL	VGK
Heard of ASF	79% → 100%	45% → 91%
Affected by an outbreak	81% → 100%	36% → 69%
Knows someone affected	73% → 99%	44% → 68%
Confident they know clinical signs	77% → 85%	35% → 11%
Knows transmission pathways	67% → 76%	38% → 15%

Perceived transmission pathways

Pathway	TL		VGK	
Infected pig	81%	100%	58%	81%
Contact with pork product/meat	58%	97%	52%	34%
Infected carcass	*	95%	*	95%
Infected wild boars	5%	5%	17%	54%
Through the wind/air	39%	5%	26%	54%
Biting insects (ticks, flees...)	1	2%	17%	7%
Feeding of infected pig meat/swill/offal to pigs	37%	2%	27%	52%
Visitors spreading the germs (e.g. pig traders)	2%	0%	16%	70%
Vehicles or equipment spreading the germs	6%	0%	21%	85%

Perceived efficiency of the BSM in TL

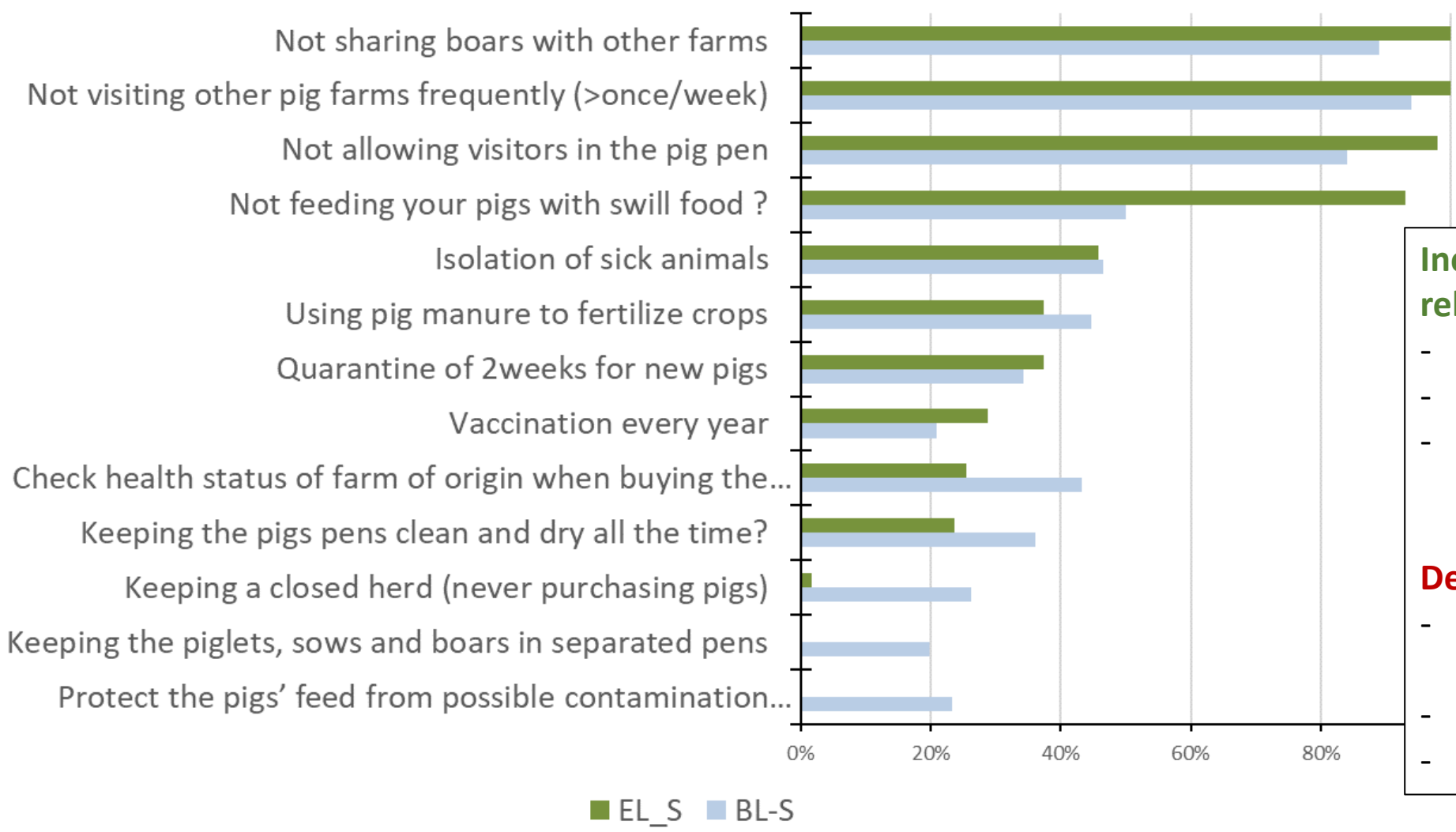
Increased, especially for measures related to:

- Equipments
- Visitors
- Vaccination

Decreased for:

- Quarantine
- Farm/ pen specific tools

BSM implemented by most farmers in TL



Increased, especially for measures related to:

- Visitors
- Swill food
- Vaccination

Decreased for:

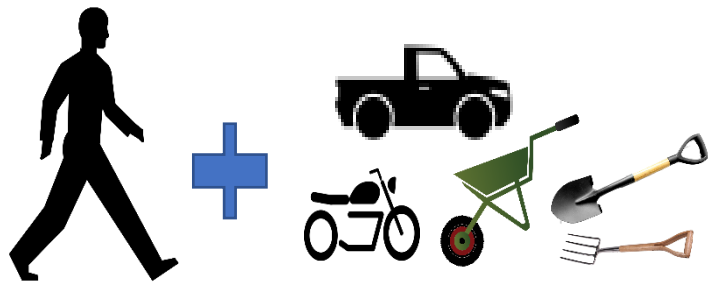
- Quarantine and keeping a closed herd
- Farm specific tools
- Feed storage

Erroneous perceptions of pig farmers



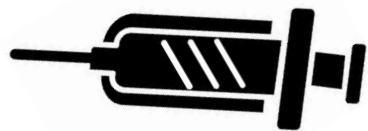
Perceived as important by:

	TL		VGK	
	BL	EL	BL	EL
Perceived as important by:	39%	5%	26%	54%



Perceived as not important by:

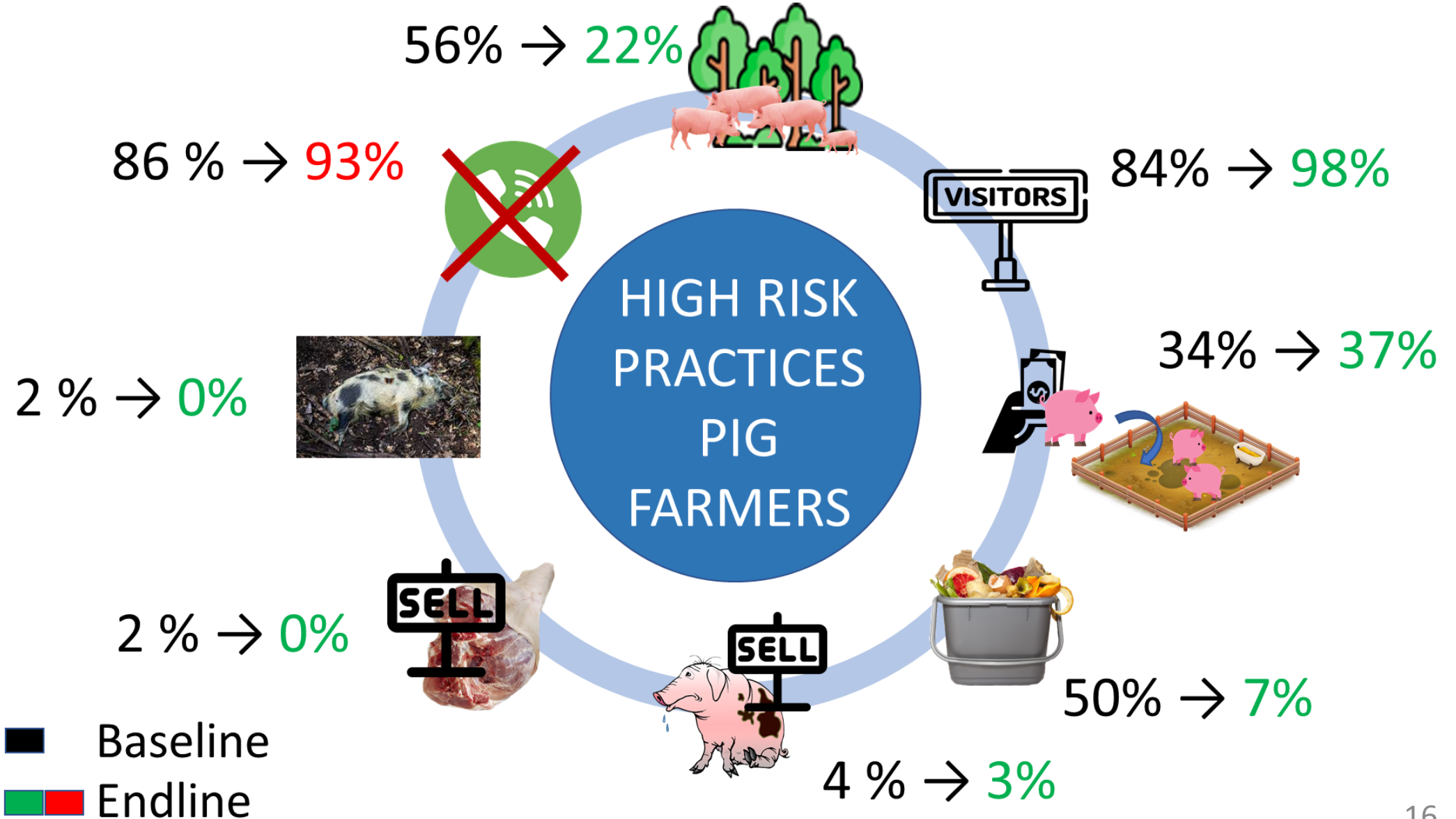
Perceived as not important by:	84 %	100%	16 %	70%
