

July 2026



ASFaVIP

African Swine Fever
attenuated live
Vaccines In Pigs

ASFaVIP Project - Newsletter n°3

Advancing Towards the Final Phase of ASFaVIP

As ASFaVIP enters its final year, the project is reaching a pivotal stage. Across the consortium, research activities are progressing at full pace, with multiple efficacy and safety studies currently underway. Significant efforts are being dedicated to generating and analysing data that will strengthen our understanding of African Swine Fever vaccine candidates and support their future regulatory evaluation.

Alongside these scientific advances, partners continue to collaborate closely on key project milestones, from regulatory discussions to dissemination activities and preparations for the project's Final Meeting.

In this edition, you will find the latest news and updates from across the consortium, highlighting recent meetings, ongoing work, and upcoming events.

SAVE THE DATE

- ASFaVIP Final Stakeholder Meeting -
ASF: An analysis of Current Situation of Vaccine Development, Licensing Procedures and Possible Eradication Approaches

Marriott Hotel, Frankfurt, Germany - December 3, 2026

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Objectives

African swine fever (ASF) is a serious and globally significant viral disease of domestic and Eurasian wild pigs for which there are currently no applicable vaccines. Although traditional control mechanisms are effective in conventional housing systems for domestic pigs, they quickly reach their limits in wildlife. Vaccination would therefore be of great importance. In Europe, this could be considered for wild boar in particular, but also for domestic pigs in endemic areas with ASFV circulation in between pig farms and in certain endangered pig species worldwide, and could therefore also contribute to the preservation of biodiversity. So far great successes have been achieved with oral vaccines used for for example in the fight against classical swine fever.

The aim of the final Stakeholder meeting is to present and discuss the scientific key results of the project, the regulatory approaches and difficulties to licence these vaccines within the EU and strategies in disease eradication by using vaccination.

Meeting Highlights

- ✓ Presentation of the key scientific outcomes of the Horizon Europe ASFaVIP project.
- ✓ Interactive panel discussions with leading international experts.
- ✓ Regulatory perspectives from European and international stakeholders.
- ✓ Practical discussions on vaccine licensing, emergency use and DIVA strategies.
- ✓ Future vaccination and eradication strategies for African Swine Fever.

Scientific Committee

Aruna Ambagala, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Canada
Jean-Christophe Audonnet, IABS-EU, France
Sandra Blome, FLI, Germany
Christian Gortazar, University Castilla-La Mancha, Spain
Edvīns Oļševskis, Veterinary Services, Latvia
Gregorio Torres, WOA, France
Francesco Reviriego-Gordeio, DG SANCO, Europe
Artur Summerfield, University Bern, Switzerland
Joris Vandeputte, IABS-EU, Belgium

Organizing Committee:

Carmen Jungbäck, IABS-EU, Germany
Madinina Cox, IABS-EU, France
Marlene Martins, IABS-EU, France

VENUE

Frankfurt Mariott Hotel

[Google Map Location](#)
[Website](#)



For more information, please visit the meeting website :

WEBSITE

For any other question, please contact us:

Support

European Journal of Clinical Research (2025) 70:18
https://doi.org/10.1007/s12242-024-10771-5

