



VIETNAM'S EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES IN MANAGEMENT OF ASF OUTBREAKS

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Outline

- I. Pig production
- II. Situation of African swine fever
- III. Prevention and control activities

I. PIG PRODUCTION

- **Pig population:**

Before ASF introduction (Dec 2018): > **31,4 million**

As of 20 April 2020: ~ **24,6 million**

- **Pork volume:**

3.82 million tons

Prevent at > 70% of daily Vietnamese meals

- **Breeding pigs:**

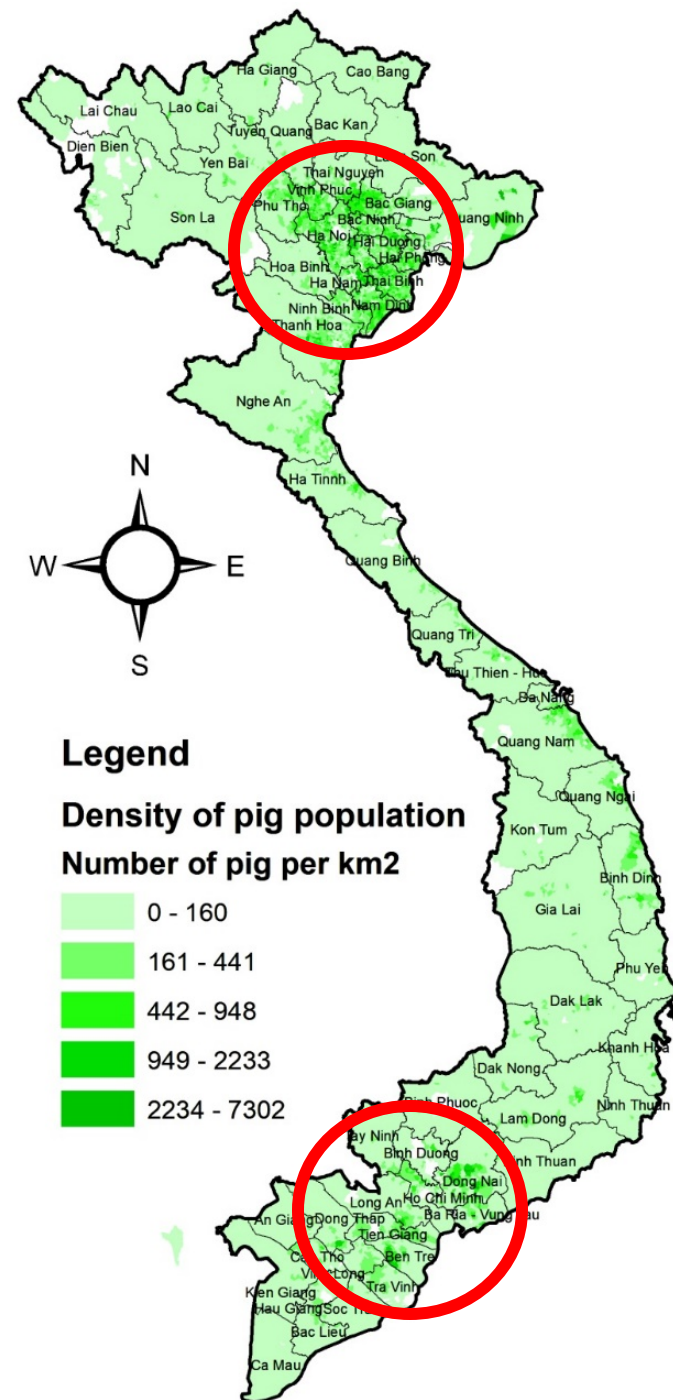
Before ASF (Dec 2018): 3.8 mil sows and 76,000 boars

As of 20 April 2020: ~ 2.68 mil sows and 64,000 boars

- **Small-scale pig production:**

2,5 million households

65% pig population.



