



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



Summary and Conclusion of the 2nd Regional Workshop on Swine Disease Control in Asia (Beijing, China P.R 27-29 June 2017)

The Meeting recognises:

1. Around 65 % of the world's pig population is found in Asia, and pork is one of the most important animal protein sources in the region. Pig farming is an integral part of the livelihood for the rural community. As the demand for pork and its products in Asia grows, the socio-economic impact of pig diseases also increases.
2. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Highly Pathogenic (HP) Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) and Porcine Epidemic Diarrhoea (PED) are major Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) in pigs in Asia. Zoonotic swine diseases are also reported in most of South-East Asian and East Asian countries, causing serious economic losses in the swine industries and impacting human health.
3. The outbreak of African Swine Fever (ASF) in March 2017 in Eastern Russia close to the Mongolian and Chinese borders poses at present a high risk of introduction into the Asian region.
4. The importance of understanding interactions at the human, animal, ecosystem interface in the role of swine diseases, including zoonoses.
5. FAO and OIE have a leading role in the coordination and cooperation between members and partners under the GF-TADS umbrella.
6. The need for strong political commitment from countries and regional organizations to support the effective control and prevention of Swine Diseases.

The Meeting recommends:

1. Cooperation, on time information sharing and capacity building amongst members, partners and institutions continue to be strengthened through regional workshops, trainings and meetings on swine disease prevention and control.
2. Members actively participate in the standard setting process and implementation of the international standards at the national level to ensure safe trade while promoting animal health and welfare and ensuring effective disease control measures.
3. Members improve the understanding and awareness of the socio-economic impact of Swine Diseases at the local, national and regional level.
4. Members foster communication and collaboration between different relevant government departments and sectors for early detection and effective control of Swine Diseases.
5. Identification of the drivers, such as social, economic and cultural practices that influence the informal) movement and trade of pigs and products.
6. Value chain study and risk assessment to identify actors and risk factors at the national, regional and global level be conducted to understand the introduction and spread of transboundary and zoonotic swine diseases.
7. Studies be conducted to better understand the distribution and role of wild boar in the epidemiology of swine diseases in Asia.
8. Biosecurity measures and other disease reduction measures be promoted and adapted to prevailing conditions and involve the private sector such as producers, traders, private veterinarians and other service providers. In particular, by increasing awareness and improving controls at international entry points regarding the introduction of animal products e.g. by travellers.
9. Contingency plans, including conducting simulation exercises and training on risk communication continue to be developed and regularly updated by members, especially for ASF and other possible emerging, diseases.
10. Regional FAO and OIE Reference Centres continue their involvement and support of regional capacity building activities, especially on laboratory diagnosis, epidemiology and disease control measures.

11. A technical working group on ASF amongst East Asian Members (including Russia) be created and utilise the experience of other regions to convene standing expert advisory groups.
12. An information sharing forum be further explored among East Asian members to have open exchange at the technical level on information such as data, outbreaks, virus strains etc on Transboundary Swine diseases.
13. ASEAN member countries to actively gather baseline information on the CSF disease situation in their countries and to reconvene at another platform later this year to work on incorporating the action plan into their national strategic plans for CSF
14. Given PED is a priority disease in Asia and the scientific information available, the disease should be reassessed against the criteria of Chapter 1.2. of the Terrestrial Code to be included as an OIE Listed Disease

The workshop extends its note of thanks to the Government of China for hosting the workshop and to FAO and OIE for co-organizing the workshop.