



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health

Survey results on the implementation of the Regional Strategy for the Prevention and Control of ASF

Dr. Conrad Estrada



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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Evaluation of the Implementation of the GF-TADs Regional ASF Strategy (2021–2025)



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Objective: To gather information on countries' perceptions regarding the level of implementation of the key components of the Regional Strategy for ASF, in order to identify progress, challenges, and priority areas for improvement.

When you submit this form, it will not automatically collect your details like name and email address unless you provide it yourself.

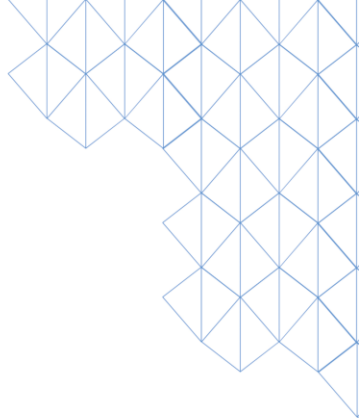
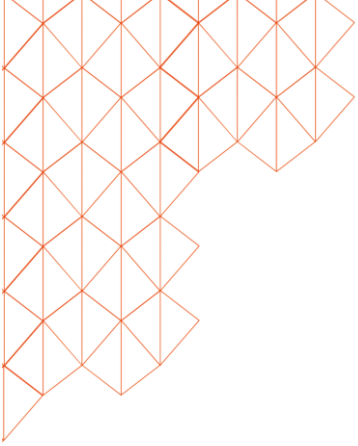
* Required

General Information

1. Country: *

Enter your answer

GF-TADs

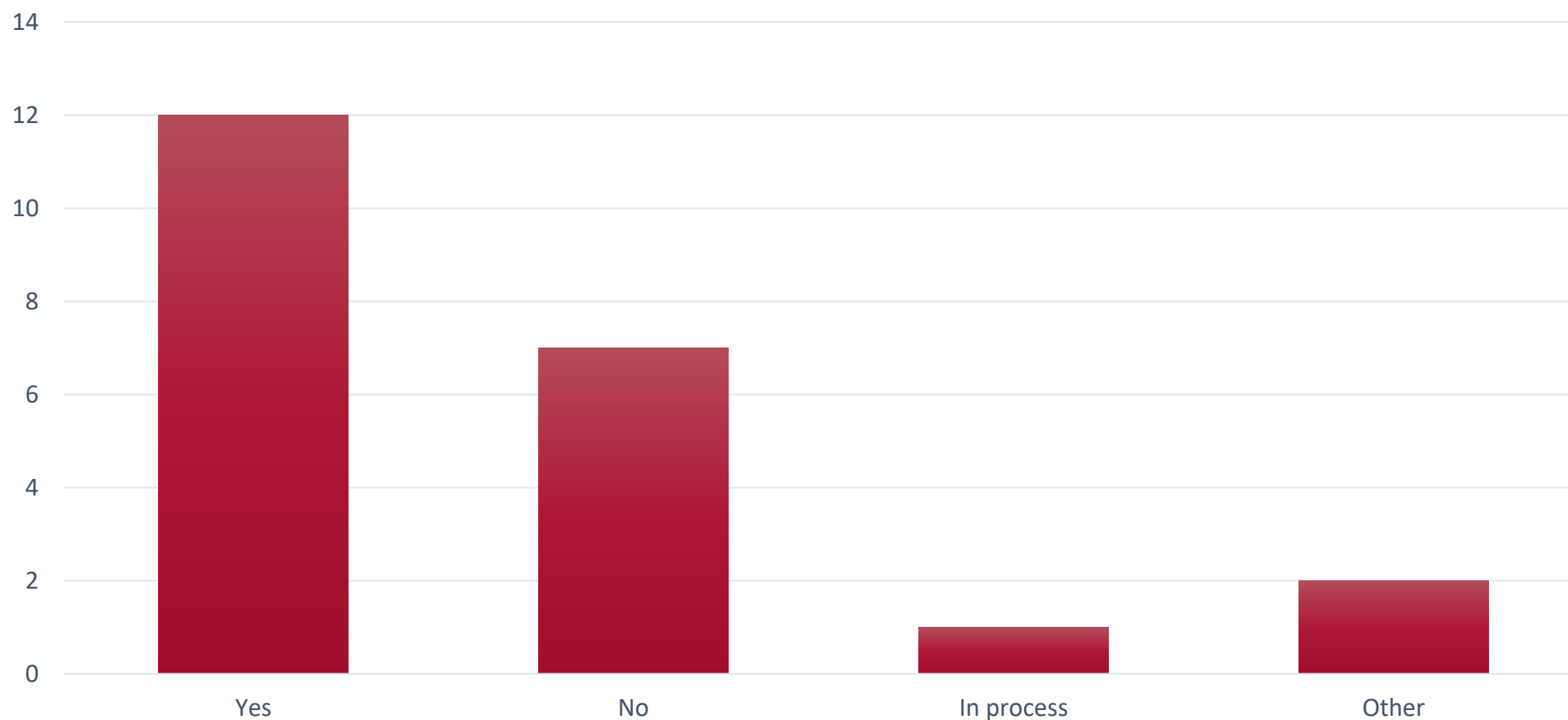


Regional context

Pilares para la acción. Estrategia Regional para la contención y la prevención de la PPA en las Américas

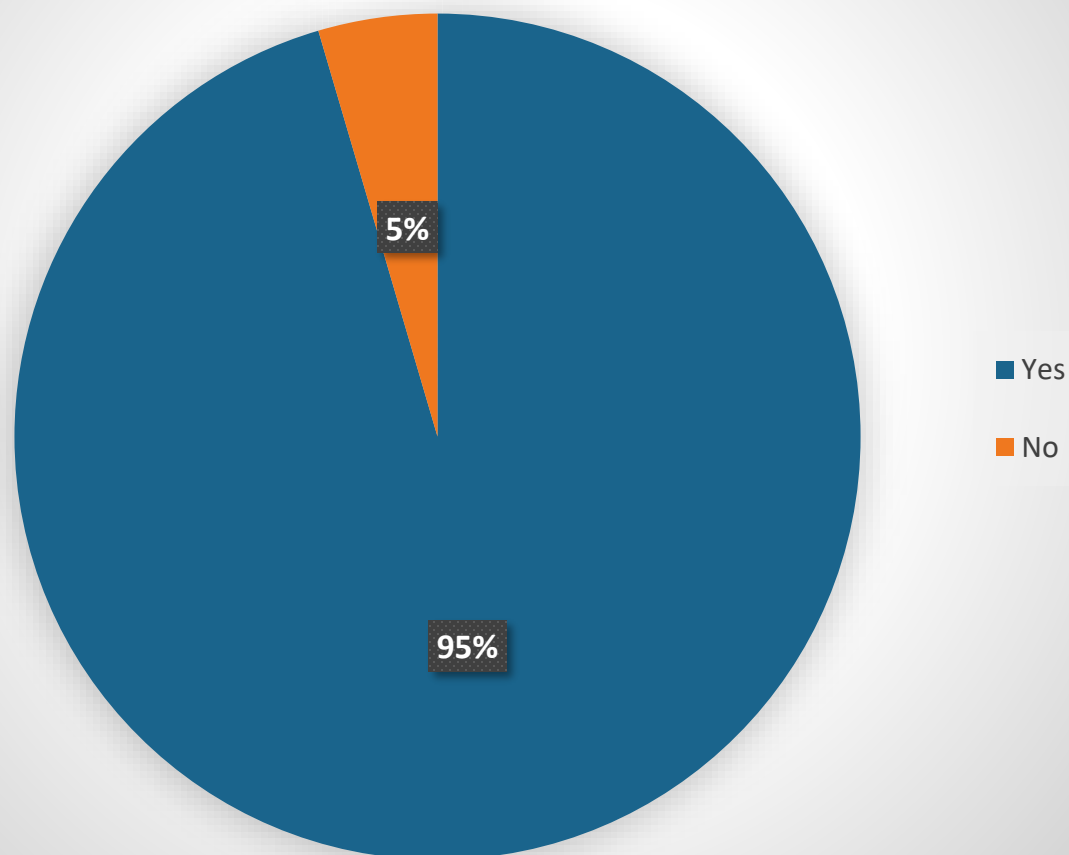


Existence of a National Committee or Commission related to Swine Health in your country