II. SITUATION OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN VIETNAM

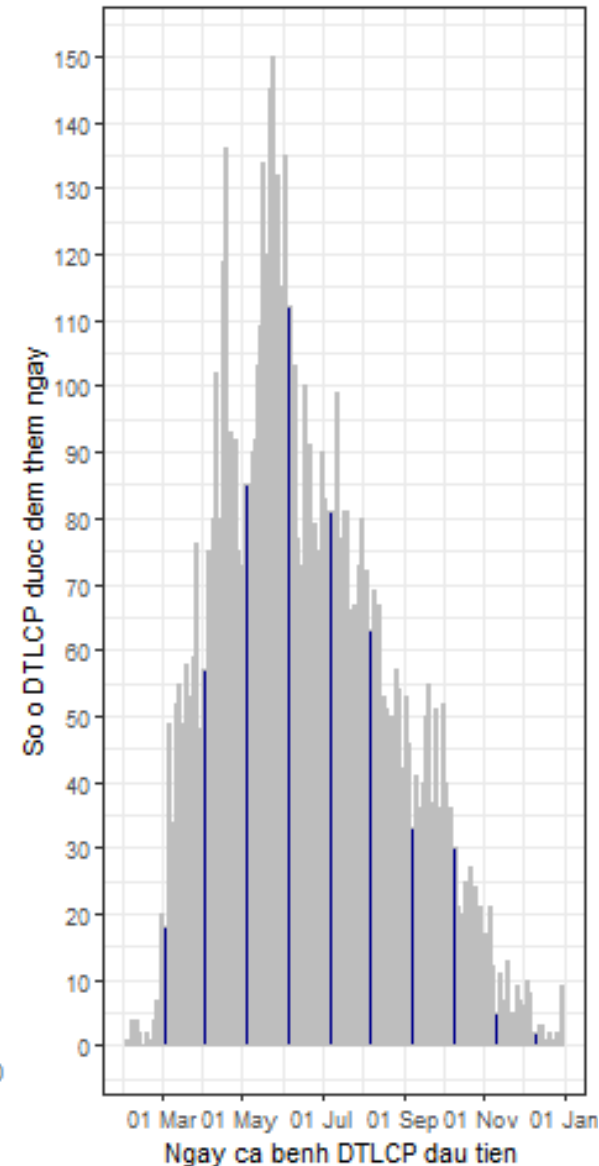
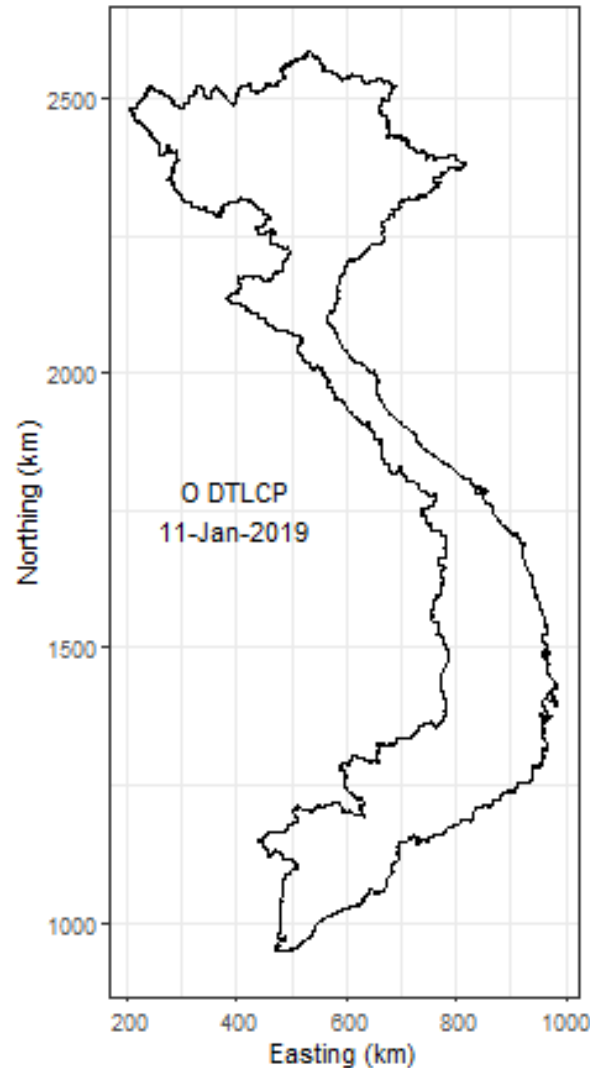
2.1. ASF Situation

