



## **Summary and Conclusion of Joint FAO/OIE Workshop on Swine Disease Control in Asia**

(Beijing, P. R. China, Nov 18-20, 2014)

The workshop recognizes that:

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 has become more significant than ever before.
2. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Highly Pathogenic (HP) Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) and Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) are the major Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) in pigs in Asia and all are reported in most of South-East Asian and East Asian countries, causing serious economic losses in their swine industry.
3. Given the current dynamics of African Swine Fever (ASF) (worsening situation in the traditionally endemic sub-Saharan Africa and the recent progressive spread throughout the Caucasus and Eastern Europe), there is a growing risk of introduction into Asia.
4. The initiatives put in place by FAO, OIE and the Government of China mostly target strengthening swine disease control as well as promoting good swine health management practices in the region but not as many projects on swine health compared to other TADs control.
5. ASEAN, through its lead country (Philippines), has developed a CSF control strategy. Its review during the workshop will be reported by the

Philippines during the 23rd ASEAN Working Group on Livestock meeting next year in Thailand.

6. ASEAN has listed the pig diseases of concern, namely: FMD, CSF, PRRS, PED and ASF, but determining the order of priority would depend on further studies in the region.

7. PRRS and PED were identified as priority swine diseases of concern in East Asia, and relevant information to be shared amongst neighbouring countries through possible coordination platforms were listed for further discussion.

8. Technical assistance in terms of swine experts from various institutions including OIE reference centers, as well as resource materials such as the OIE Terrestrial Manual and Code, FAO guidelines and manuals are available for countries to tap into.

**The workshop, therefore, recommends that:**

1. Cooperation and information sharing amongst countries, partners and institutions be strengthened by tapping available channels of communication (e.g. websites, email communication) and conducting, whenever possible, regional workshops/trainings/meetings on swine disease prevention and control.

2. Members continue to fulfill their obligations of reporting swine diseases to OIE which contribute to enhancing information sharing and communication on disease information among countries and stakeholders. In doing so, implementing control measures such as vaccinations, surveillance and diagnosis techniques must align with the OIE standards. Data from laboratory and surveillance should be analyzed appropriately and shared within the region.

3. Regional OIE Reference Centers continue their involvement and support of regional activities, especially on laboratory diagnosis and epidemiological analysis (including training)

4. The possibility of expanding the current OIE vaccine bank to include other swine diseases be explored.

5. A control strategy and action plan for swine diseases should be developed at national, sub-regional and regional levels based on a template to be developed by FAO and OIE.

6. Contingency and Early Detection Surveillance Plans for swine diseases based on OIE international standards and FAO Manual be developed and

regularly updated by countries, especially for ASF and other possible emerging, re-emerging and exotic diseases.

**7.** Preparedness for ASF be achieved through training and regular risk assessment.

**8.** The report of this workshop including the proceedings of the ASF Policy Meeting under the LinkTADs project be shared with other groups such as the ASEAN Working Group on Livestock Meeting in 2015, the Regional GF-TADs Steering Committee, and Global Platform for ASF and other swine diseases.

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.