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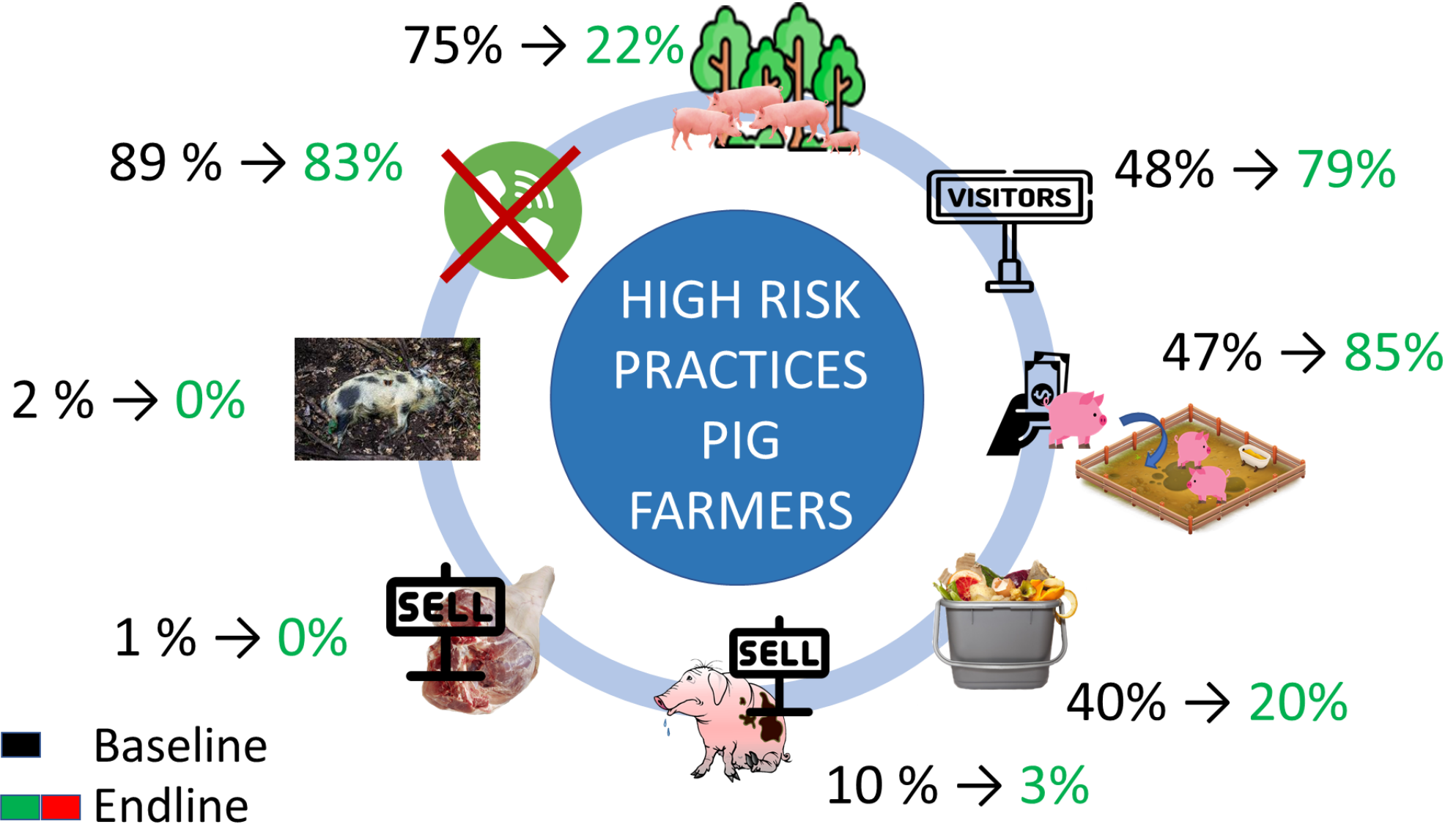
Perceived as efficient against ASF by:

Perceived as efficient against ASF by:	15%	0%	30%	73%
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Practice changes in Toomlarn



Practice changes in Viengkham



Conclusion

PRACTICES: Positive changes observed or all high risk practices in both district

BUT:

- Control of visitors remains low in VGK
- Quarantine remains low in TL
- Reporting rates remain very low in both districts

MISPERCEPTIONS REMAINING:

- Perceived high risk of air/wind transmission in VGK
- Vaccines perceived as efficient to protect against ASF in VGK
- Risk related to visitors and equipments remain low in TL

Conclusion

- Need to continue raising awareness
- When vaccinating animals, all veterinary professionals should properly inform the farmers on which vaccine is being done and against which disease(s) it is effective

2.2. Community planning

- 2 pilot villages

Establish a committee

Animation of meeting

Risk prioritisation

Action plan with priority measures



Priority measures identified and implemented

Village 1

- No free ranging
- Pig vaccinations (CSF)
- Loading area outside the village

Village 2

- No free ranging
- Pig vaccinations (CSF)
- Desinfection station outside the village

2. Wildlife Risk assessment

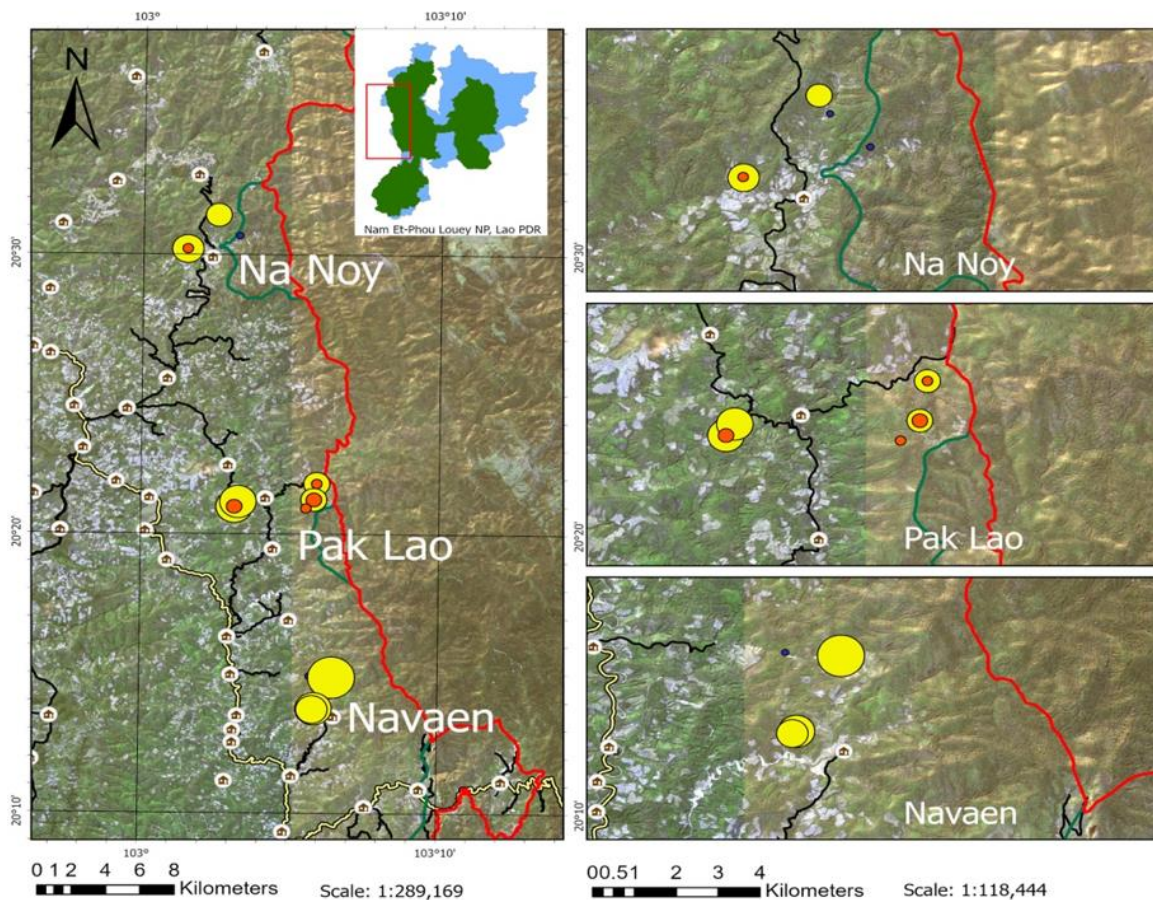


World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



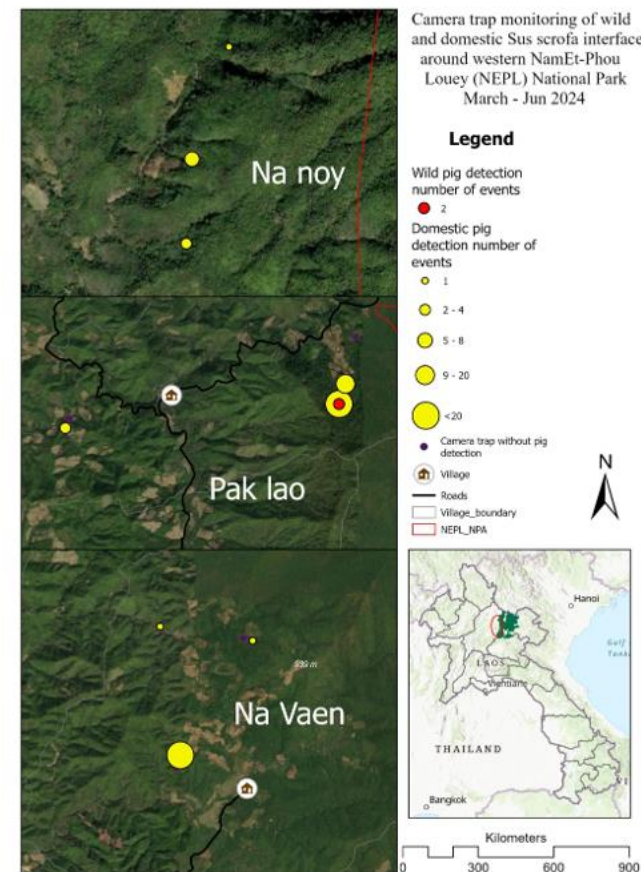
Wildlife Conservation Society

Dry season



Camera trap monitoring of wild and domestic *Sus scrofa* interface around western Nam Et-Phou Louey (NEPL) National Park Nov - Jan 2023

Rainy season



Camera trap monitoring of wild and domestic *Sus scrofa* interface around western NamEt-Phou Louey (NEPL) National Park March - Jun 2024



Thank you

Khop Chai

Merci