RESEARCH

Optimizing the baiting strategy for oral vaccine delivery to wild boar

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Received: 10 January 2024 / Revised: 19 January 2024 / Accepted: 23 January 2024 / Published online: 1 February 2024
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Abstract
Baits are a means of orally delivering vaccines, medications, or chemical control to wild boar and feral pigs (*Csus scrofa*). We tested three bait types: the pelletized feed-type based (BREC bait) (green and colored dye variants), a pelletized bait (green) bait with the same flavoring as the BREC bait (Flavor), and a plain pelletized bait (green) without flavoring (Plain). Baits were deployed in a closed baiting area with zero control baiting to assess bait type preference and study the effect of bait flavoring and coloring, pre-baiting, baiting device, and bait delivery on bait consumption and bait selectivity. Baits were deployed under heavy point-catch, trapping adult wild boar, in a piglet-selective studies. The main bait consumed was the wild boar (BREC 54%), Flavor 17%, Plain 14%, followed by atomized bait (green) (C-concept) (BREC 11%), Flavor 9%, Plain 17%. The most consumed bait was BREC (100%), followed by Flavor (100%), Plain (100%), followed by C-concept (100%). Pre-baiting increased bait consumption of all bait types (BREC 92%, Flavor 63%, Plain 40%). BREC baits were more consumed than deployed under heavy (100%) than under deployed to piglet baits (17%), while no difference between baiting devices was observed for Flavor and Plain baits. Bait preference color line bait consumption ratio of BREC for color line bait was 100% for green baits, while no other bait type preference. We suggest using plain BREC-type baits, deployed after pre-baiting using green and red dye-specific baiting devices.
Resumen Los cebos son un medio para administrar por vía oral fármacos, medicamentos o sustancias químicas a jabalíes y cerdos salvajes (*Csus scrofa*). Pruebas de tres tipos de cebos: el tipo de alimento basado en pellets (BREC) (variantes de color verde y colorado), un tipo de alimento basado en pellets (verde) con el mismo sabor que el BREC (Sabor) y un tipo de alimento basado en pellets (verde) sin sabor (Plano). Los cebos se desplegaron en un área cerrada de cebado con cero cebado de control para evaluar la preferencia por el tipo de cebos y el efecto del sabor y el color de los cebos, el precebo, el dispositivo de cebado y la entrega de los cebos en la selectividad. Los cebos se desplegaron en un área cerrada de cebado de jabalíes selectivos. Los cebos más consumidos fueron los jabalíes (BREC 54%), Flavor 17%, Plano 14%, seguido de los cebos atomizados (BREC 11%), Flavor 9%, Plano 17%. El tipo de cebos más consumido fue el BREC (100%), seguido de Flavor (100%), Plano 17%, seguido de los cebos atomizados (100%). El precebo aumentó el consumo de todos los tipos de cebos (BREC 92%, Flavor 63%, Plano 40%). Los cebos BREC se consumieron más que los desplegados en jabalíes (100%) que los desplegados en cerdos pequeños (17%), mientras que no se observó diferencia entre dispositivos de cebado para Flavor y Plano. No hubo preferencia por el color de los cebos para el BREC, pero sí hubo una preferencia por el color verde para el BREC. Se sugiere utilizar cebos de tipo BREC, desplegados después de precebo utilizando dispositivos específicos para cada especie de jabalí.

Keywords African swine fever · Bait deployment device · Feeding sites · Oral bait deployment · *Csus scrofa*

Introduction
Baits are a means of orally delivering vaccines, medications, or chemical control to wild boar and feral pigs (*Csus scrofa*) (Brow et al. 1986; Crawford et al. 2000; Broad et al. 2015). Although recent research is also aimed at trapping and abatement (Elías-Deigómez et al. 2010) and African swine fever (ASF; Barón et al. 2019) control. While ASF vaccine are not yet approved, research

at al. 2015). Vaccines are used for wild boar and feral pig control in regions and situations where they cause significant environmental and agricultural damage (Elías et al. 2014; Broad et al. 2017). The only disease currently targeted by oral baiting of pig and swineherds is classical swine fever (Brow et al. 2015), although recent research is also aimed at trapping and abatement (Elías-Deigómez et al. 2010) and African swine fever (ASF; Barón et al. 2019) control. While ASF vaccine are not yet approved, research

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Optimizing the baiting strategy for oral vaccine delivery to wild boar

[Read Article](#)

To learn more, follow our research and explore the available resources, go to the ASFaVIP project website.

ASFaVIP Website

Last ASFaVIP Reunions

2nd ASFaVIP Regulatory Meeting in Berlin, Germany

A group of seven people (four women and three men) standing together for a group photo. They are dressed in professional attire. In the bottom left corner, there is a logo for ASFaVIP (African Swine Fever Vaccine Initiative Project) and a date stamp: "June 23-24, 2026 | Berlin, Germany".

ASFaVIP partners gathered in Berlin to continue the development of the project's model licensing dossier. By bringing together scientific results and regulatory expertise, the workshop aimed to structure the evidence required for future ASF vaccine evaluation and support the translation of research into practical regulatory pathways.

Read more

1st ASFaVIP Regulatory Meeting in Berlin, Germany

A group of seven people (four women and three men) standing together for a group photo. They are dressed in professional attire. In the bottom left corner, there is a logo for ASFaVIP (African Swine Fever Vaccine Initiative Project) and a date stamp: "April 1, 2026 | Berlin, Germany".

In April 2026, ASFaVIP experts met in Berlin to discuss ASF vaccine licensing pathways. The meeting focused on regulatory requirements, key scientific and safety aspects, and next steps towards building a robust licensing dossier.

[Read more](#)



Regional Official Veterinarians Meeting in Riga, Latvia

On 11 February 2026, ASFaVIP was represented by Edvīns Olševskis at a regional official veterinarians meeting in Riga.

The discussions focused on ASF disease control efforts, the current epidemiological situation, and recent progress in vaccine development.

[Read more](#)

But Also Virtually

- On February 16
- On March 2
- On June 2



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ASFaVIP has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101136676. It was funded within work program topic HORIZON-CL6-2023-FARM2FORK-01-5.



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