SWINE DISEASE CONTROL IN ASIA

OIE Regional Representation for Asia-Pacific

Lushi LIU
I. What is the project?

II. Why have it?

III. What have done?
I. What is the project

- Name: Swine disease control in Asia
- Start: 2014
- Eligible: East Asia, South-East Asia
- Funded by China Fund
- Implemented by OIE RRAP
I. What is the project

• Objective
  • Strengthen veterinary services, detect and control swine disease efficiently.

• Approaches
  • Training, technical support, information exchanging, etc..
  • Coordinate regional/sub-regional relevant activities
II. Why have it

- Asia is big pig producer
- Critical swine diseases situation
- Limited support
II. Why have it

1) Big pig producer

977 Million Heads 2013, World

109 Million Tons 2013, World

60%

55%

source: FAOSTAT
II. Why have it

2) Swine disease

- African swine fever
- Foot and mouth disease
- Classical swine fever
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Porcine epidemic diarrhea
- …..
II. Why have it

ASF
FATAL RISK
II. Why have it


January, 0001

Source: OIE WAHID, FAO EMPRES-I
Made by Luuk IU
II. Why have it

European ASF outbreaks

58 50 55 79 53 70 76 337 175

4X
II. Why have it

CSF

• CSF is endemic in most countries in Asia

• OIE CSF recognition
  o Australia
  o Japan
II. Why have it

Official FMD control programmes
- China
- India
II. Why have it

PRRS Jan-Jun. 2014

Economic impact

• $664 million/year in USA (2005 - 2010)
• Asian pig population is 9 times of USA
II. Why have it

PED

From Dr Dick Hesse
Occurrence of PED in Japan 2013-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Dead pigs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hokkaido</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tohoku</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>56397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**
- **Affected prefectures:** 38/47 (80.9%)
- **Affected farms:** 817/5,570 (14.7%)
- **Affected pigs:** approx. 1,227,000/9,685,000 (12.7%)
- **Dead pigs:** approx. 373,000/9,685,000 (3.9%)

Almost all piglets: 27% of affected pigs died

From October 1, 2013 to Aug. 31, 2014

As of August 31, 2014

In these area, pig farms are clustered close together.

**Updated Estimated Economic Welfare Impacts of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV)**

by

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Working Paper #14-4
June 2014
### 3) Limited support

FAO & OIE Projects/Programs/Activities in 2013-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of activity</th>
<th>No. of activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disease specific</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non disease specific</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only 4 projects cover swine diseases. All will finish by 2015.
III. What have done

Specific support under request

Control swine disease efficiently

Capacity building

Training, assistance

- Laboratory diagnose, epidemiology analysis
- Surveillance, emerging response, strategies/plans identified
- Any others if possible
III. What have done

- Joint FAO/OIE Workshop on Swine Disease Control in Asia
  18-20 November 2014, Beijing, PR China

- Regional Hands-on Laboratory Training on PRRS and Other Swine Diseases
  13-17 April 2015, Beijing, PR China
III. What have done
III. What have done

OUTCOMES of Joint FAO/OIE Workshop on Swine Disease Control in Asia

• Priority swine disease
  • FMD, CSF, PRRS, PED, ASF

• Constraints
  • Resource insufficient: technician, fund, lab facility, reagents, vaccine
III. What have done

OUTCOMES of Joint FAO/OIE Workshop on Swine Disease Control in Asia

• Gaps

  • **Awareness**: farmer –disease awareness, report willingness, government –preventives for ASF.
  • **Notification**: ASF(7), FMD(4), CSF(4), PRRS(6) are not compulsory notification in some members.
  • **Data management**: information system.
  • **Surveillance**: objective, continuity, frequency.
  • **Lab capacity**: diagnostic skill, MA/QA, result analysis.
Recommendations of Joint FAO/OIE Workshop on Swine Disease Control in Asia

- Cooperation and information sharing – activities, disease and technology.
- Expand OIE vaccine bank to include other swine diseases.
- Develop Contingency and Early Detection Surveillance Plans for swine disease.
- Preparedness for ASF through training and regular risk assessment.
- Training – laboratory, epidemiology analysis.
III. What have done

Regional Hands-on Laboratory Training on PRRS and Other Swine Diseases
III. What have done

SUGGESTIONS - Regional Hands-on Laboratory Training on PRRS and Other Swine Diseases

- Advanced training
- Establish Lab-network for communication
- Follow-up support after training
Thank you for your attention!