



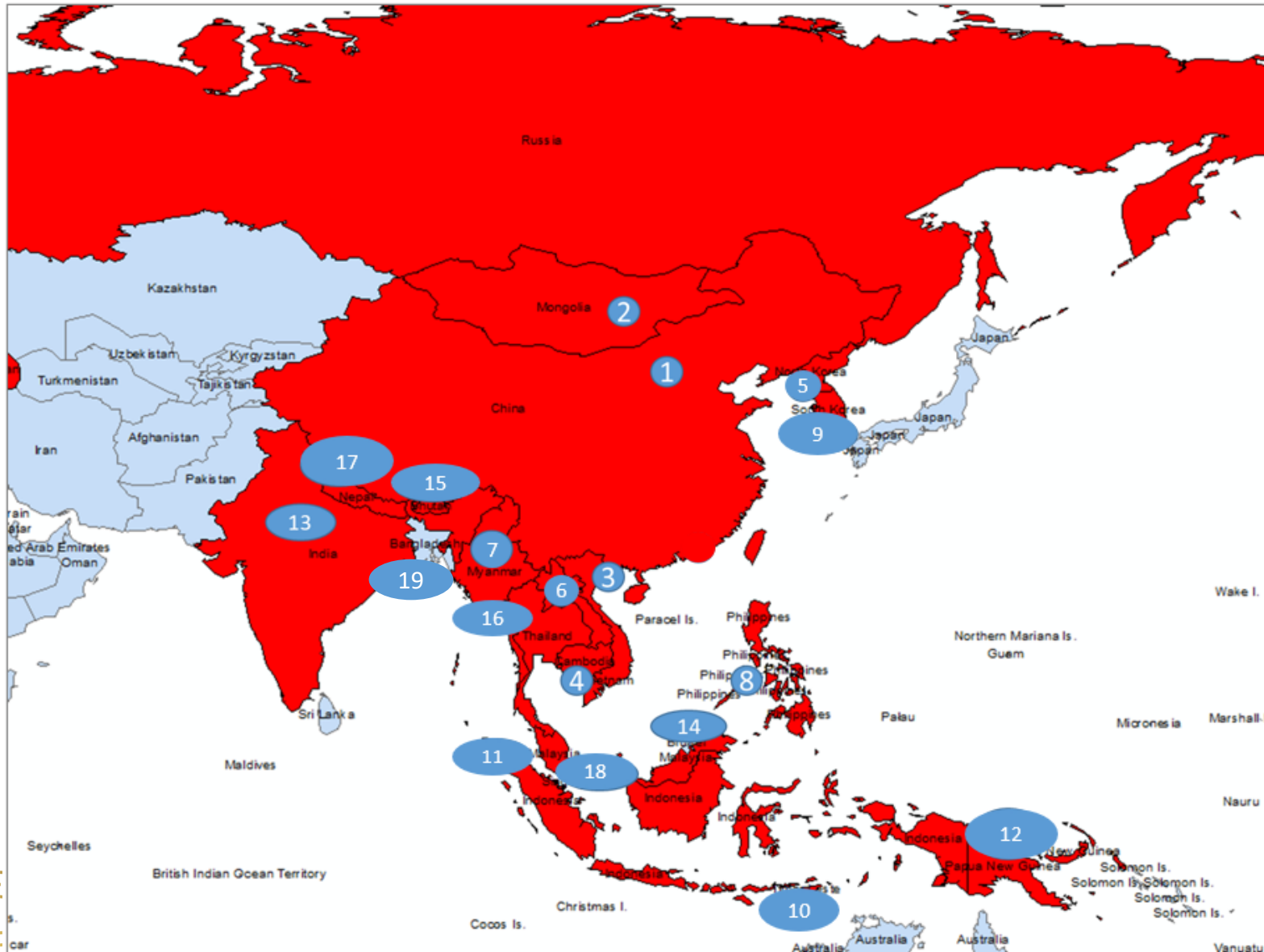
World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded in 1924

