



▶ FAO China ECTAD attendance at the the Inception Workshop for the FAO Regional Technical Cooperation Programme on African Swine Fever Emergency Preparedness and Response in East and Southeast Asia

Ms Yu Qi from FAO China Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) participated in the Inception Workshop for the FAO Regional Technical Cooperation Programme on African Swine Fever Emergency Preparedness and Response in East and Southeast Asia in Bangkok, Thailand from 29 to 30 August 2019. The specific two-day workshop was held in the context of a joint collaboration with World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) under Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADS) with the objectives to 1) officially inform project concept, objectives and implementation plan; 2) identify priority activities and agree work plan; 3) agree implementation



Group photo

arrangement and coordination mechanisms; and 4) share information and align different partners' efforts, roles and responsibilities. Representatives from China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, FAO ECTAD staffs from the Headquarters (HQ), Regional Office for Asian and the Pacific (RAP) and the participating countries, OIE, International Finance Corporation (IFC), Csiro Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL), French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), U.S. Agency for International Development, Regional Development Mission for Asia (USAID-RDMA), Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia (DFAT), Defense Threat Reduction Agency, U.S.A (DTRA) and the pig industry participated in the meeting.

The meeting concluded that: 1) country experiences have shown that stamping-out practices has neither stopped spread nor eliminated the virus nationally. For countries that will apply partial stamping-out, risk pathway analysis is important to indicate appropriate practice; 2) the number of samples for laboratory testing needs to be integrated with national epidemiological and control policies in order that are used optimally; 3) FAO RAP will work on and distribute an outbreak investigation template; 4) countries should ensure that they have personnel trained to pack and ship virus samples, according to international regulations; 5) a modified compartmentalisation approach can be useful; 6) key biosecurity measures are essential; 7) countries require a strategy to dispose of dead pigs in large numbers; 8) risk assessment helps identify the priority areas to target with communication messages; 9) FAO and OIE may organise a Research Workshop in 2020 with donors present on the final day; 10) based on inputs from the countries during the workshop, ECTAD RAP may add some required items to the emergency stockpile for ASF preparedness and response.



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