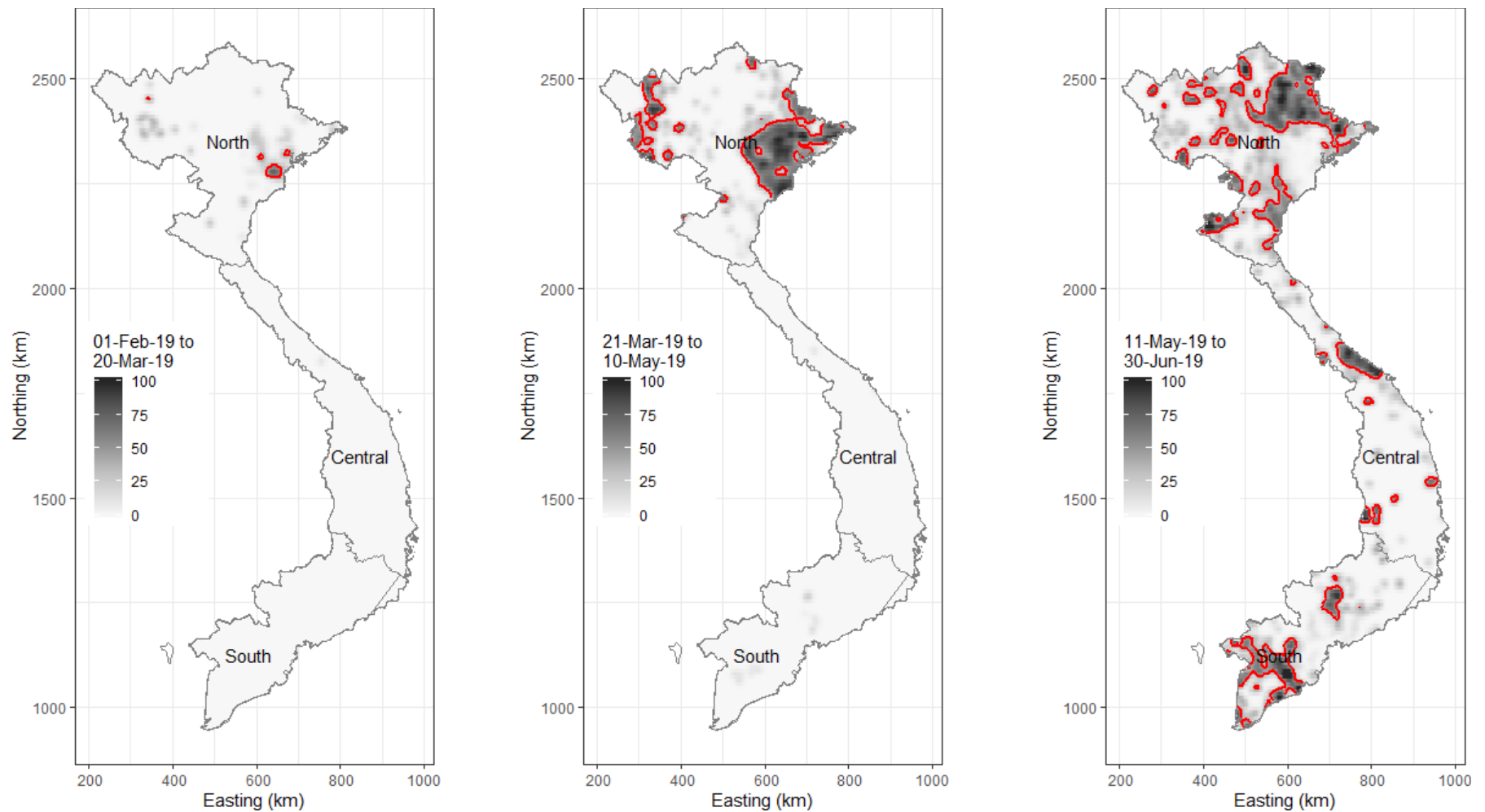
01 FEB 2019 – 31 DEC 2019:

- Cumulatively, 8,537 outbreaks of 667 districts of 63/63 provinces
- 5,99 mil pig culled

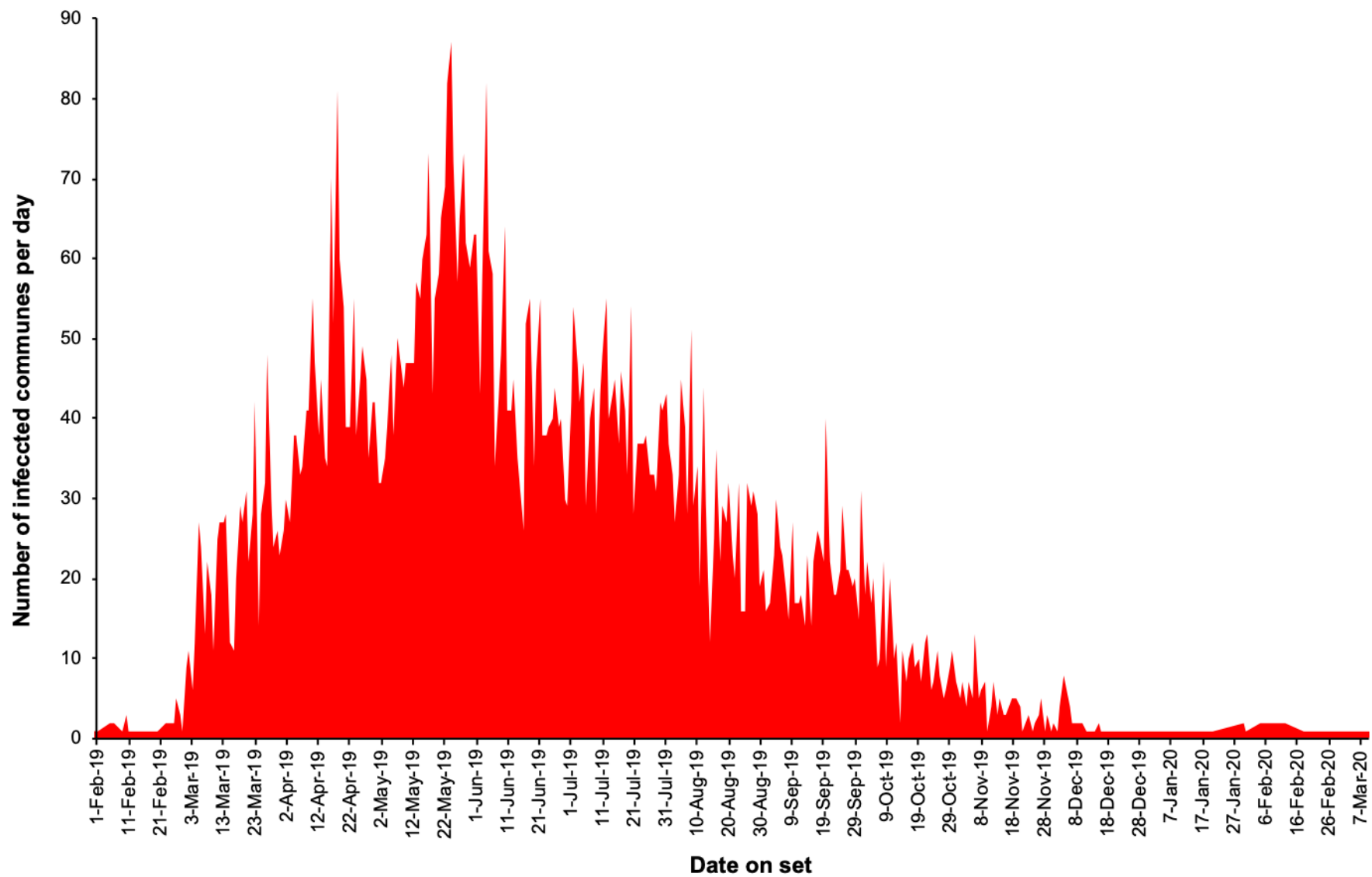
01 JAN 2019 – 20 APR 2019:

- > **99%** outbreaks (infected communes) were resolved;
- 44/63 provinces had resolved completely
- Currently 109 outbreaks of 19 provinces have not passed 30 days (the duration to declare outbreaks are resolved)





African swine fever in Vietnam, February to June 2019. Image plots showing the number of ASF-infected communes per square kilometer for: (a) 1 February to 20 March; (b) 21 March to 10 May; and (c) 11 May to 30 June. Contour lines on each plot show areas where there were more than 40 ASF-positive communes per 100 communes per square kilometer



Temporal distribution of ASF outbreaks in Vietnam from Feb 2019 to Mar 2020

2.2. Factors related to the introduction and wide spread of ASF in Vietnam

- Long borders with many thousand people and vehicles cross over the borders daily. Vietnam detected ASF virus in illegal pork products
- International travels to Vietnam with million people who could carry food with virus. ASFV can maintain well for long time in the environment and pork and death pigs
- At beginning, all outbreaks (100%) occurred at backyard pig farms so no or low biosecurity; only some outbreaks occurred in commercial farms
- None-zoonotic disease so that farmers could did panic selling, especially during Tet and festival events
- Transportation, swill feeding, people, etc.

III. PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACTIVITIES

3.1. CONTINGENCY PLAN AND PRACTICE (before introduction)





Leader of MARD and relevant ministries checked at border of Lang Son, Quang Ninh

3.2. After the first detection of ASF in Vietnam



Highly political committed as the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of MARD chaired a national video conference with all ministries and provinces to request for application of all necessary measures to control and stop spreading ASF in Vietnam

Top political commitment

Member of Party and Government of all level have been involved in controlling ASF since August 2018

DIRECTIVE

BY PARTY SECRETARIAT

**Regarding enhancement of leadership and direction for
effective prevention, containment and control of African Swine Fever (ASF)**

According to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the African swine fever (ASF) has occurred in more than 60 countries, leading to hundreds of millions of pigs culled and disposed and tens of billions of US dollars spent on the disease prevention and control. Currently, the disease is spreading rapidly with complicated developments in many countries around the world.

In Vietnam, from 02/2019 up to now, ASF has emerged in many provinces and cities, leading to forced disposal of over 1.5 million pigs. The Government and the Prime Minister have been concentrating on directing ministries, sectors and People's Committees of centrally-run provinces and cities to deploy measures on the ASF disease prevention and control in a drastic and synchronized manner. However, the disease tends to continue spreading rapidly to a large scale, severely jeopardizing the pig husbandry development, causing great economic losses, and having serious effects on the environment, pig farmers' life and the state management. Therefore, ASF's prevention, containment and control is of high urgency and importance.

The Party Secretariat requests Party's committees, organizations and authorities from the central to local levels to focus on leading, directing and mobilizing the combined strength of both political system and entire society to well implement some core tasks as follows:

1. Consider ASF's prevention, containment, and control as a central and urgent task with a focus on leading and directing authorities, the Fatherland Front, social unions and organizations, etc. at all levels to implement measures regarding ASF's prevention and control as guided by relevant authorities, ministries and sectors in a swift, drastic and synchronized manner; be determined to put the disease under control in a shortest period of time to ensure the continued socio-economic development sustainability and improvement of people's lives.

2. Lead and direct awareness-raising for each cadre, party member and people so that everybody can be made aware of the ASF's on-going dangers and serious harms to people's economic activities and lives. The entire Party, people and armed forces should be encouraged to actively participate in the disease's

LEADING BY PRIME MINISTER



Prime Minister visited and lead control activities at infected areas

LEADING BY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER



Deputy Prime Minister frequently chair the national video conferences with all provinces for discussion of prevention and control of ASF

MULTIPLE-MINISTERIAL LEADING

The Prime Minister established the National Steering Committee with participants are leaders of all relevant 22 ministries. Minister of MARD is Chairman

Frequently meetings and member of the national steering committee visit infected provinces to lead implementation of control activities



- Establishment of the National Task Forces and 7 Regional Task Forces. Leading and good-experienced staff are members of the tasks.