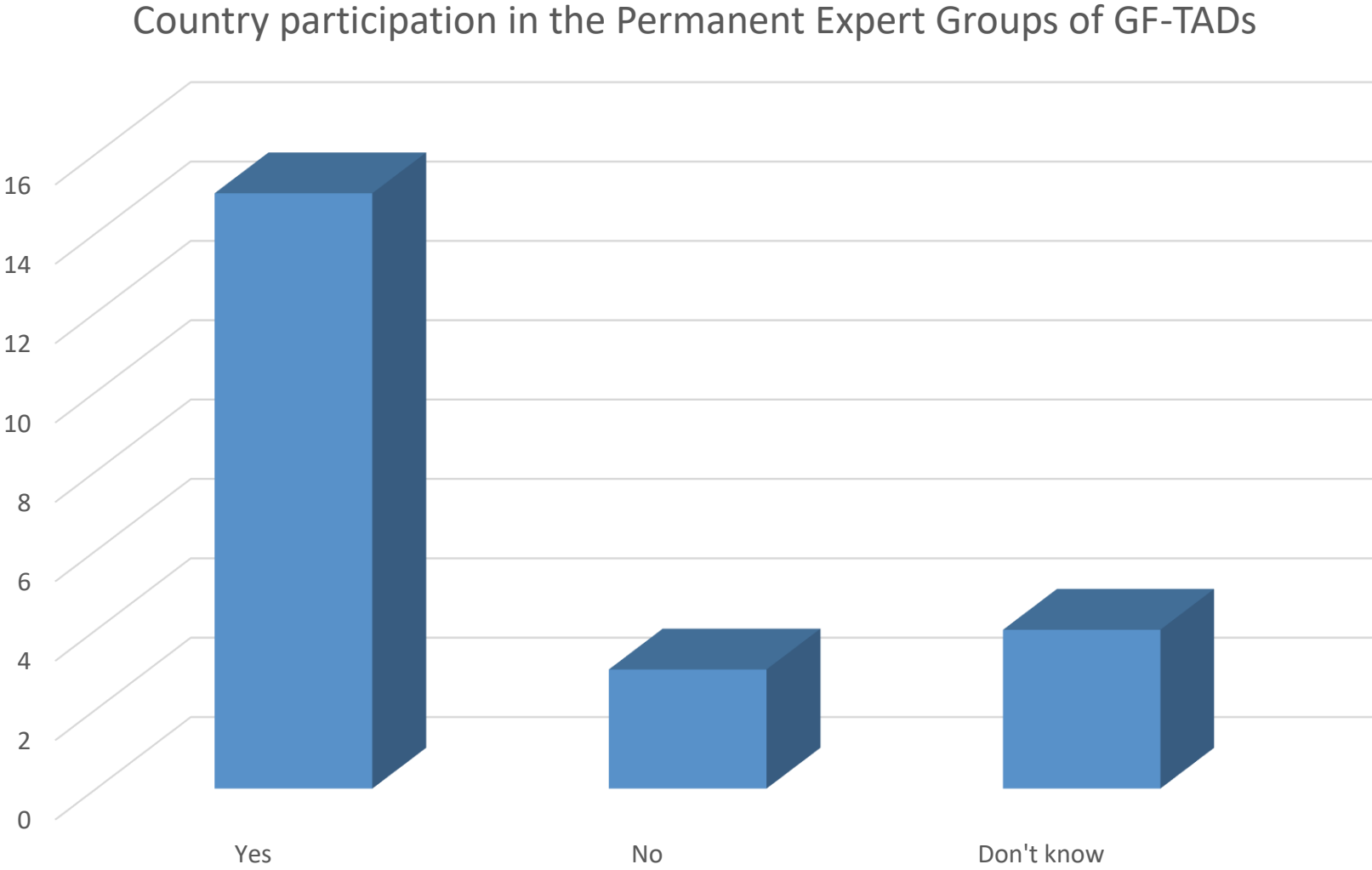


Context

Level of familiarity with GF-TADs

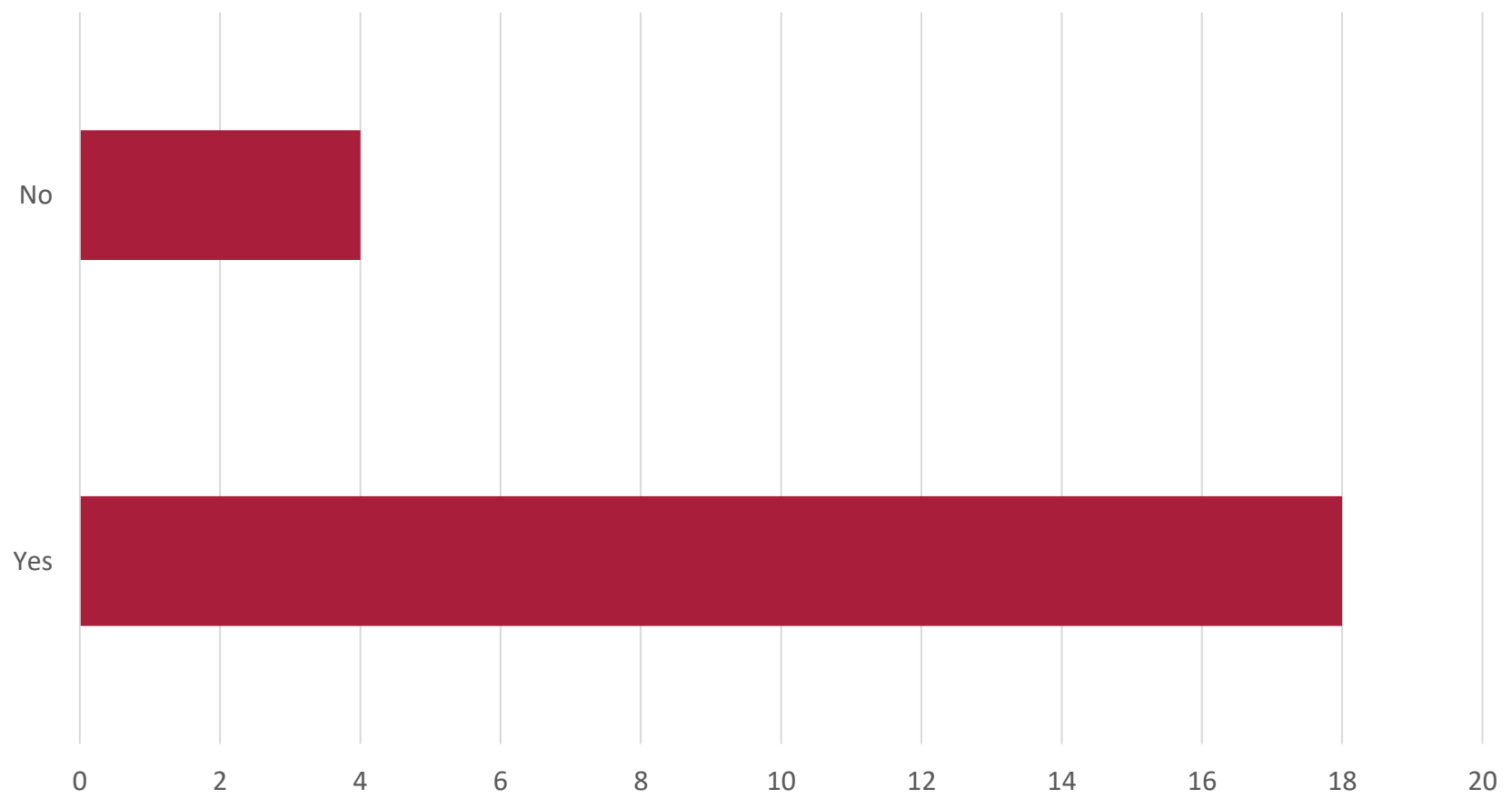


Context



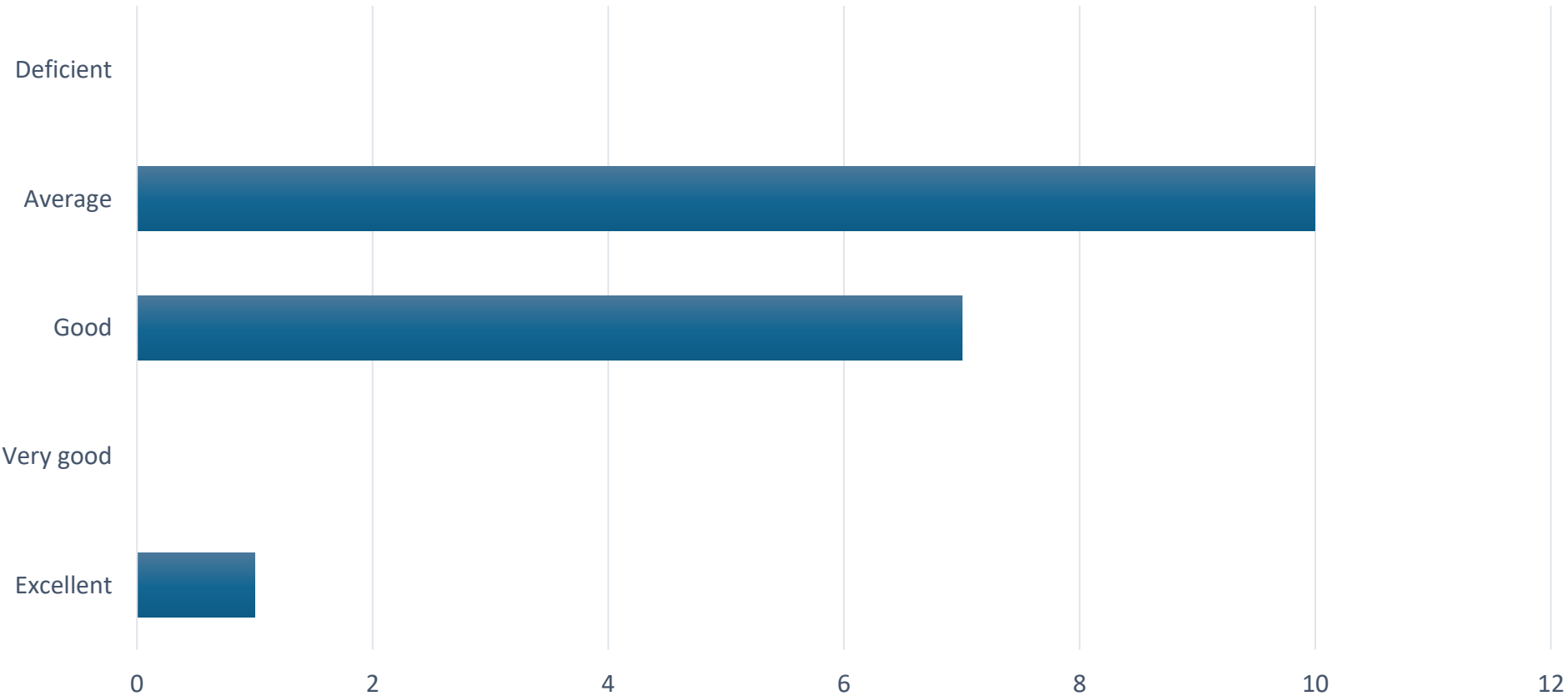
Regional Strategy for the Prevention and Control of ASF

Knowledge of the GF-TADs Regional Strategy for the Prevention and Control of ASF in the Americas