WOAH ASF activities in South-East Asia

Karma Rinzin
Regional Animal Health Coordinator
WOAH Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia

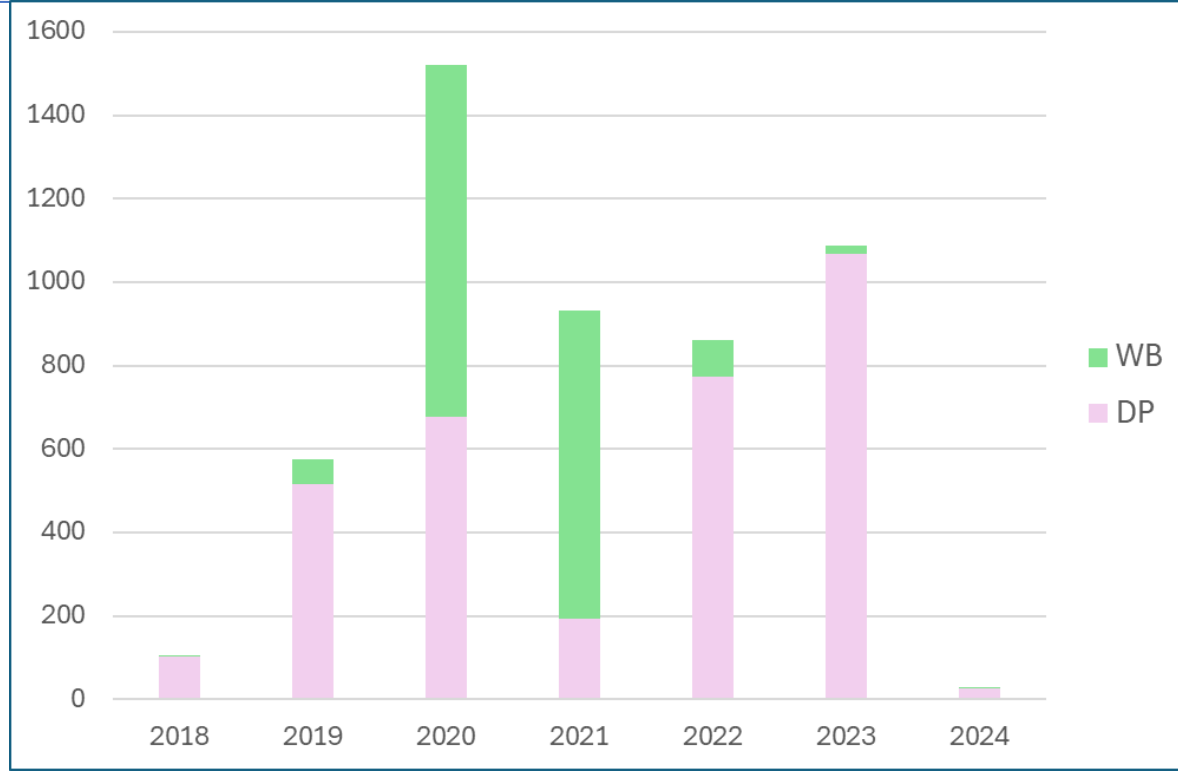
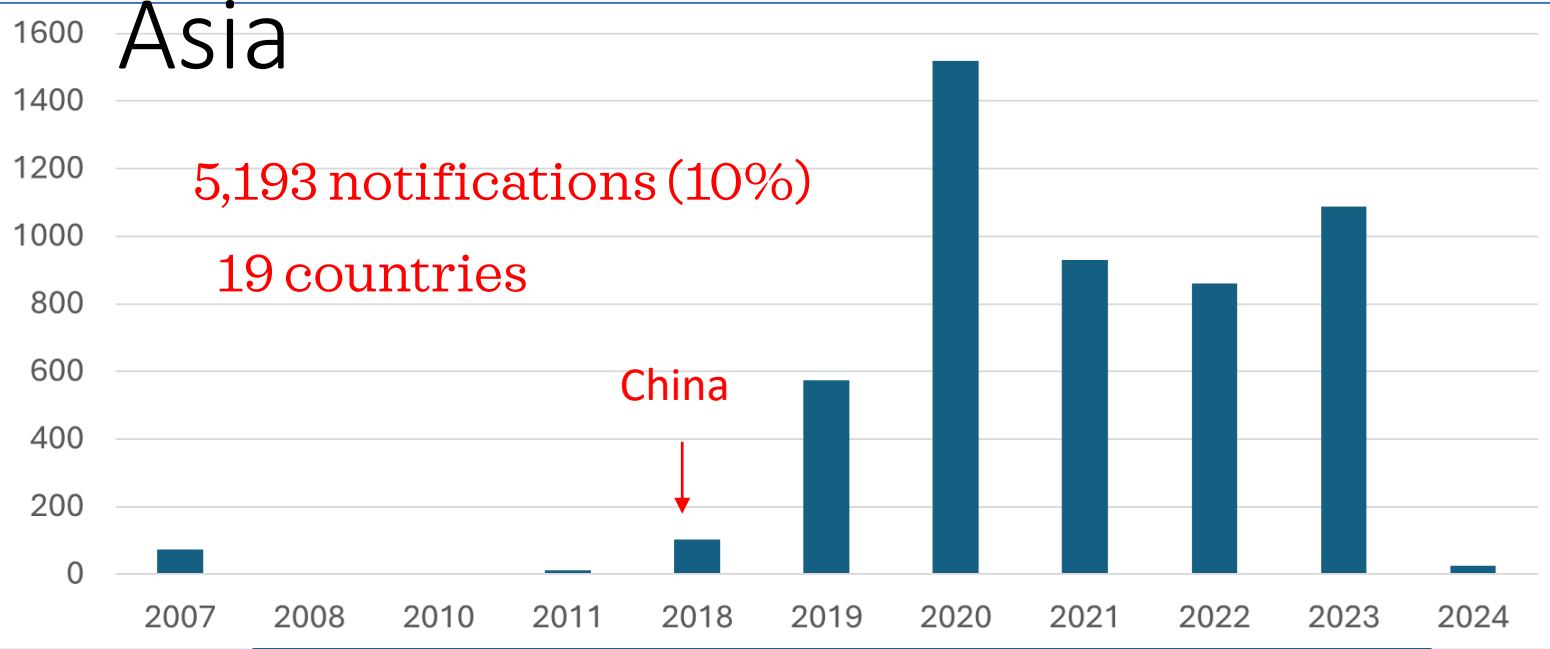
Fourth ASF Coordination Meeting for South-East Asia
Hanoi, Vietnam
26 – 28 November 2024

