



# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

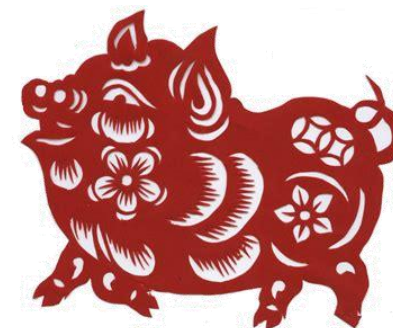


Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

**OIE**  
WORLD ORGANISATION  
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



## African swine fever in Asia and the Pacific



**Dr. Norio KUMAGAI**

**Chairperson for the GF-TADs Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific**  
**President of OIE Regional Commission for the Asia, Far East and Oceania**  
**OIE delegate to Japan**

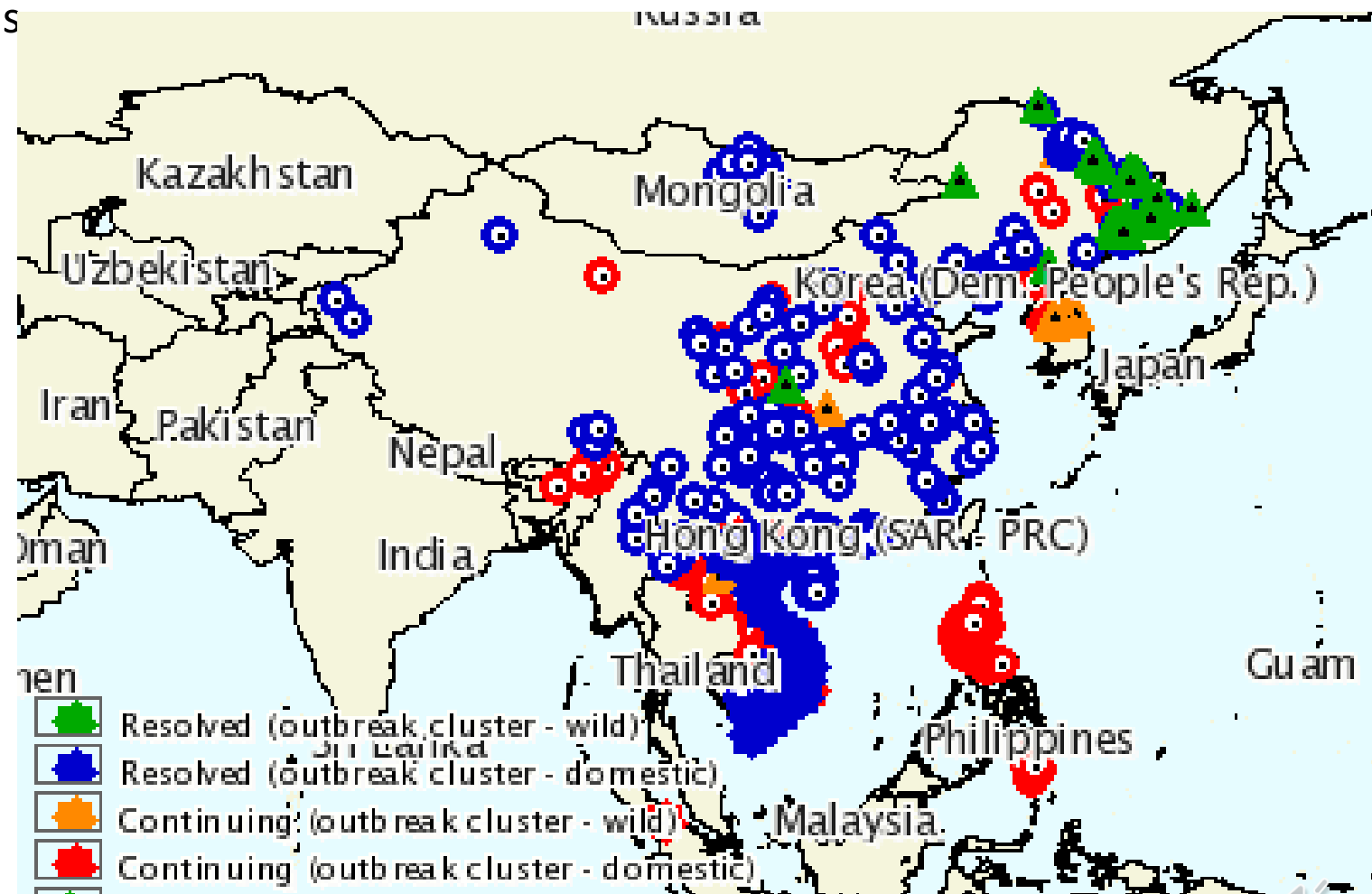




## Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

As of October 2020, a total of **13** countries in Asia-Pacific officially reported ASF:

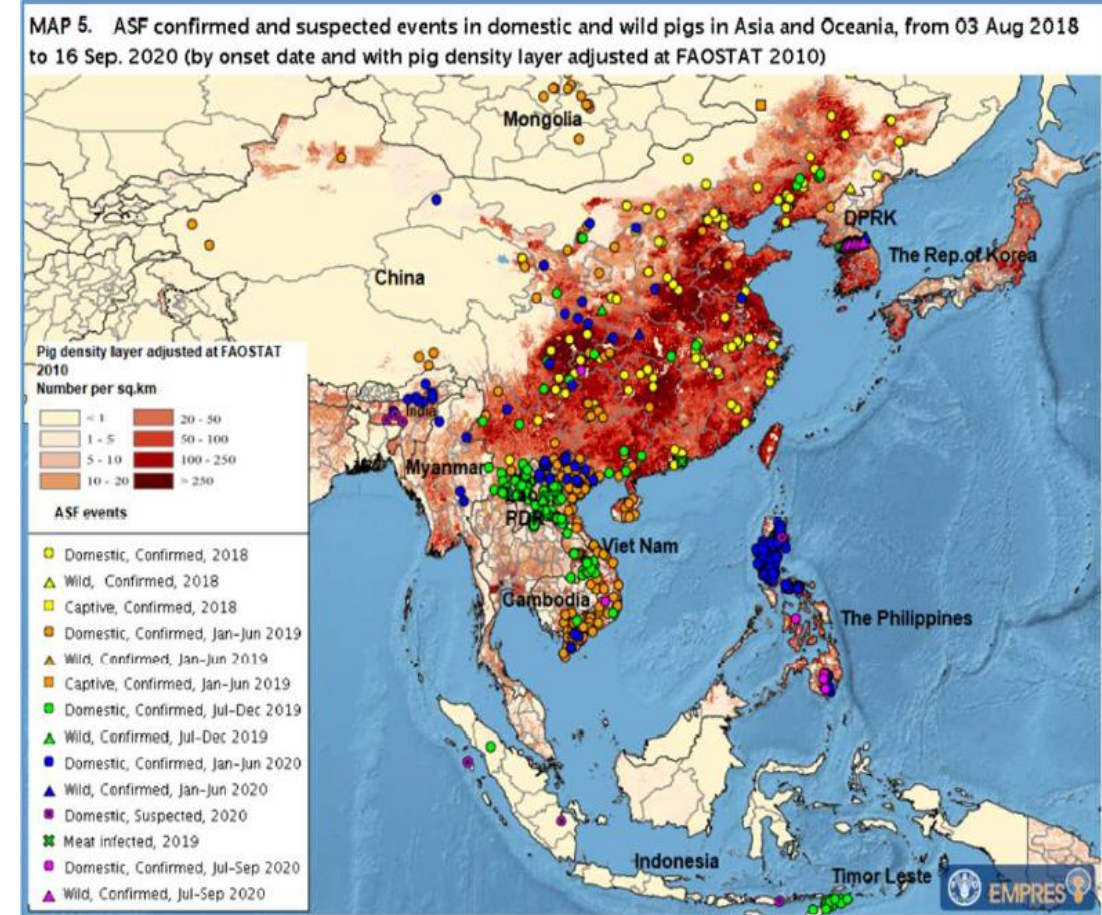
- China (Aug 2018)
- Mongolia (Jan 2019)
- Vietnam (Feb 2019)
- Cambodia (Apr 2019)
- DPRK (May 2019)
- Lao PDR (Jun 2019)
- Myanmar (Aug 2019)
- Philippines (Sep 2019)
- ROK (Sep 2019)
- Timor-Leste (Sep 2019)
- Indonesia (Dec 2019)
- Papua New Guinea (Mar 2020)
- India (April 2020)





## Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

- At least 8 million pigs have been reported to have died or been culled due to ASF. The true figure is likely much higher.
- Estimated economic losses are between 55-130 billion USD since introduction of ASF into the region. (*Asian Development Blog*)
- The commercial and small holder pig farming industry has dramatically changed in Asia since the introduction of ASF. There has been a huge impact but also some positive improvements in biosecurity and hygiene practices.
- There is still much work to be done on solutions to adapt the swine industry to be sustainable with the presence of ASF.
- The Republic of Korea has shown that wild boar do play a role in epidemiology of ASF, however further work needs to be done to better understand wild and native pigs in Asia and the Pacific.