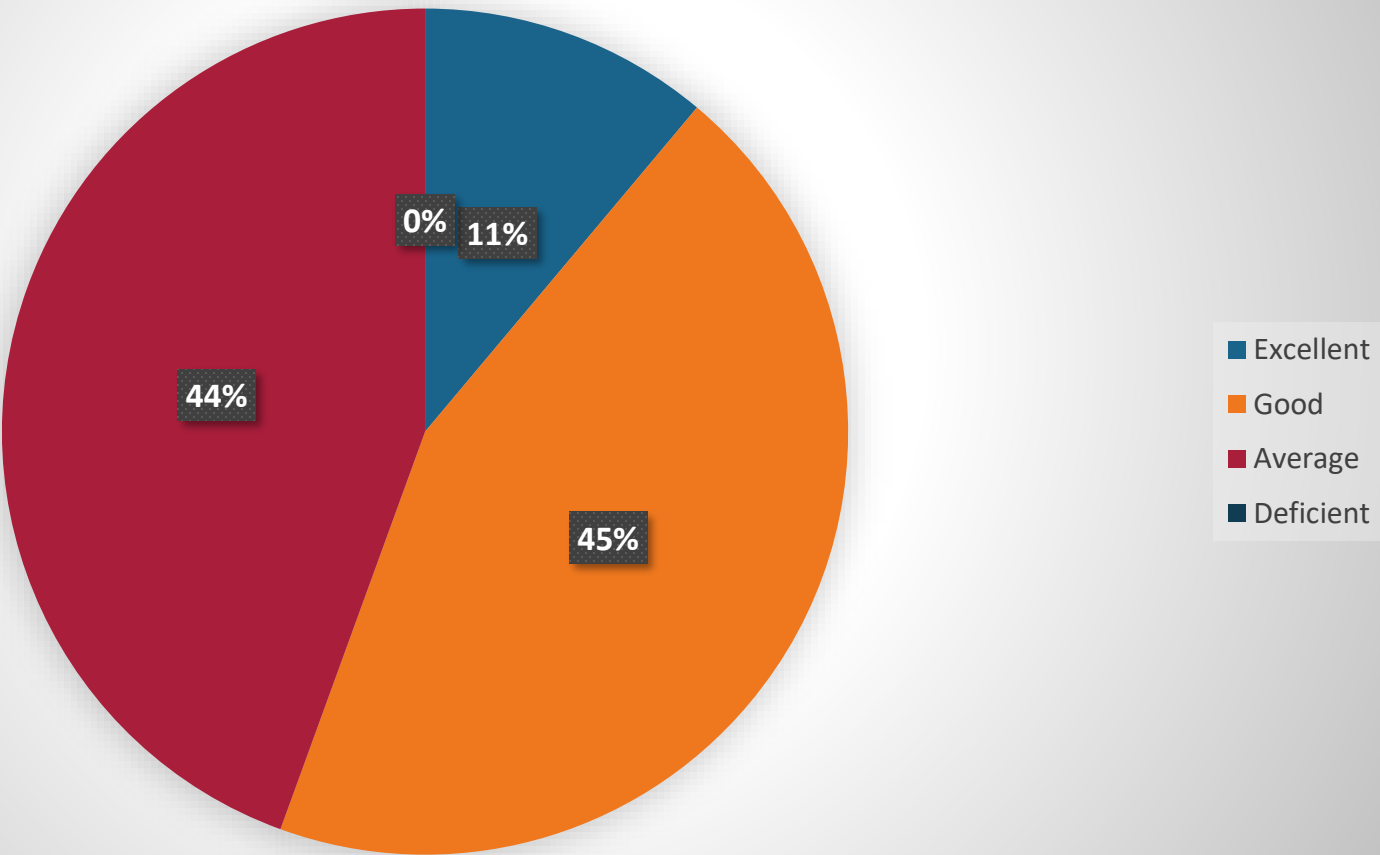
Regional Strategy for the Prevention and Control of ASF

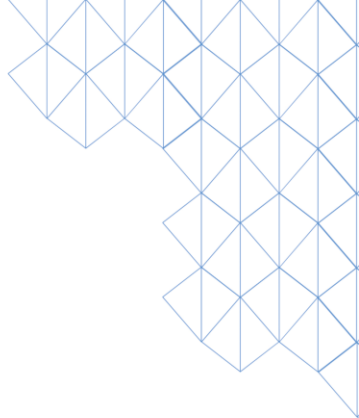
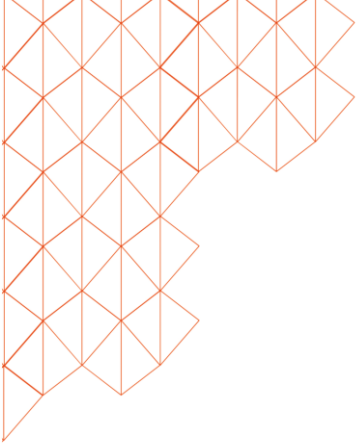
Level of implementation of the GF-TADs Regional PPA Strategy
for the Americas in the country



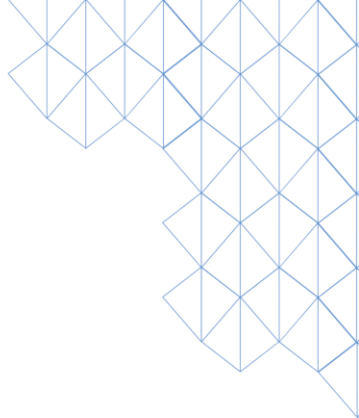
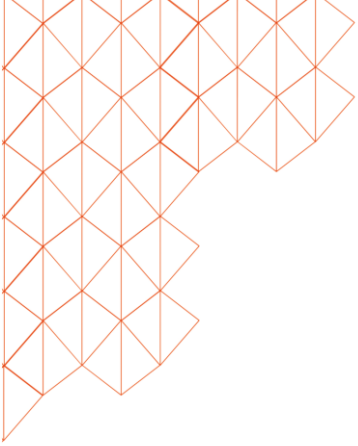
Regional Strategy for the Prevention and Control of ASF

Rating of coordination between the public and private sectors (implementation of the ASF Regional Strategy)





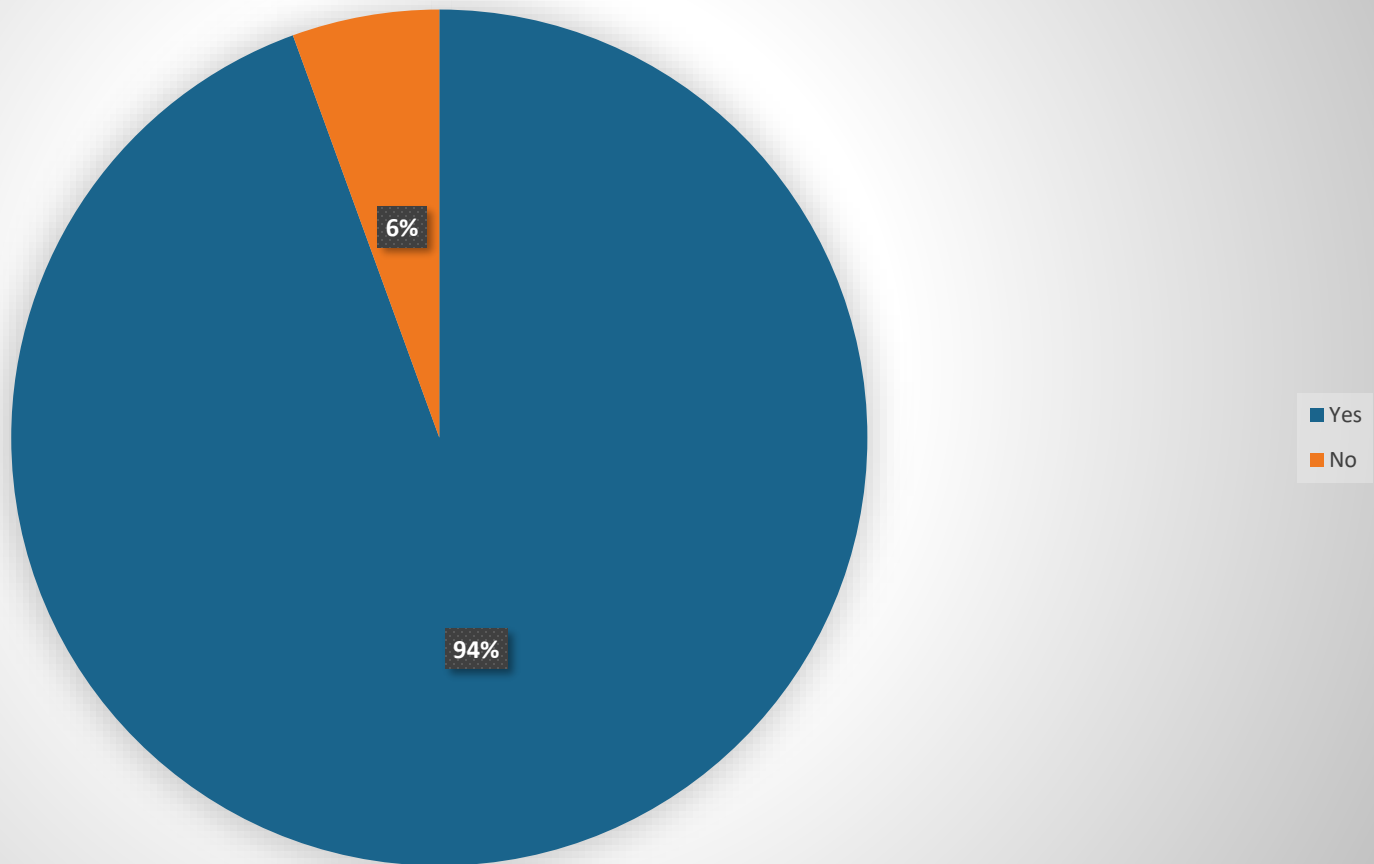
Pillar 1: Preparedness and Response



Pillar 2: Biosecurity

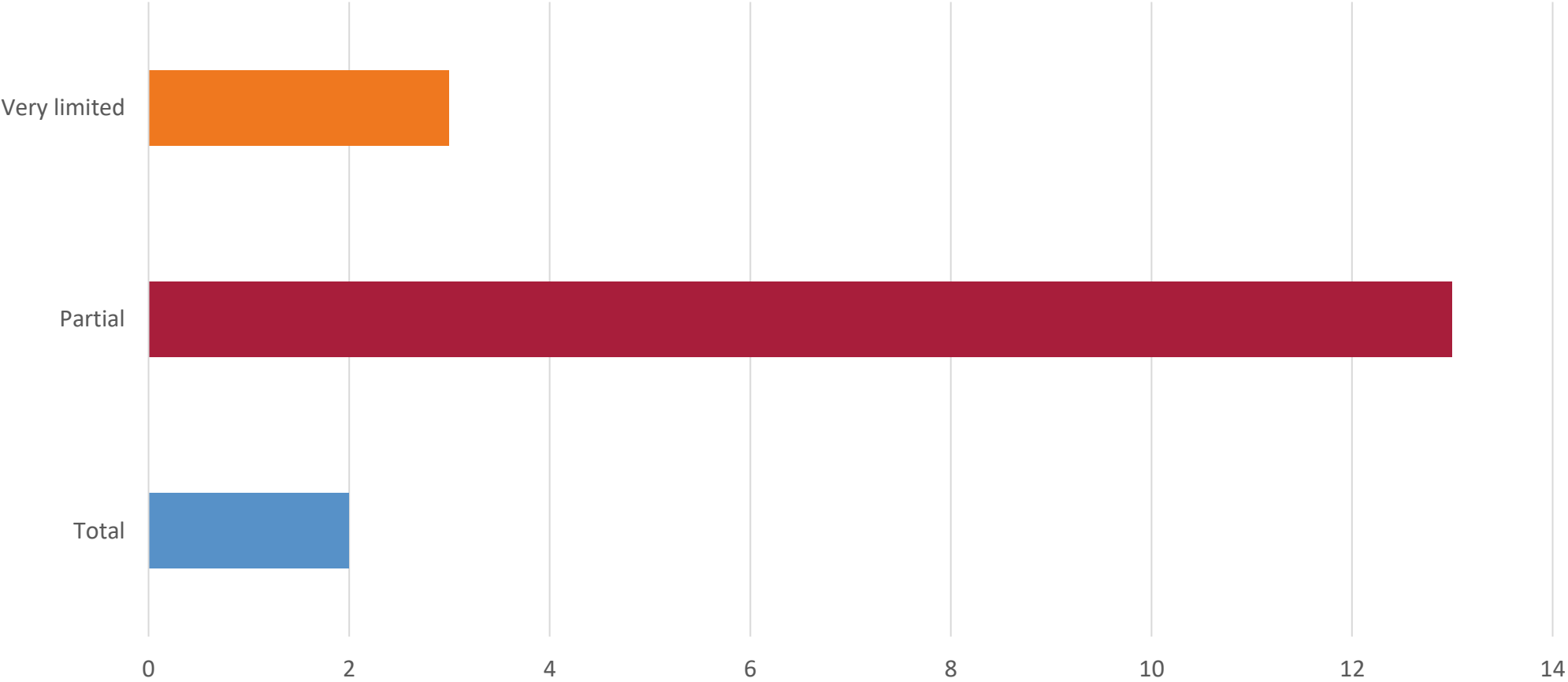
Pillar 2: Biosecurity

Have biosecurity awareness campaigns been carried out in the pork production chain in the last two years?



Pillar 2: Biosecurity

Current level of implementation of biosecurity measures on farms, in transport and at border points



Pillar 2 Biosecurity. Improving biosecurity: matches

Access Control and Sanitation

Strict access control includes entry restrictions, sanitary showers, clothing changes, and up to 72-hour sanitary breaks.

Disinfection Measures

Vehicles and facilities undergo disinfection using footbaths, cleaning of trucks, and sanitation of loading docks.

Infrastructure Enhancements

Implementation of perimeter fences, bird-proof nets, and temporary housing zones for new pigs improves biosecurity.

Animal Handling and Feeding Controls

Regulations on live animal entry and promotion of thermal treatment for food waste ensure safety.

Border Controls and Prohibitions

Passenger and pork product inspections at borders with import bans from infected countries help prevent spread.

Training and Certification Programs

Producers and workers receive training, evaluations, and information dissemination on risks and preventive measures.

Pillar 2: Biosecurity – Key Differences

Farm Type Biosecurity Levels

- Technified and commercial farms enforce stricter biosecurity, while small farms have infrastructure and control limitations.

Country-Specific Regulations

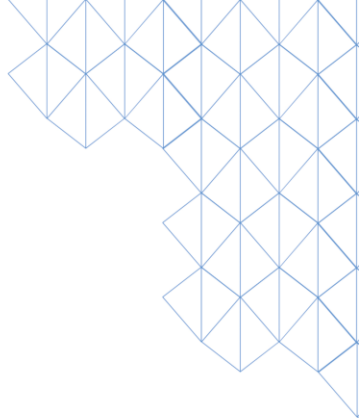
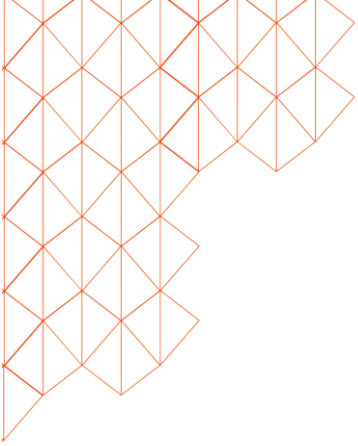
- Chile enforces 17 mandatory biosecurity standards; Brazil uses Vigiaagro for international agricultural control.

Movement and Traceability Systems

- Electronic transit systems and transport validation are implemented for products such as semen and embryos to enhance traceability.

Risk Assessments and Certification

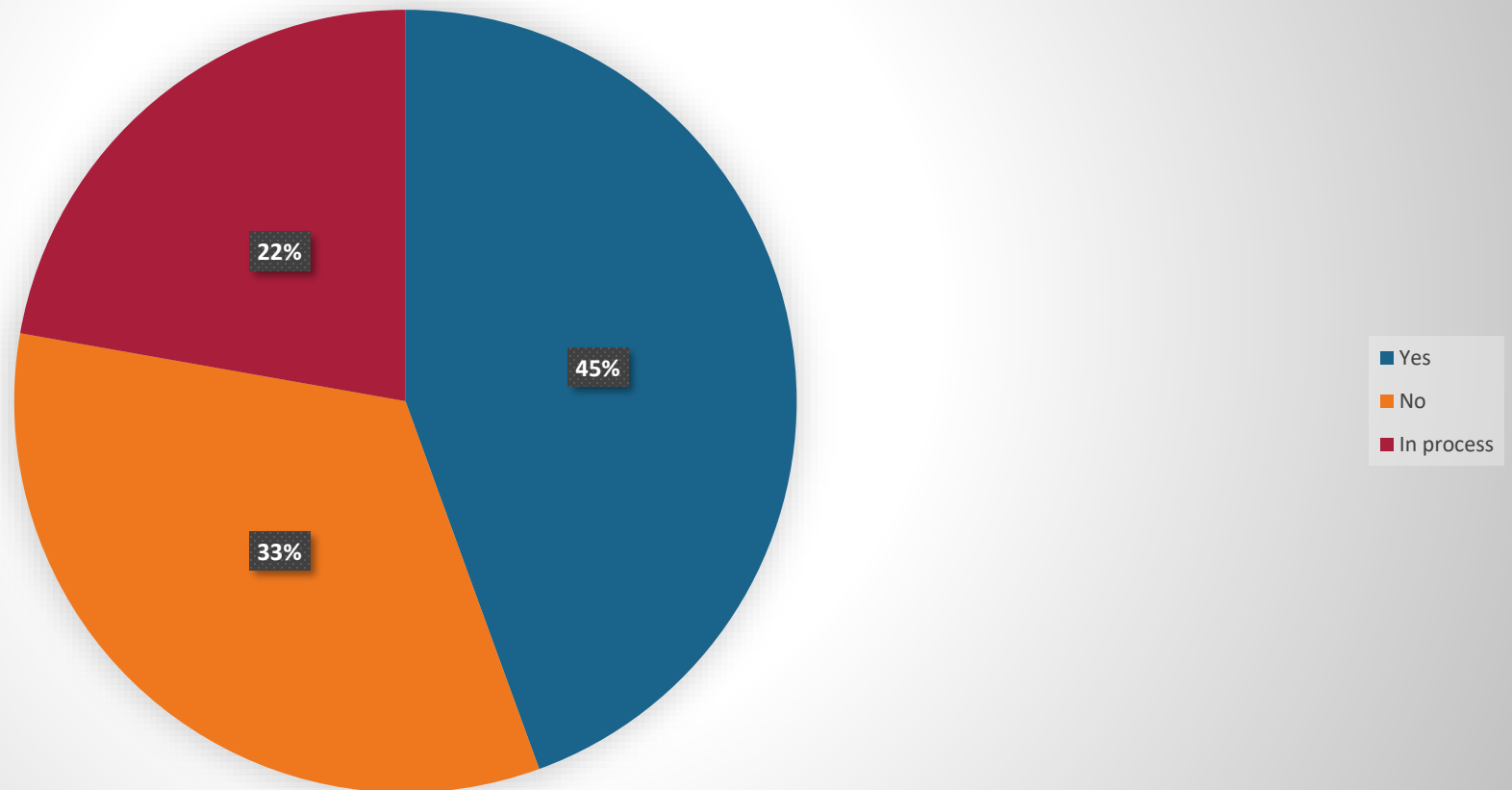
- High-risk farm visits and risk pathway evaluations help identify biosecurity gaps, supporting certification frameworks for pig farms.