ASF Outbreaks in the Asia-Pacific Region



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

Asia



ASF Outbreaks in the Asia-Pacific Region

New countries ASF+:

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
11	2	3	1	2	0

- DKR
- HK
- IND
- KHM
- KOR
- MON
- MYM
- PDRL
- PHIL
- TimL
- VNM

IN PNG MLY TH NP SP

BHU

BD

ASF Coordination Meetings for South-East Asia

First Virtual ASF Coordination Meeting

Provide ASF situation updates

Second Virtual ASF Coordination Meeting

ASF biosecurity & communication

Third Virtual ASF Coordination Meeting

ASF diagnoses

ASEAN ASF Workshop in Manila, The Philippines

Finalise ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy

Fourth ASF Coordination Meeting

Updates on regional ASF control & rolling ASEAN ASF Strategy

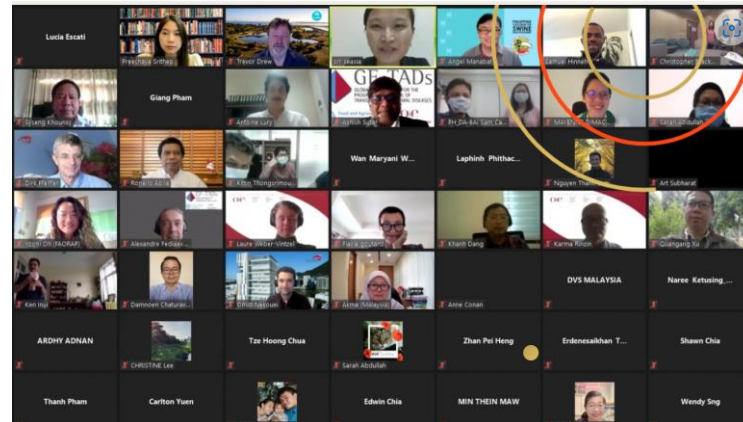
18 June 2020

24 Feb. 2021

25 August 2021

2 - 4 May 2023

26 – 28 Nov. 2024



Highlights of activities in response to ASF Outbreaks



Conduct
Webinars
Emergency response
Lab. Diagnosis
Situation updates

Conduct trainings and
studies; develop
Guidelines, strategies &
communication materials

Organise SGE and
coordination meetings &
establish networks

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.

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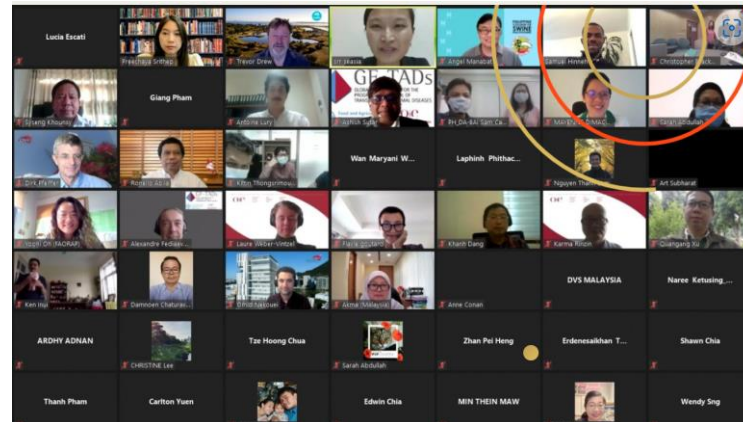
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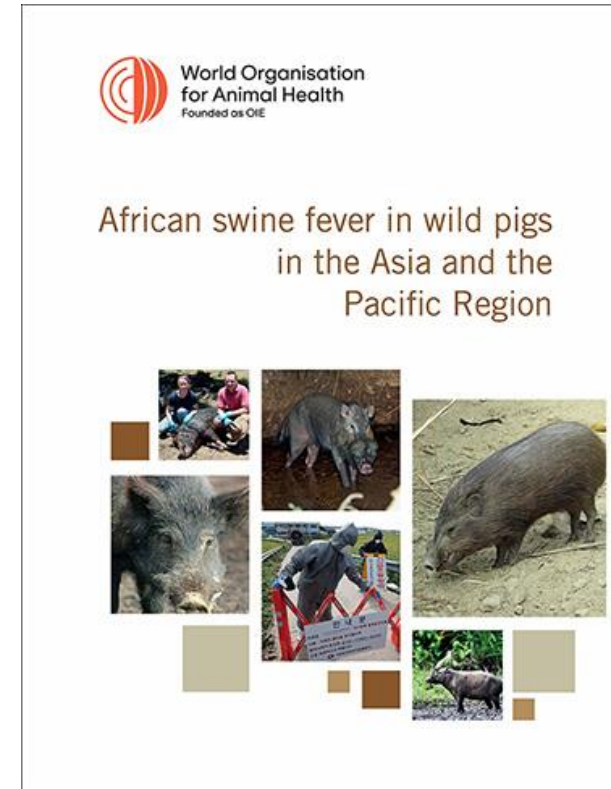
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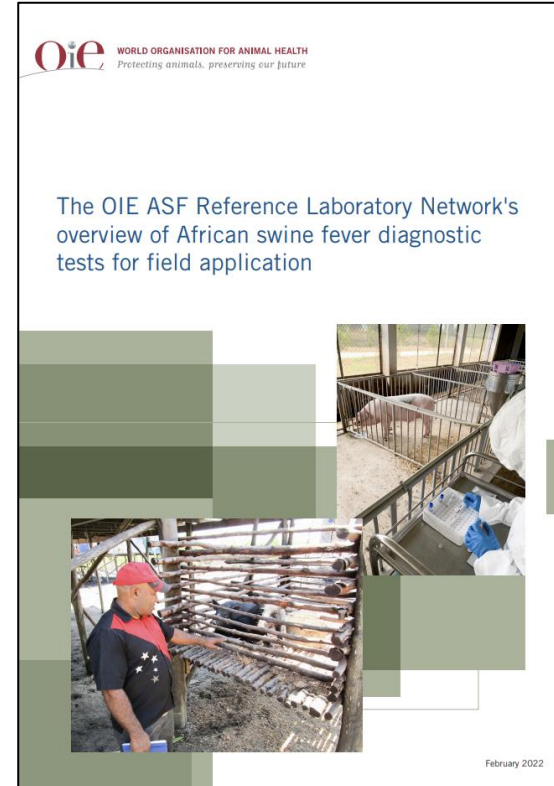
Policy supports – Reports, Guidelines and Strategies

