

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality





African swine fever research:

do we need to know more ?

Christianne Bruschke

Chief Veterinary Officer Netherlands

Beijing 10.4.2019



Ministerie van Economische Zaken April 26, 2019

African swine fever control

Control of ASF based on

- Science: population molecular level
- Policy : cost benefit, society
- Implementation

Science

- Gain knowledge: fundamental applied science
- Basis for risk analysis and evidence-based decision making
- Level of evidence : basic science expert opinion / experience



Source: Czech republic







Knowledge on ASF control

- Extensive knowledge available
- Translate into adequate measures \rightarrow best practices
- Use experience and knowledge from other disease epidemics
- Behavior and attitude of all stakeholders awareness, education
- Control at different levels (farm, region, country)
- Tailormade measures





Knowledge gaps

Scientists

- Identification of knowledge gaps
- 'We need more research'

Policy makers

- A lot of knowledge already available
- Do we need more ?
 - Need to know
 - Nice to know



Increase science impact in ASF control

Identify science most relevant

- Multiple sciences contribute
- Different scientific facts are relevant to different decisions
- Differentiate: `need to know' and `nice to know'

Determine what we know already

- Determine what stakeholders know
- Connect to stakeholders knowledge, do not overestimate
- Offer new facts in extension to current knowledge



Points to increase impact

Evaluate adequacy of communication

• Communication has little value unless it reaches its audience, either directly or indirectly.

• Framing the message is an integral part of good communication





Framing Sociology:

Presenting the information in a way that it resonates in the audience

¥

Framing is an integral part of human communication







ASF research: do we need to know more ?

- Actions needed to control ASF in kept pigs are known
- Relative contribution of various control measures not known and difficult to adhere to for long term

More research is needed

- Vaccine development
- Contribution of different transmission routes
- Risks of reservoirs, commodities
- Wild boar/ pig interface
- Behavioral changes: Psychology/sociology etc



