

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



“ASF Coordination Virtual Meeting”
Session II: “ASF biosecurity and communication”

ASF Prevention and Control Questionnaire survey response

Progress (2020), current challenges and needs (2021)

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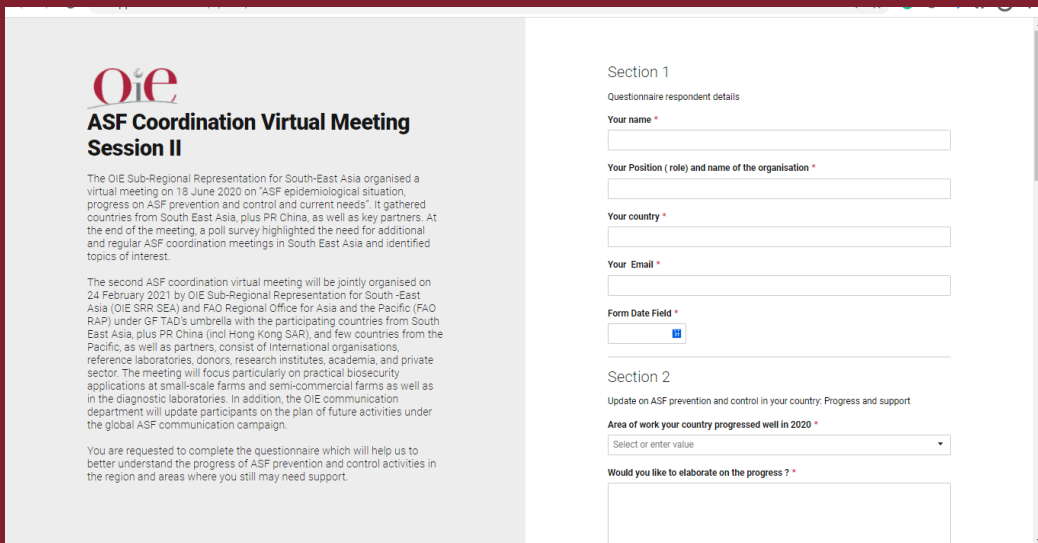


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Context



Oie
ASF Coordination Virtual Meeting
Session II

The OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia organised a virtual meeting on 18 June 2020 on "ASF epidemiological situation, progress on ASF prevention and control and current needs". It gathered countries from South East Asia, plus PR China, as well as key partners. At the end of the meeting, a poll survey highlighted the need for additional and regular ASF coordination meetings in South East Asia and identified topics of interest.

The second ASF coordination virtual meeting will be jointly organised on 24 February 2021 by OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia (OIE SRR SEA) and FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO RAPI) under GP TAD's umbrella with the participating countries from South East Asia, plus PR China (incl Hong Kong SAR), and few countries from the Pacific, as well as partners, consist of international organisations, reference laboratories, donors, research institutes, academia, and private sector. The meeting will focus particularly on practical biosecurity applications at small-scale farms and semi-commercial farms as well as in the diagnostic laboratories. In addition, the OIE communication department will update participants on the plan of future activities under the global ASF communication campaign.

You are requested to complete the questionnaire which will help us to better understand the progress of ASF prevention and control activities in the region and areas where you still may need support.

Section 1
Questionnaire respondent details

Your name *

Your Position (role) and name of the organisation *

Your country *

Your Email *

Form Date Field *

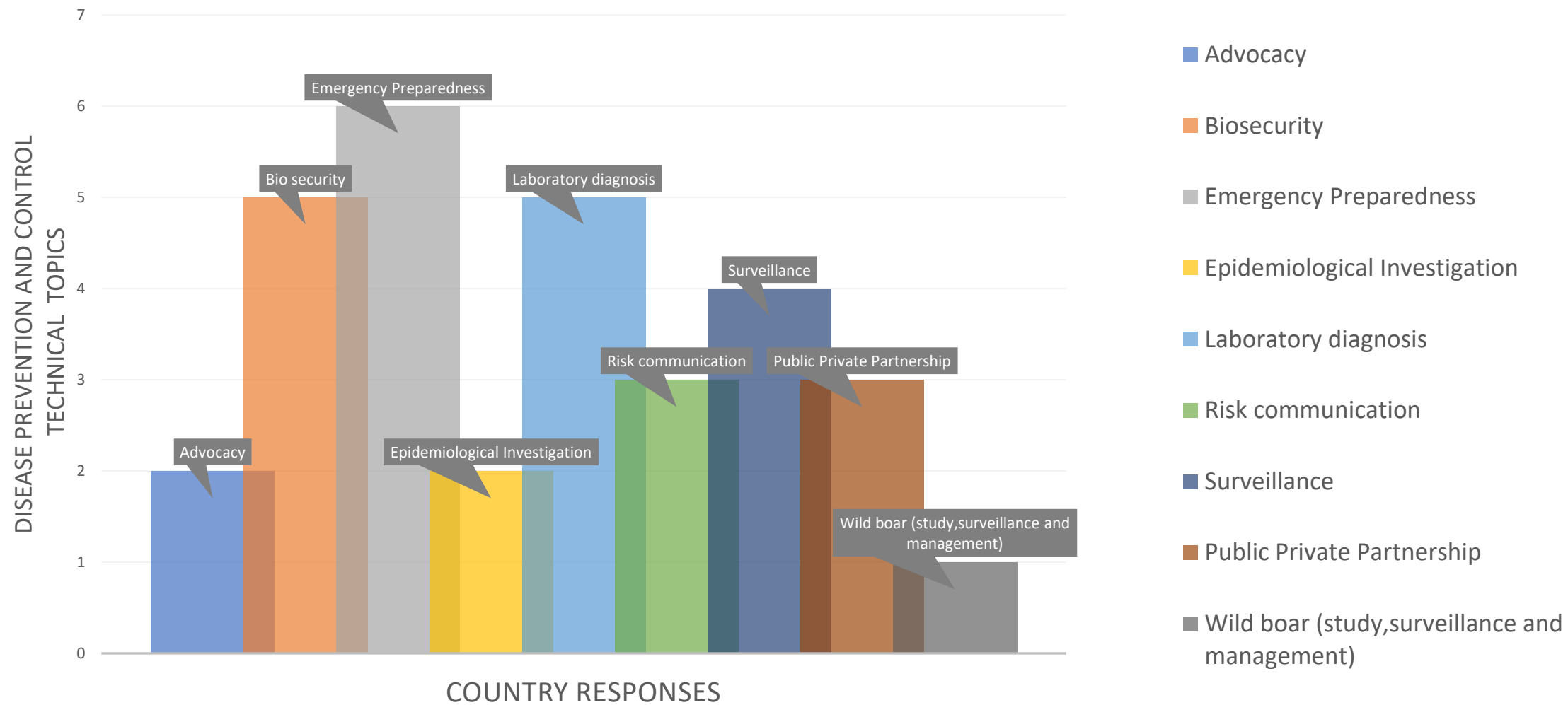
Section 2
Update on ASF prevention and control in your country: Progress and support

Area of work your country progressed well in 2020 *

Would you like to elaborate on the progress ? *

- Online questionnaire sent to member countries by OIE SRR SEA prior to this meeting (end of Jan 2021).
- ASF focal points in the country were requested to complete the survey.
- The objective was to collate the progress, challenges and identify areas where technical support may require by member countries if any ?
- 9 countries have responded to the survey over smart sheet in Feb 2021.
- Laos, PR China, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, the Philippines, Timor Leste, Thailand and Vietnam.

Progress on ASF prevention and control activities, 2020



Highlights of progress (selective)

- Laos : developed **capacity on ASF testing** by RT PCR.
- PR China: **revised the "African Swine Fever Emergency Response Plan"** twice to refine the response measures, which is more operable in practice
- Malaysia: **continue work** to enhance **biosecurity, emergency preparedness and surveillance**.
- Myanmar: **advocacy** for ASF prevention at **National and sub-national level** and **developed lab capacity**.
- Singapore: **ongoing surveillance programme to detect ASF in susceptible pig populations**, including **wild boar and imported live pigs**.
- the Philippines: **active partnership and collaboration between government and the private sector** in terms of regular **consultation** and of sharing expertise.
- Timor Leste: developed a **manual on biosecurity measures** on farm at the **village level** to protect pigs from ASF.
- Thailand: **established surveillance and Public Private Partnership**. DLD developed procedures to export and import pig in border area.
- Vietnam: **biosecurity is applied well** at commercial farms and **risk communication via mass media, press, and other materials**.