- Global control of ASF: GFTADs initiative
- PVS – ASF Specific content
- Lab protocol and algorithm
- Compartmentalisation guidelines: ASF
- ASF in wild pigs in Asia and the Pacific
- ASF diagnostic tests for field application
- ASF Cross-border risk assessment manual
- ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control strategy
- After Action review for ASF response
- Feasibility study on carcass disposal



Policy supports – Reports, Guidelines and Strategies

- Support development of Risk-based ASF Control Strategy
- Lab capacity building – Twinning and PT programme
- Support implementation of WOAHP standards on ASF vaccines
- Lao Pig Project
 - Assess ASF risk at domestic-wildlife interface;
- Training of CAHWs and Wildlife Rangers



ASF Awareness Materials

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

You can STOP ASF spread

African swine fever (ASF) is a deadly disease of domestic and wild pigs. There is no effective vaccine nor treatment against it. ASF is not a danger to human health, but it is devastating for the farming economy. You can take action to protect your pigs, and your neighbours' pigs, from this disease.

How to prevent ASF

Implement biosecurity measures:

✓ SEGREGATION

- Build a pigpen to prevent contact with wild pigs.
- Isolate new pigs for at least 30 days and look out for clinical signs.
- Control staff and visitors' movements on and off the farm.
- Limit vehicular access to the farm to authorised vehicles only.

✓ HYGIENE

- Use dedicated footwear and clothing on site.
- Take a shower or wash your hands with soap and water before and after visiting a pig housing area.
- Place disinfection points at entrances and exits of pig areas, including foot baths.
- Frequently clean and disinfect all the materials (vehicles, equipment, footwear) with an approved product.

✓ FEEDING

- If you use swill, always boil it for 30 minutes and cool it before feeding.
- Provide your pigs with clean water.

WHEN TO SUSPECT ASF

Look out for the clinical signs:

- Diarrhoea
- Loss of appetite and weakness
- High temperature
- Reddening of the skin in tips of ears, snout, tail, extremities, chest and abdomen
- Vomiting
- Heavy discharge from eyes and nose
- Increase in mortality

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ASF SUSPICION

Immediately report any suspicious case to your veterinarian or local Veterinary Services

Feed and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | World Organisation for Animal Health

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Simple actions can prevent ASF

African swine fever (ASF) kills pigs. The spread of this disease around the globe is responsible for massive losses in pigs and drastic socio-economic consequences. Pig production is critical to the food security and livelihoods of millions of people. We can all play a role to safeguard them.

KNOW HOW ASF SPREADS

THE MORE WE KNOW, THE BETTER WE CAN STOP THE SPREAD!