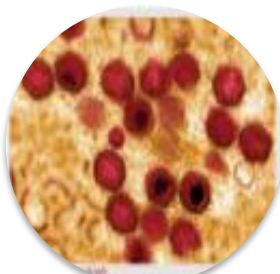




## Some keys points about ASF that influence decision making



**Not easy to differentiate from other swine diseases**



**African  
Swine  
Fever**



**Virus is relatively stable and resistant so can survive long time in environment and contaminated pork products**



**No effective treatment or vaccine**



**No public health or food safety concerns**





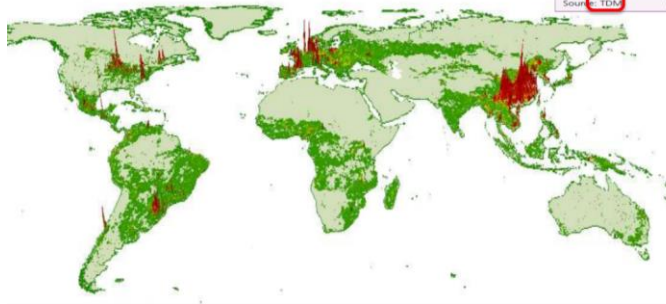
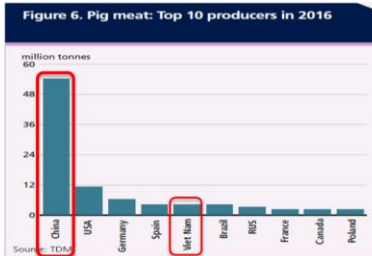
## Challenges identified as specific for Asia proving that ASF control is “not one size fits all”

- **Pig production and pig value chains are complex and diverse-**
  - Dense population of pigs in east and southeast Asia
  - Large numbers of small-scale pig farming with low biosecurity.
  - Complex value chains that operate across national borders
  - Cultural practices around pig use and food consumption may create additional risk pathways.
  - Globalisation has made it easy for people and products to travel rapidly and over long distances.



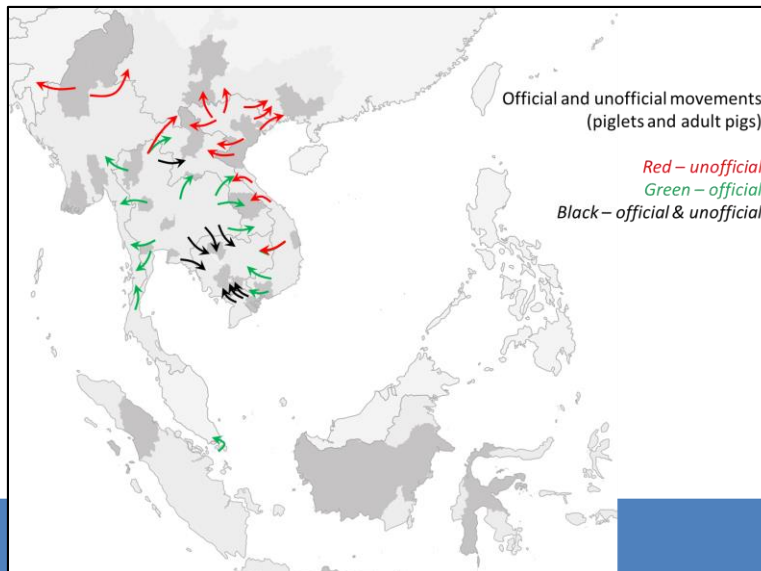


At least 60% of the world's domestic pig population is concentrated in east and southeast Asia.  
40% in low biosecurity system  
(by population)

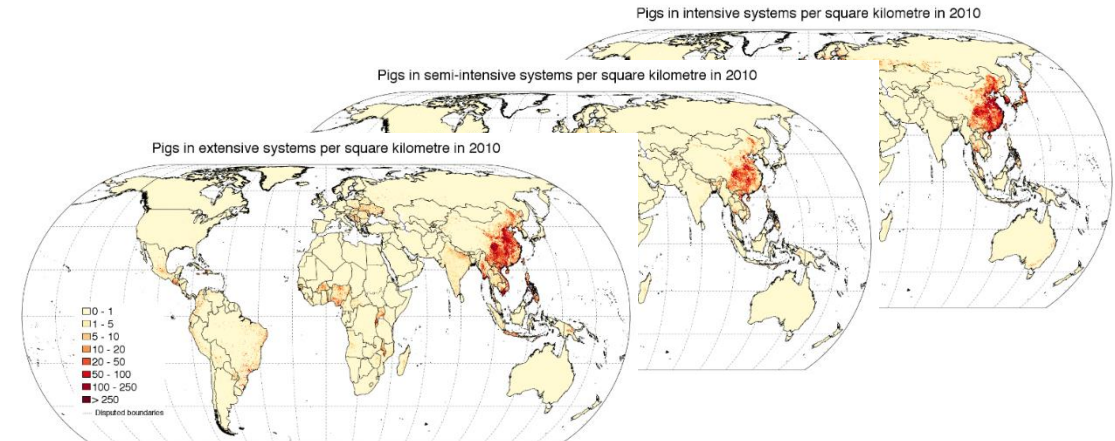


High impacts on  
economic losses  
and food security

## Pig movement in GMS



## Pig production system in Asia



- Source: Global distribution of chickens and pigs raised in extensive, semi-intensive and intensive systems in 2010