Weekly
organize the
ministerial
meeting to
update and
discuss
control
measures



National meetings to review the National Contingency Plan

3.3. SUMMARY OF CURRENT CONTROL MEASURES

1. Strongly and timely leading by the highest level of the Government and ministries

2. Early detection, culling, disinfection and compensation

- Any sick pigs or suspected pigs are sampled and tested for ASF. If positive, declared immediately infected communes to apply strict control measures
- For small farms and households: Culling all pigs of infected farms; neighbouring farms without any suspect pigs are not culled, but they are under closed monitoring until the outbreak is resolved.
- For big farms with many separated pig pens: Culled only all pigs of infected pigpen; pigs in other pigpens can be kept with close monitor or slaughtered for local consumption within infected areas.
- Disinfection is applied to entire the infected and surrounding areas
- Compensation according to Degree 02, Decision 793/QĐ-TTg

SUMMARY OF CURRENT CONTROL MEASURES

3. Movement control

- Strictly movement control of pig and pig products which need to be tested and negative with ASF.
- Banning movement of pigs and pig products from and into Vietnam

4. Biosecurity application and re-stock

- All big farms have to apply strict biosecurity measures and frequently cleaning and disinfection of all risk factors
- Re-stock only after the outbreaks are resolved for at least 30 days; and sentinel pigs (10% of capacity) are stocked for another 30 days; test for negative with ASF before fully re-stock

5. Risk communication and public awareness



No visitors or victors must comply with biosecurity practice



Put a lot of lime powder at the entrance



IMPROVED BIOSECURITY AT BACKYARD PRODUCTION



Set mosquito nets, prevent rodents, etc.,



Keep disinfectant, lime solution between barns



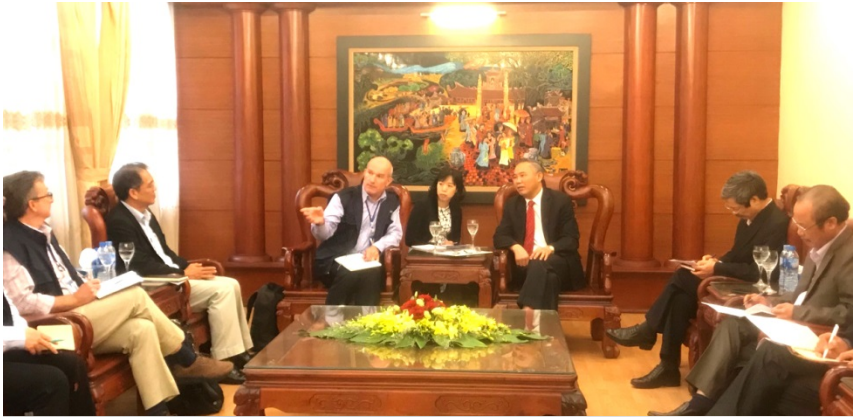
lime

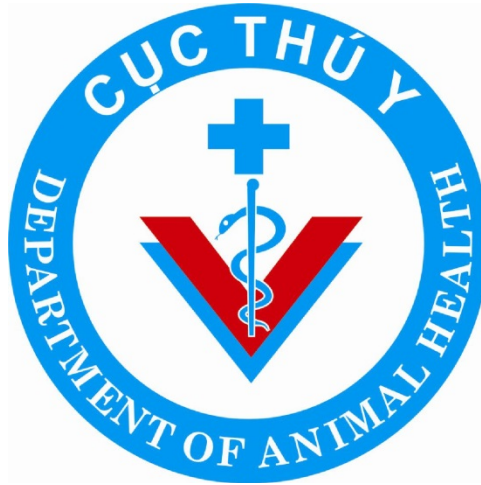


Swill feeding after well heat treatment at dedicated area

6. Information sharing and international collaboration

- Reported to OIE, FAO; work with FAO and OIE (EMC mission)
- Frequently communicate and work closely with FAO Vietnam for sharing information, outbreak investigation, etc....
- Collaborate with other countries (such as support from the U.S government, etc.)





THANK YOU VERY MUCH