Your HEALTH is not threatened by ASF

Humans don't get sick from ASF. The disease cannot be transmitted to humans through contact with pigs or by eating pork products.

You could be CARRYING the ASF virus

The ASF virus is very resistant. You can carry it on clothing, shoes, equipment, and vehicles if you have visited an infected area, or if you bring pork products with you.

You can HELP stop ASF spread

- Avoid carrying pork products when travelling or declare them to the transport authorities
- Keep away from pig farms and wild pigs, unless strictly necessary
- Do not feed pigs with food waste or kitchen scraps containing meat products
- Dispose food waste containing pork products properly in secure bins
- Report sick or dead pigs or wild boar to the authorities

Feed and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | World Organisation for Animal Health

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

You can STOP ASF spread

African swine fever (ASF) is a deadly viral disease of domestic and wild pigs. It is a severe threat to pigs' health as there is no effective vaccine nor treatment against it. ASF is not a danger to human health but it can lead to catastrophic socio-economic consequences for the pig farming sector.

As a veterinarian, you have a crucial role in protecting pig production systems from this devastating disease.

RECOGNISE ASF

Clinical signs include:

- Diarrhoea
- Loss of appetite and weakness
- High temperature
- Reddening of the skin in tips of ears, snout, tail, extremities, chest and abdomen
- Vomiting
- Heavy discharge from eyes and nose
- Respiratory distress
- Increase in mortality

ASF could look like:

- Classical swine fever (CSF)
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)
- Erysipelas
- Salmonellosis (and other bacterial septicemias)
- Aujeszky's disease (or pseudotuberculosis)
- Pasturellaemia
- Poisoning
- Porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS)

CONFIRM YOUR DIAGNOSIS BY A LABORATORY TEST

Recommended samples: blood or serum, organs, tissues (such as: from spleen, lymph nodes, tonsil, lungs, kidney and bone marrow).

Follow best practices with your sample:

- Collect it aseptically and wash your hands before and after collection
- Handle it carefully to avoid sample degradation, contamination or spillage
- Bag, seal, package and label it according to laboratory guidelines
- Dispatch it to the diagnostic laboratory as soon as possible

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SUSPECT OR CONFIRM ASF ON A FARM

- NOTIFY** the national veterinary authorities as soon as possible
- COLLECT** key epidemiological information (describe farms and animals)
- QUARANTINE** infected or suspected farms
- ALERT** neighbouring farmers
- AVOID VISITING** other farms for at least 48 hours

Feed and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | World Organisation for Animal Health

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

ASF kills pigs

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious disease of domestic and wild pigs. There is no vaccine against it. It is not a danger to human health but it can lead to severe economic losses for your production.

Take strict preventative measures on your farm.

Protect your and your neighbours' farms.

Commercial pig farms

Don't be the carrier of a deadly pig disease

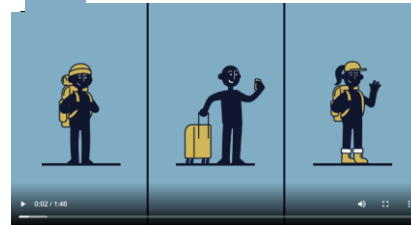
RESPECT GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

- Declare any suspicious case (dead or alive) to the Veterinary Services
- Ensure that all your workers and visitors are aware of biosecurity rules
- Clean and disinfect material and equipment coming in or out
- Prevent direct or indirect contact with wild boar; implement quarantine measures for new pigs on farm
- Do not feed untreated swill or kitchen scraps containing meat to your pigs

For more information: www.woah.org/asf

World Organisation for Animal Health

ASF awareness posters, social media cards, videos targeting key sectors (travel, veterinarian, commercial pig farms, pig farmers, policy-makers, etc.), co-developed with FAO.