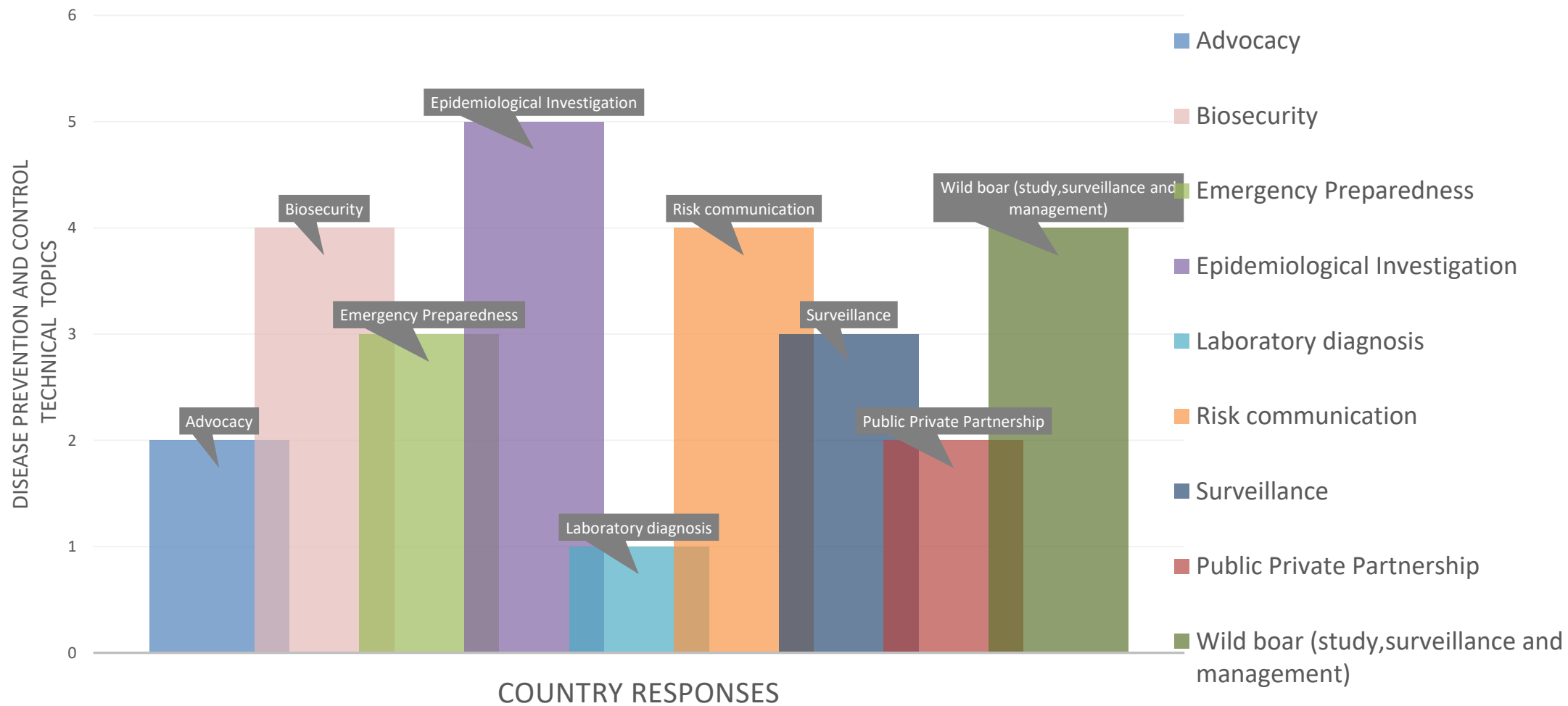


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Technical support needed on the ASF Prevention and Control



Highlights of technical support required (selective)

- Laos : **Risk communication** and strengthen **surveillance**.
- PR China: Ways and methods to enhance the **biosafety awareness of the farmer**.
- Malaysia: Technical consultations on **Emergency Preparedness** and **epidemiological investigation**.
- Myanmar: **Movement Control**, Understanding role of **wild boar** in ASF epidemiology.
- Singapore: studies to be carried out to determine **wild boars' average ranging distance** for efficient deployment of resources in the event of an outbreak.
- the Philippines: Development of a strategic **communication and advocacy** plan.
- Timor Leste: Enhance **level of advocacy** in order to get support from the highest level
- Thailand: Emergency Preparedness manual and procedures which can be practically applied; **communication to small holders**.
- Vietnam: **Investigation** and **surveillance** of ASF to learn on the transmission pathways of ASFV; realistic guideline and advice on practices on biosecurity especially for the backyard/small-scale farms, and during **restocking programme**.



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Current challenges in ASF Prevention and Control



Approaches, Priority areas and other topics

Approaches

ASF compartment construction
(China)

PPP "whole-of-the-government approach"
(the Philippines)

Approaches

Establish national steering committee on ASF and provide budget for prevention.
(Thailand)

National Plan for Prevention and Control of African Swine Fever, for the period 2020-2025 (Vietnam)

Priority areas

There is an on-going vector surveillance of ticks and other ectoparasites
(Singapore)

Strengthening Biosecurity measures
(Timor Leste)

Other ideas

Biosecurity from farm to slaughterhouses
(Myanmar)

Communication resource

ANDAM UG ALISTO SA PAGSUMPO SA ASF

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1898

Limpyohi ug hingawgawa o i-disinfect ang mga butang ug sakyanan

Konsulta sa beterinaryo aron magpabin nga kahimsog sa mga binuhing baboy

MGA GIKINAHANGLANG BUHATON ARON LUWAS ANG BABUYAN

Siguraduha nga limpyo kanunay ang umahan ug ang palibot niini (kulungan, bodega, ug uban pa)

Ilain ug ilabay og tarong ang mga hugaw o biya ug ang mga nangamatay nga baboy

Ayaw pakan-a og lamaw ang mga binuhing baboy

Alang sa dugang kasayuran, pakig-alayon sa Bureau of Animal Industry African Swine Fever Control Task Force (BAI ASFCTF) o tawagi ang mga mosunod nga mga numero
0995-132-9339 o sa **0920-854-3110**.

The Philippines

MANTEIN HIGIENE NO MO'OS HUSI MORAS
AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

LABELE HABELAR MORAS AFRICAN SWINE FEVER!

- Importante tebes ba Staff MAD atu lalele habelar moras ASF.
- Karik liu husi atendimentu ba animal mak staff MAD habelar moras ASF, ida-nee sei halakon komunidad sira nia fiar iha MAD ninia atendimentu.
- Uza bioseguransa ne'ebe diak atu evita moras ASF lalele habelar no nafatin hala'o relasaun diak ho komunidad.

HANOIN FILA FALI OINSA MORAS ASF NE'E HABELAR

- Husi fahi ba fahi.
- Labele fo hahan restu husi naan fahi infetadu ona husi moras ASF.
- Ema mos bele habelar moras ASF liu husi, sapatu, roupa, ekipamentu ou liman ne'ebe kaer ona Animal fahi ne'ebe infetadu.

HAFOIN VIZITA TIHA FAHI MORAS:

- Fase tahu, fahi nia teen/feces no foer husi ita nia botas no ekipamentu sira ne'be uza ba iha fahi.
- Hafoin hamo'os tiha foer, fase ita nia botas no ekipamentu sira ho VIRKON.
- Fase ita nia liman ho sabaun no bee.

MOLOK ITA VIZITA TAN FAHI:

- Tenki asegura katak ita nia sapatu no ekipamentu sira nee fase tiha ona.
- Troka ita nia roupa se karik vizita ona fahi seluk iha loron nee.
- Fase ita nia liman ho sabaun no bee.

Timor Leste



Người nuôi lợn cần thực hiện 5 “Không”

- KHÔNG** giấu diếm.
- KHÔNG** mua bán, vận chuyển lợn bệnh, lợn chết.
- KHÔNG** giết mổ, tiêu thụ thịt lợn bệnh, lợn chết.
- KHÔNG** vứt xác lợn chết ra môi trường.
- KHÔNG** tận dụng thức ăn dư thừa chưa qua xử lý nhiệt để nuôi lợn.

Hiện nay, thế giới chưa có vắc xin, thuốc đặc trị đối với bệnh DTLCP

Người nuôi lợn cần làm gì để phòng bệnh?

- Cải tạo, nâng cấp chuồng nuôi, bảo đảm tách biệt với nhà ở; để vệ sinh, sát trùng; có giải pháp ngăn chặn côn trùng, ruồi, muỗi, gián, chuột... để tránh mang mầm bệnh vào chuồng nuôi.
- Hàng ngày vệ sinh sạch sẽ chuồng nuôi; phun thuốc sát trùng, tiêu độc định kỳ bằng hóa chất hoặc vôi bột trong và ngoài chuồng, trại; áp dụng biện pháp an toàn sinh học trong chăn nuôi lợn.
- Mua lợn giống có nguồn rõ ràng, tin cậy và nuôi cách ly 2 - 3 tuần trước khi cho nhập đàn.
- Bổ sung dinh dưỡng, khoáng chất năng cao sức đề kháng của lợn.
- Khi thấy lợn bị bệnh, nghi bị bệnh phải báo cho chính quyền địa phương, nhân viên thú y hoặc cơ quan thú y nơi gần nhất; áp dụng nghiêm ngặt các biện pháp xử lý ổ dịch theo hướng dẫn của cơ quan thú y.



HƯỚNG DẪN PHÒNG, CHỐNG BỆNH DỊCH TẢ LỢN CHÂU PHI



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Vietnam



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Thank you for the attention

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