



African swine fever (ASF) kills pigs. The spread of this disease across the world has devastated family-run pig farms, often the mainstay of people's livelihoods and a driver of upward mobility. Despite its complexity and challenging characteristics, the global control of the disease is possible. **Its success requires political commitment and collaborative efforts across different sectors.**

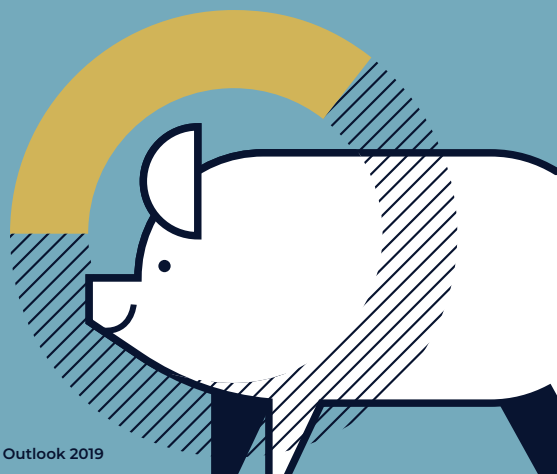
ASF: a socio-economic burden and a threat to food security

- Pork meat is a primary source of animal protein.
 - Pigs are an additional source of household income in many countries.
- The spread of ASF creates uncertainty in global markets and value chains, and it has collateral effects on other sectors.**
- Significant animal deaths due to ASF generate heavy economic losses, which drastically reduce opportunities to access healthcare, education and upward mobility.**

✓ **Maintaining a supply of affordable pork products is of paramount importance for food security and livelihoods.**

Pork meat

35.6% of global meat intake
as of 2018*



*FAO Food Outlook 2019

ASF spread: what are the main drivers?



Inappropriate biosecurity practices or disease prevention measures



Insufficient knowledge and experience on early detection of the disease



Poor diagnostic capacity in laboratories

✓ **Investing in strong and resilient animal health systems is critical to overcome these challenges and prevent the disease from spreading.**



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Providing global solutions to a growing threat

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The response to ASF must involve coordinated actions at different levels. That is why an initiative for the global control of ASF has been developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) under the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs).

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The GF-TADs initiative for the global control of ASF aims to:

1

Improve capability of countries to prevent, respond to and control ASF using OIE standards and science-based best practices.

2

Establish an effective coordination and cooperation framework.

3

Facilitate business continuity for national, regional, and international trade of pigs and their products.



✓ **The GF-TADs global initiative is a pivotal mechanism for coordinating the fight against ASF.**

Therefore, it contributes to the **Sustainable Development Goals 1 (no poverty)** and **2 (zero hunger)**, while preserving pig health and welfare.



Implementing concrete actions at country level:



Strengthen national Veterinary Services



Prioritise ASF prevention and control strategies



Promote collaboration between public and private sectors



Issue timely notifications of ASF outbreaks



Maintain a high level of biosecurity in the pig production sector



Implement OIE Standards for disease control and safe trade



Develop surveillance activities among domestic and wild pig populations



Raise awareness of the disease