	pig production system			
	smallholder		semi-commercial	commercial
KH	90% (upto 50)		9% (50-200)	1% (>200)
LA	70% (<20)		18% (>20 or 10-15 sows)	12% (>15 sows)
MM	80%		20%	
PH	71%		29%	
TH	92%		8%	
VN	70% (<20, 1-2 sows)	15% (<100, 20-50 sows)	2% (100-200, 20-50 sows)	13% (>1,000, 600-1,200 sows)

- Source: Swine industry profile of selected South East Asian countries - KH, LA, MM, PH, TH, VN published by FAO-RAP, Oct 2011





# Standing Group of Experts on ASF for Asia

## Standing Group of Experts on African Swine Fever for Asia

### Introduction

The situation of African swine fever (ASF) has become of increasing concern globally. The virus has continued to spread in Europe. With the first outbreak confirmed in China in August 2018 the recognised threat became reality for Asia. The ASF virus presents several challenges to control and eradicate with absence of effective and safe vaccine, high resistance and persistence in the environment, carcasses and uncooked pig products. There are additional unique challenges for dealing with the disease in Asia where there is a high density of pigs, complex value chains and many other high impact endemic swine diseases. There is a need for experts with an understanding of ASF virus and knowledge of the swine industry and swine disease situation in Asia to work together with infected and at-risk countries to share information and develop strategies that will lead to greater understanding of how to control and minimise the impact of ASF in Asia and contribute at a global level for better understanding of the disease. A standing group of experts on ASF for Asia is being formed under the FAO/OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) umbrella to promote regular exchange of information and best-practices among risk managers and international and national experts.

### Objective

#### Strengthening regional cooperation and regional dialogue on ASF control through:

- Regular exchange of information on the ASF situation and control measures applied to support national risk assessments;
- Regular review of national, regional and global control strategies by international experts based on their experience and best practice, with a view to coordinate disease control policies and building a coordinated science- based regional control strategy;
- Collaboration on laboratory diagnostics by exchange of best practices and capacity building;
- Collaboration in basic research;
- Collaboration on awareness raising campaigns by exchange best practices and communication tools;
- Collaboration on border control measures among countries in the region;

## Under the umbrella of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific

- Objectives
- ToRs
- Meeting mechanism
- Meeting attendees
- Specific activities





## Standing Group of Experts on ASF for Asia (and the Pacific)

### <Objective>

Strengthening regional cooperation and regional dialogue on ASF control through:

- Regular exchange of information on ASF situation and control
- Collaboration of laboratory diagnostics and basic research
- Collaboration on awareness raising campaigns
- Collaboration on border control measures
- Coordinate disease control policies and building a coordinated science –based regional control strategy





## Priority topics

- **ASF epidemiology, including risk-based surveillance**
- **Biosecurity**
- **Border control measures**
- **ASF risk communication**
- **Socio-economics**
- **Prevention and control strategies**
- ASF laboratory diagnostics and potential research programmes including ASF vaccine development
- Wild boar – distribution, ecology, management and epidemiological role in swine disease in domestic pigs
- **Outbreak management**
- The use of zoning and compartmentalisation





# 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

- Research gaps and priorities
- Operational research such as value chain mapping, ecological studies

## Enhanced risk-based approach for ASF prevention and control

- Risk assessment
- Surveillance
- Risk mitigations in immediate, medium and longer terms

## Strengthened policy and enabling environment

- Human and financial resources to respond to ASF
- Legislations and regulatory frameworks

## Enhanced risk 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 preparedness

## Enhanced collaboration and coordination

- Multi-sectoral: Public-private partnerships, inter-ministries, academia,
- Multi-lateral: Sub-regional, regional, interregional and global
- Multi-disciplinary: Research networks





## Coordination of FAO, OIE, national and partner activities on ASF

- FAO & OIE plays important role to ensure overall coordination of ASF-related activities and greater understanding of the different situations and needs across a very diverse region under the GF-TADs platform. (information gathering, series of webinars, trainings, meetings and workshops)
- ASF related activities in sub-regional level will be developed in order to put more focus on specific topics associated with sub-regional context(i.e. East Asia, ASEAN, SARRC, SPC....)
- Ensuring transparency and sharing experiences strengthens the overall capacity in the region to control spread of ASF benefits everyone.





**Thank you for your attention!**