Pillar 3: Business continuity

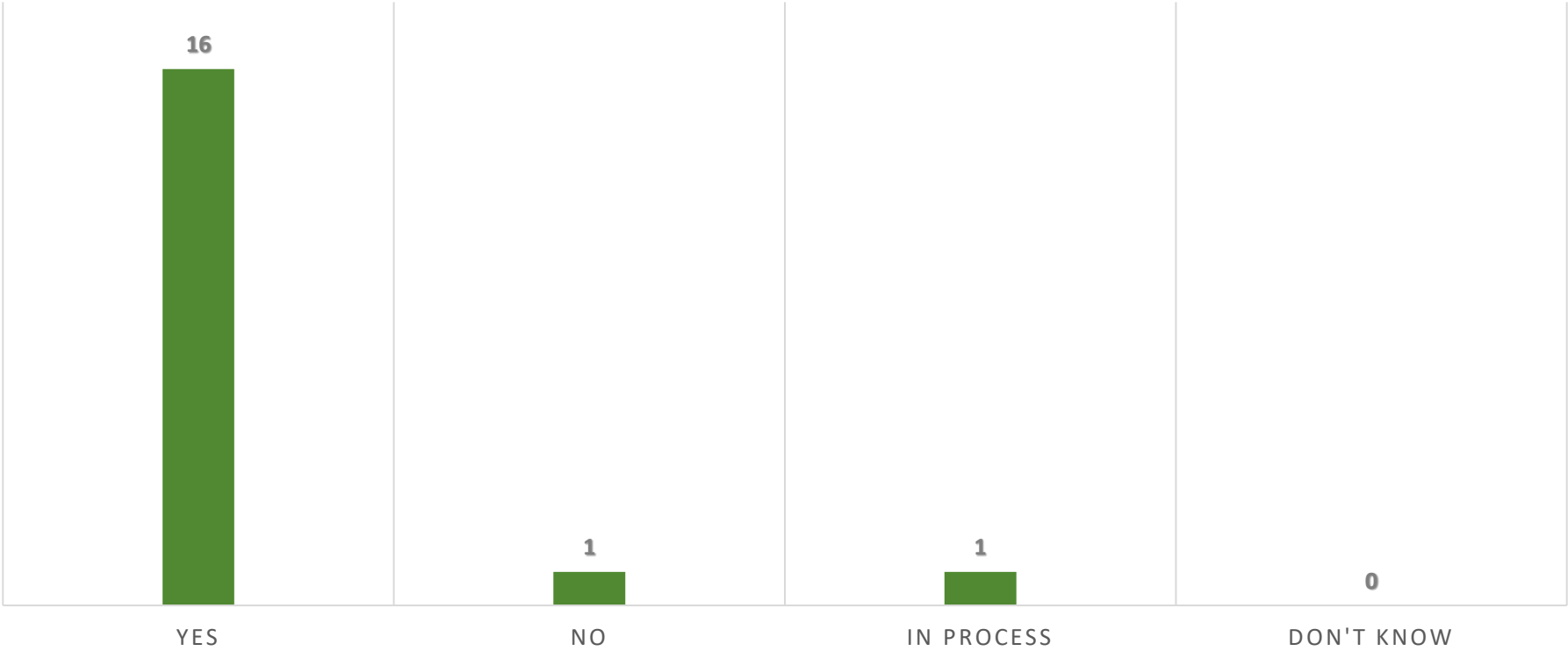
Pillar 3: Business continuity

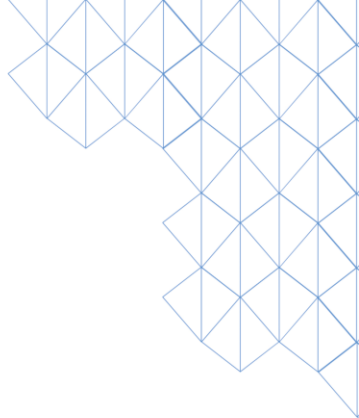
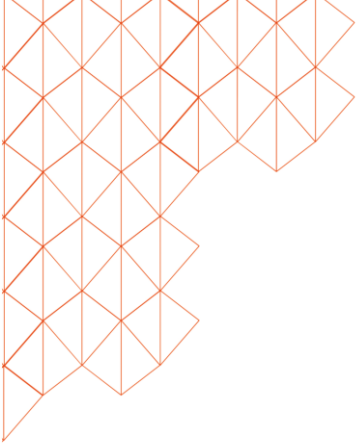
Establishment of zoning or compartmentalization protocols (maintaining trade) based on the WOAAH Terrestrial Code



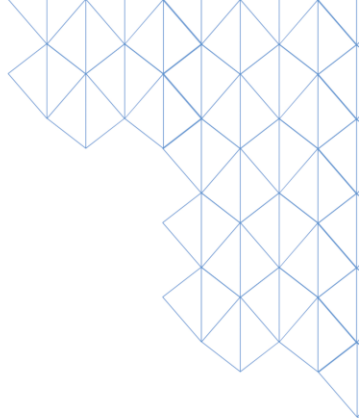
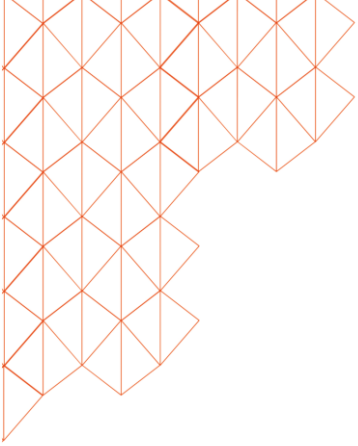
Pillar 3: Business continuity

HARMONIZATION OF HEALTH REQUIREMENTS
(IMPORTATION OF LIVE PIGS AND PORK PRODUCTS)
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WOAH TERRESTRIAL
CODE





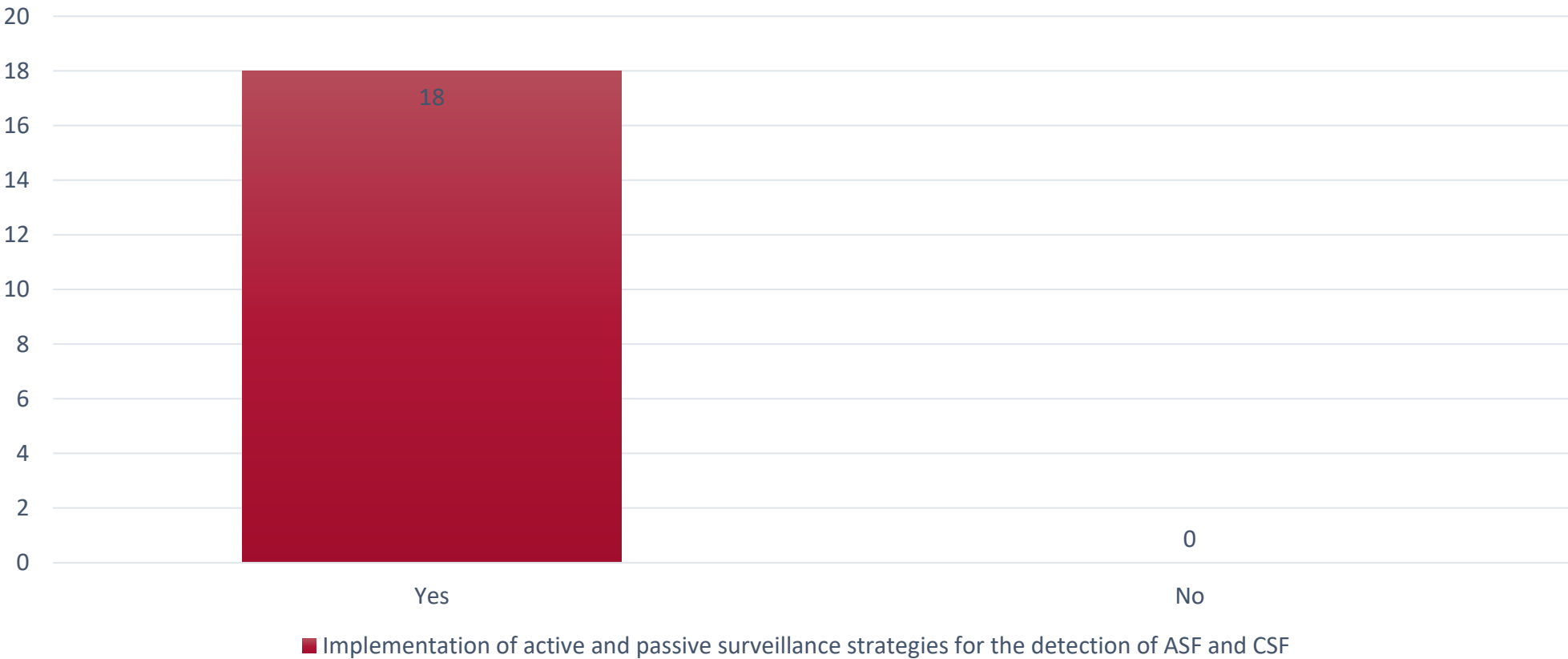
Pillar 4: Risk Communication and Community Engagement



Pillar 5: Surveillance for Early Detection

Pillar 5: Surveillance for Early Detection

Implementation of active and passive surveillance strategies for the detection of ASF and CSF



Pillar 5: Surveillance for Early Detection, similarities with passive surveillance



Mandatory reporting: All countries mention mandatory reporting systems for clinical suspicions.



Suspicion response: Samples are collected whenever signs compatible with CSF/ASF are reported.



Community involvement: Notification is encouraged from producers, veterinarians, and third parties.

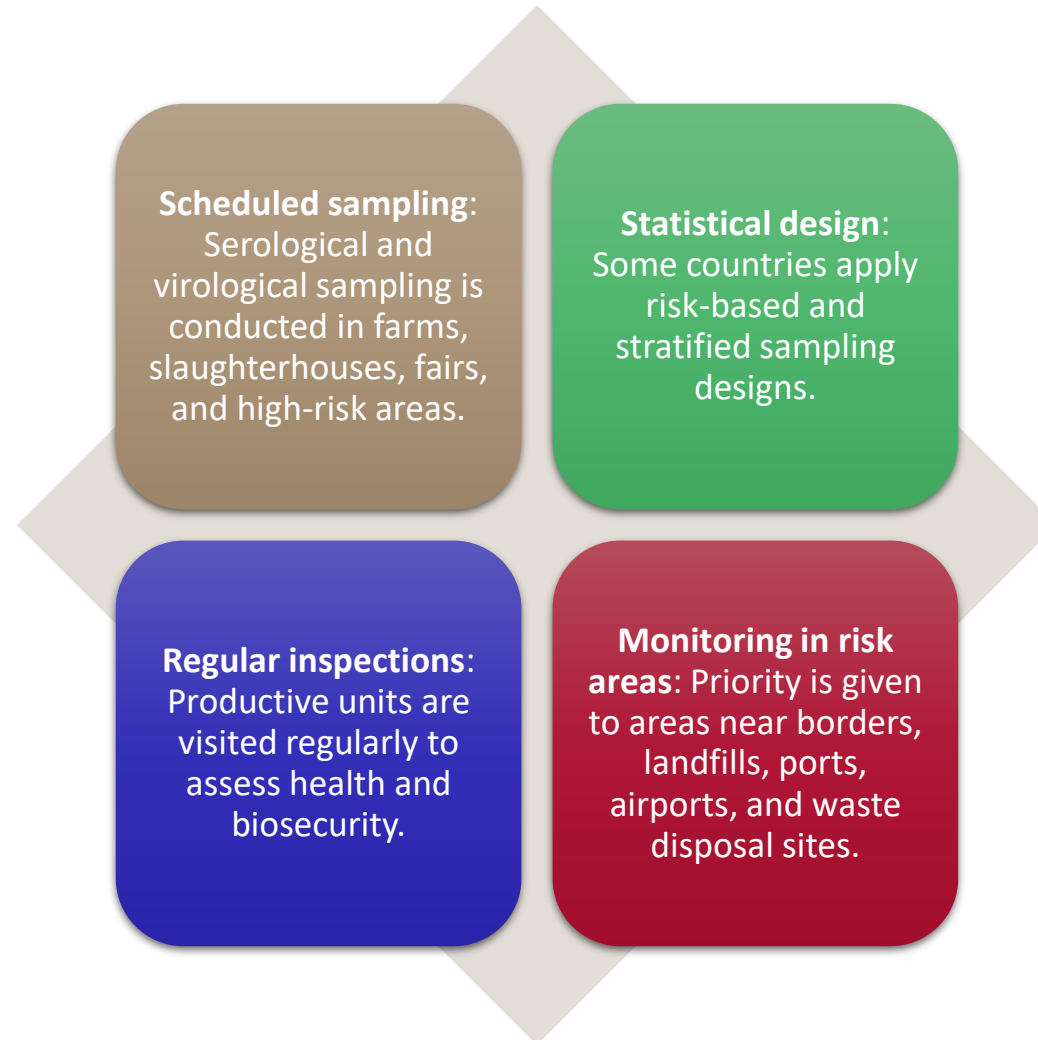


Training and awareness: Talks, educational materials, and training are provided to enhance early detection.



Differential diagnosis: In many cases, when CSF is suspected, ASF diagnosis is also performed.

Pillar 5: Surveillance for Early Detection, similarities with passive surveillance



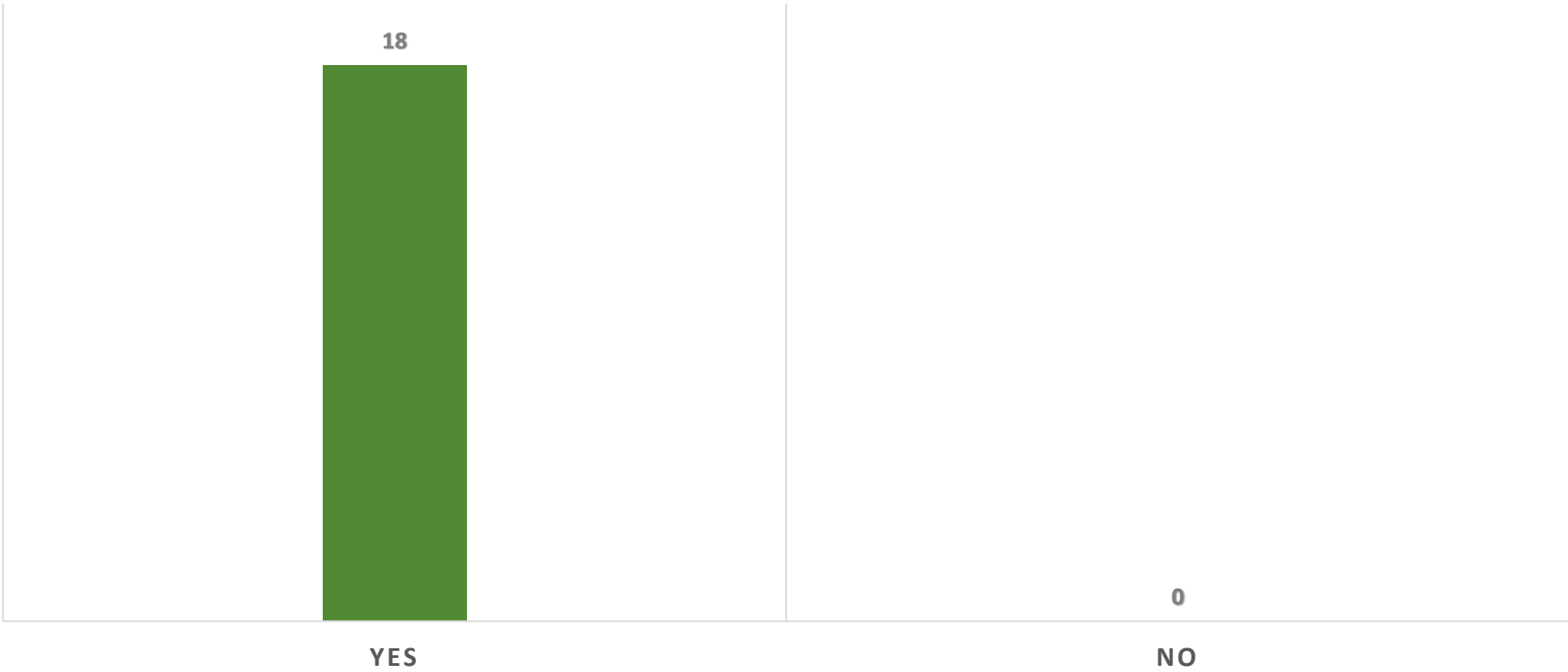
Surveillance for early detection

Key Differences Between Countries	
Aspect	Examples of Differences
Sampling frequency	Some countries conduct active surveillance annually, others monthly, or twice a year.
Geographic coverage	Some focus on certified disease-free zones, while others cover the entire country.
Technological infrastructure	Some countries have integrated systems, while others have simpler or local systems.
Community involvement	Epidemiological sensor networks and hotlines.
Structured components	A multicomponent plan with annual cycles and continuous evaluation represents a more systematic approach.
Biosecurity focus	Some countries classify farms based on biosecurity measures to prioritize sampling (e.g., risk maps in active surveillance).

Surveillance for early detection

STRENGTHENING THE TECHNICAL CAPACITIES OF VETERINARY PERSONNEL IN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS

■ Strengthening the technical capacities of veterinary personnel in epidemiological surveillance over the last 5 years



Pillar 5: Surveillance for Early Detection – Common Training Activities

1. Participation in International Training

- Personnel from all countries have participated in courses, workshops, and seminars organized by international organizations such as **FAO, IICA, WOA, CVP, USDA, APHIS**, among others.
- Topics include **ASF, CSF, transboundary animal diseases**, and epidemiological surveillance.

2. Internal Training

- Regular **in-house training** is conducted on sample collection, suspicion response, and outbreak management procedures.
- Use of institutional virtual platforms (e.g., **Senasa Virtual Classroom**) for continuous education.

3. Simulation Exercises

- **Field simulations** and virtual exercises (e.g., AutoSims) are carried out to prepare for sanitary emergencies, especially ASF.
- Participation in **regional simulation exercises** focused on swine hemorrhagic diseases.

4. Continuous Education and Updates

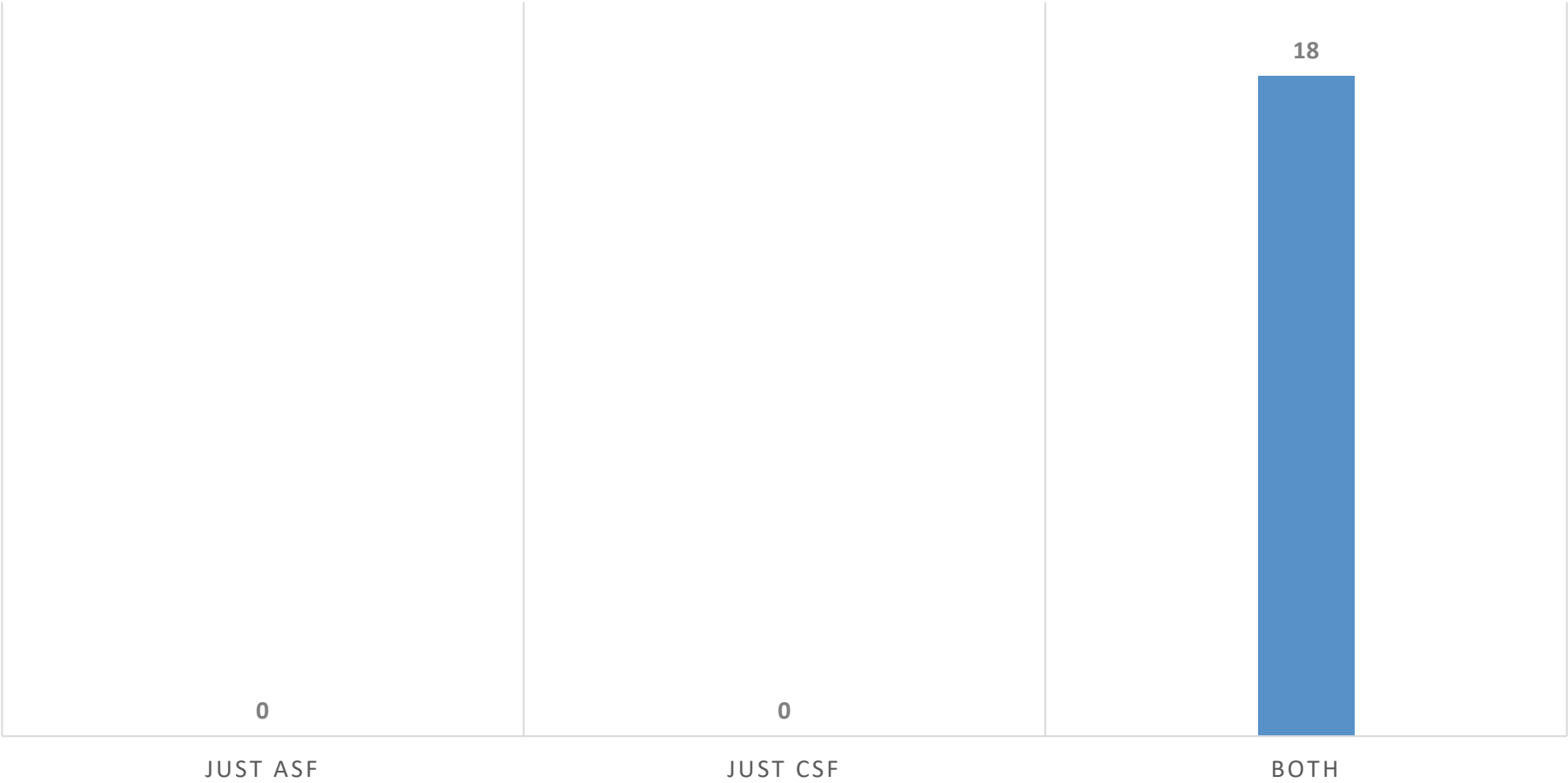
- **Annual or periodic meetings** are held with epidemiologists to update sanitary programs.
- Virtual and in-person courses on **exotic diseases, biosecurity, and disease notification procedures** are offered.

Surveillance for early detection: Key Differences Between Countries or Institutions

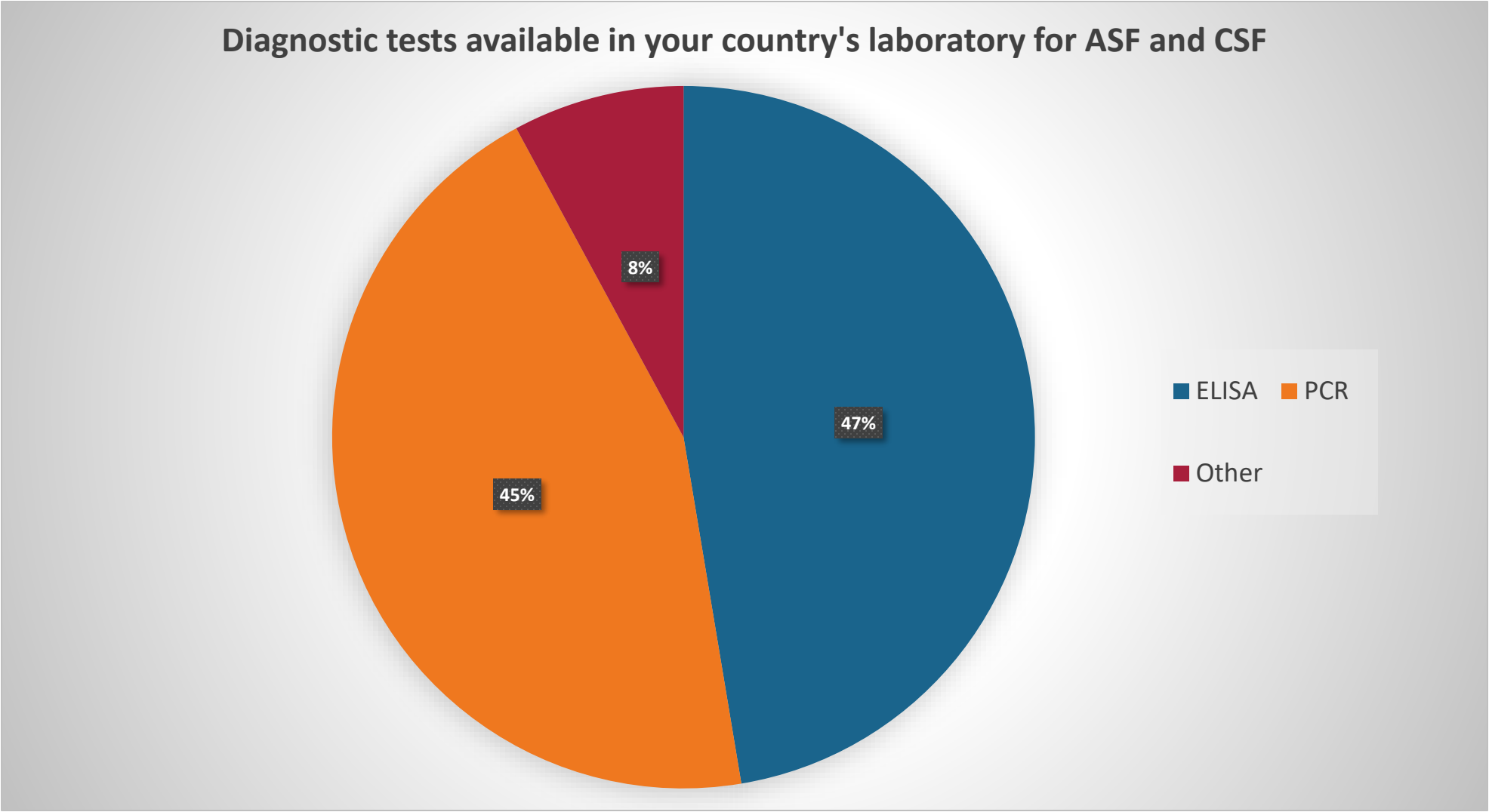
Aspect	Observed Differences
Level of Technical Training	Some countries report participation in structured programs such as the Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) at basic and intermediate levels, and epidemiology diploma programs.
Bilateral Collaborations	Paraguay stands out for its collaboration with Taiwan , including a specific training project on ASF diagnosis and prevention (2023–2024).
Frequency of Updates	In some cases, in-person updates are biennial or occasional , while virtual updates are conducted annually .
Thematic Focus	Some countries emphasize outbreak response and epidemiological investigation , while others focus more on academic and regulatory content .
Personnel Coverage	Some training programs target the entire veterinary service (public and private) , while others are directed at specific technical staff .

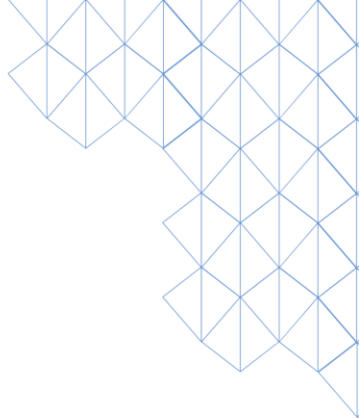
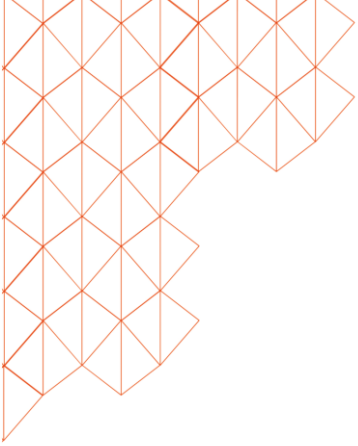
Pillar 5: Surveillance for Early Detection, Diagnostic Capabilities

ARE NATIONAL LABORATORIES TRAINED AND EQUIPPED TO DIAGNOSE ASF AND CSF?



Pillar 5: Surveillance for Early Detection, Diagnostic Capabilities





Main achievements and challenges of implementing the Regional Strategy for ASF

Prioritization of the main achievements in the implementation of the strategy

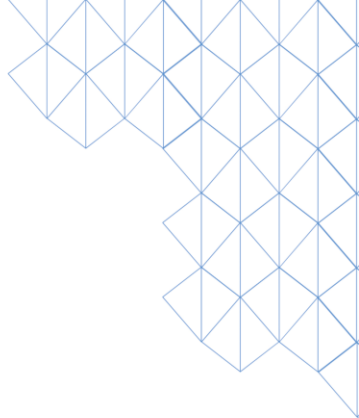
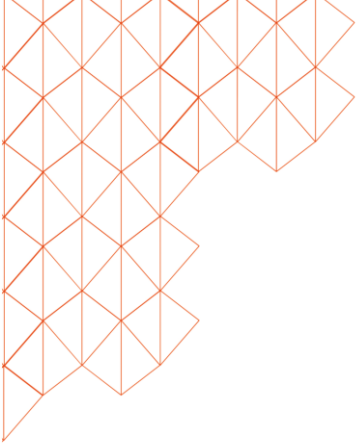


Prioritization of the main challenges or limitations



Prioritization of the recommendations you would make to strengthen implementation in the coming years

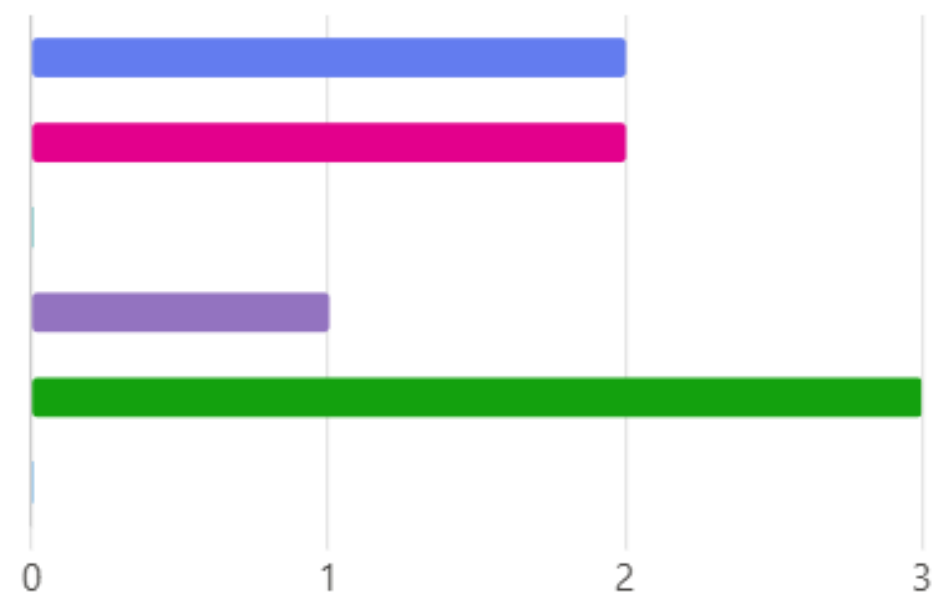




Capacities for addressing ASF and CSF

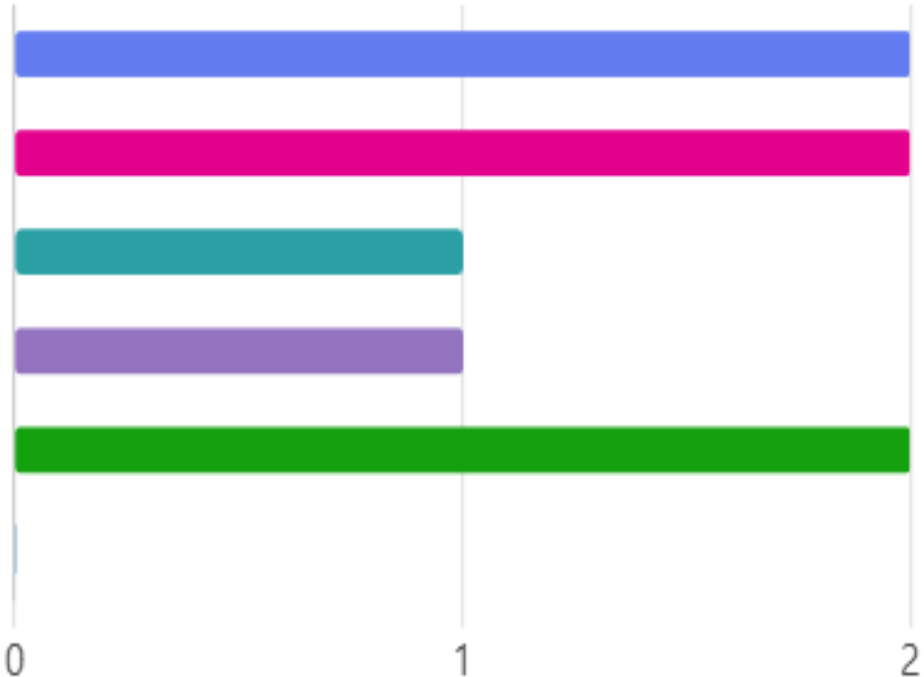
Strengthened elements in the epidemiological surveillance of ASF in your country in the last 5 years

● Active surveillance	2
● Passive surveillance	2
● Syndromic surveillance	0
● Risk-based surveillance	1
● Laboratory diagnosis	3
● Other	0



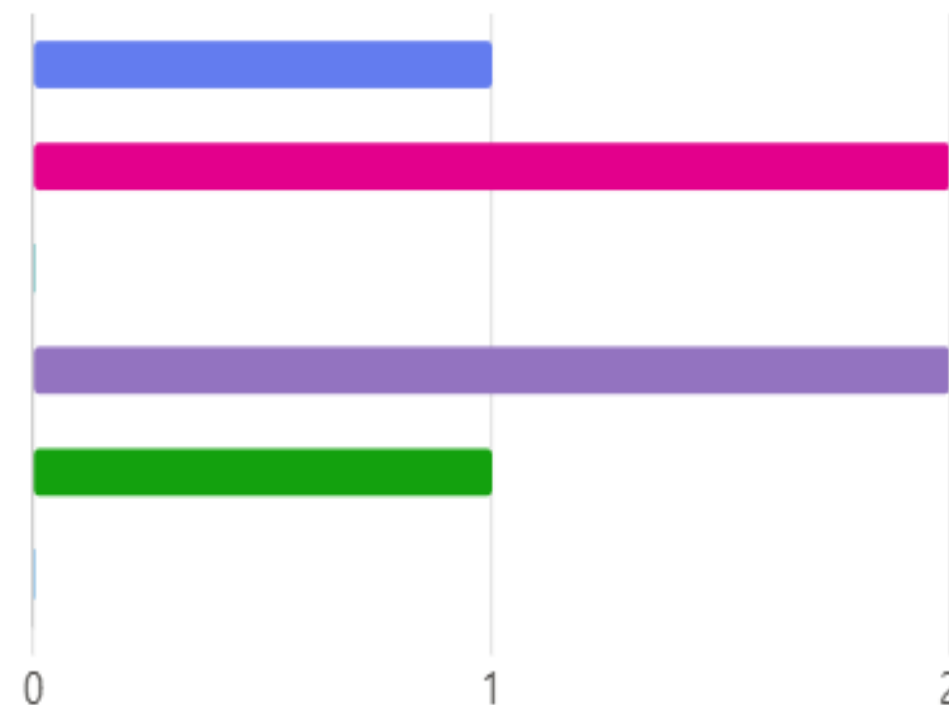
Elements to improve in the epidemiological surveillance of ASF in your country in the last 5 years

● Active surveillance	2
● Passive surveillance	2
● Syndromic surveillance	1
● Risk-based surveillance	1
● Laboratorial diagnostic	2
● Other	0



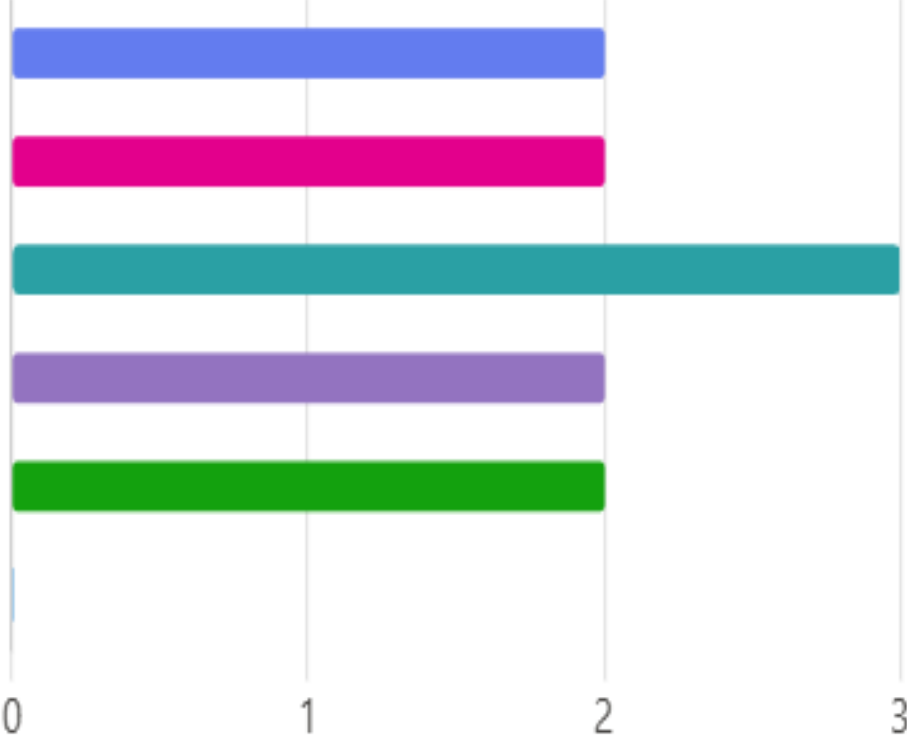
Strengthened elements in the prevention and control of ASF in your country in the last 5 years

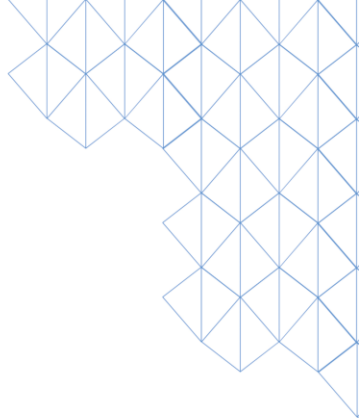
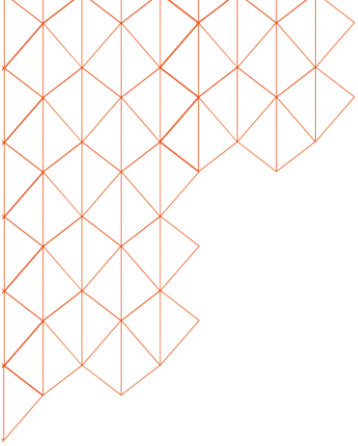
● Biosecurity	1
● Movements control	2
● Traceability	0
● Emergency response	2
● Risk communication	1
● Other	0



Elements to improve in the prevention and control of ASF in your country in the last 5 years

- Biosecurity 2
- Movement control 2
- Traceability 3
- Emergency response 2
- Risk communication 2
- Other 0

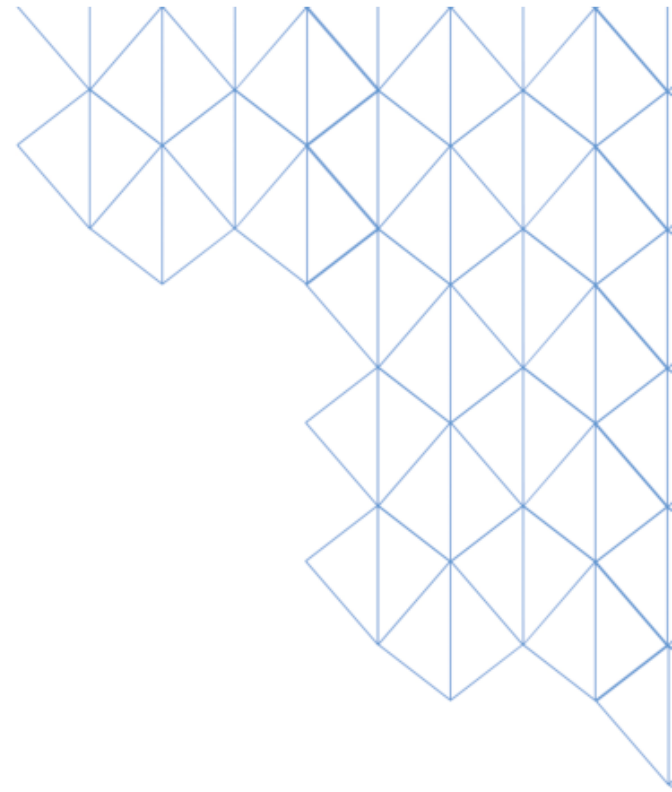
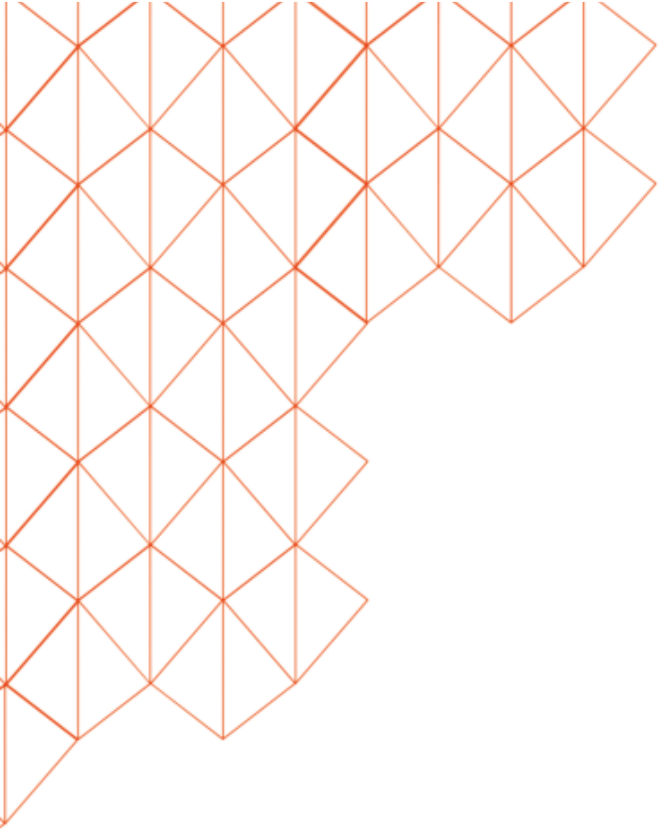




Update of the Regional Framework for the Prevention and Control of ASF

Prioritization of important elements in a Regional Strategy for the Prevention and Control of ASF





Thank you for your
attention!