World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded in 1924

<https://trello.com/b/GloiZoik/african-swine-fever-woah-fao>

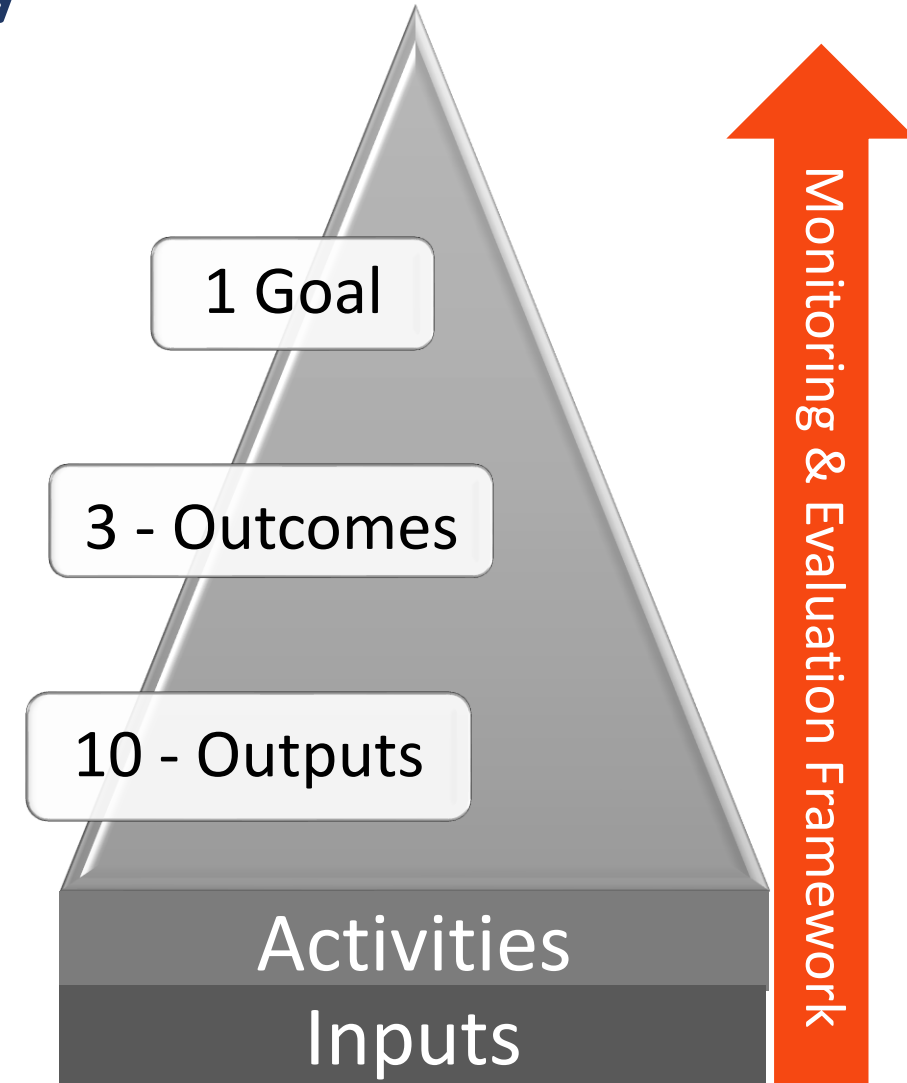
ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy

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.

The achievement of the goal will be indicated by:

- Reduction in the number of countries and territories affected by ASF
- Reduction in the number of ASF outbreaks within affected countries and territories
- Increased number of AMS that implement zoning and compartmentalisation



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

Conclusion

- 4th ASF Coordination Meeting for South-East Asia
- Assess ASF risk situation and review the progress of ASF prevention and control in South-East Asia;
- Understand current challenges in prevention and control of ASF
- Rolling out of AAPCS at the regional and country level - implementation plan for AAPCS
- Discussion on the steps to monitor the progress of the implementation of AAPCS using M&E tools
- Identify key priority actions
- Identification/ Mapping of resources for implementation of AAPCS



ASEAN African swine fever (ASF) Prevention and Control Strategy (2023 - 2028)

Adopted at the 45th Meeting of AMAF
On 4 October 2023



one vision
one identity
one community

Thank You



With support from: