



Food and Agriculture
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Meeting report of the (Virtual) Regional Consultation Workshop on ASF Preparedness and Response

9 -10 March 2021



TCP/RAS/3704 African Swine Fever Emergency Preparedness and Response in ASEAN

OSRO/RAS/903/USA Strengthening Field Capacities for ASF Detection
and Emergency Response

GCP/GLO/074/USA-BABY03 Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary
Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) – Reduce threats posed by ASF in South-east Asia

OSRO/RAS/001/ROK Strengthen capacity to control ASF and other high impact TADs in Asia
Regional Consultation Workshop on ASF Preparedness and Response

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List of abbreviations

ACDP	Australian Center for Disease Preparedness
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASF	African Swine Fever
AVSF	Agronomes et Veterinaires sans frontieres
BHA	Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance
CIRAD	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
ECTAD	Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Diseases
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO RAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
IEC	Information, education and communication
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
GAHP	Good animal husbandry practice
GF-TADS	Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
LGU	Local government unit
MAFRA	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
MORU	Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit
NCVD	National Center of Veterinary Diagnosis (Vietnam)
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
OIE RR	OIE Regional Representation
OIE SRR	OIE Subregional Representation
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PPP	Public private partnership
ROK	Republic of Korea
SEA	Southeast Asia
SGE	Standing Group of Experts
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Background of the workshop:

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious hemorrhagic disease, causing high morbidity and mortality in affected species of the *Suidae* family, including domestic pigs and wild boar. Currently, there is no effective vaccine to protect swine from this disease and in its more virulent form can kill 100% of affected pigs. The ASF virus is very hardy and can survive long periods in very cold and very hot weather, and even in dried or cured pork products or carcasses.

In August 2018, the first detection of ASF was reported from a pig farm in China. Three-quarters of the China is a major pig producing country and is home for more than half the global population of swine. After this first report in Asia, ASF has crossed to other countries and has been reported in Mongolia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, India and Malaysia.

A regional Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) (TCP/RAS/3704) African Swine Fever Emergency Preparedness and Response in ASEAN was developed and launched last April 2019 to assist countries in responding swiftly to ASF outbreaks. The assistance focused on strengthening capacities in field and laboratory surveillance and using the risk analysis process to allow for a more scientific and evidence based approach that could closely examine the risk pathways along the market chain of animal and animal products movement. These capacities will determine how to reorient or redirect the risk pathways that would result in controlling ASF.

Other assistance through the OSRO/RAS/903/USA Strengthening Field Capacities for ASF Detection and Emergency Response and through the GCP/GLO/074/USA-BABY03 Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) – Reduce threats posed by ASF in South-east Asia have been launched in September 2019 which complements and builds on the TCP assistance. Furthermore, another support via OSRO/RAS/001/ROK Strengthen capacity to control ASF and other high impact TADs in Asia has been launched in November 2020 which will further support countries reported outbreaks and immediate threats of ASF.

This regional consultation workshop brought together updates from various countries and partners involved on ASF control and assessed lessons that could be shared with other countries. The workshop was meant to formally complete the TCP but to continue the gains from this assistance through the other ASF related projects.

Summary

The regional workshop on ASF preparedness and response was held virtually from 9 – 10 March 2021. A total of 80 participants coming from 11 countries, 12 partner organizations and FAO attended the workshop. It involves the culmination of the TCP/RAS/3704, the progress update of the OSRO/RAS/903/USA and GCP/GLO/074/USA-BABY03, and the launch of OSRO/RAS/001/ROK: which rightly builds on the TCP initial activities.

The broad workshop objectives were:

1. to assess the respective ASF country situation and experiences in controlling/preventing ASF;
2. to be informed of regional activities implemented by FAO and other partners;
3. to identify specific interventions that would assist countries in the control of ASF; and
4. to determine actions in the long term that would strengthen technical capacities of countries.

The workshop was structured around presenting the respective country situations, identifying gaps and lessons learned of what worked well and what needs to be improved, in the control of ASF. Partners were also invited to present their work in specific countries.

A large portion of the second day was dedicated to countries identifying and discussing the gaps to ASF control and what possible interventions are needed to assist them. The partners present reviewed the collaborative framework on ASF control, and concluded that the framework is still relevant but some adjustments will be made based on recent developments and experiences shared by countries and partners.

The workshop concluded with the following steps as way forward: review of project work plans under an ASF programme approach, consultations with country counterparts on national work plans and adjustments on the collaborative framework given recent development and experiences shared by countries and partners.

1. Introduction

The workshop commenced with a welcome message from Dr. Kachen Wongsathapornchai, ECTAD Regional Manager for Asia, citing that the last face to face meeting was held 18 months ago and that the scenario has changed drastically with ASF spreading to several countries in the region. FAO continues to mobilize resources and this meeting formally closes the TCP assistance but welcomes the other ASF projects building on the TCP gains.

Dr. Christine Jost, Global Health Support Initiative (GHSI-III) Senior Livestock Technical Adviser with the United States Agency for International Development Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA), delivered a message citing the focus of strengthening capacities for risk based early detection and emergency response, supporting the Emergency Management Center missions in the region and strengthening multisector coordination developing and field testing guidelines and techniques for improving smallholder pig husbandry.

Mr. Won-Cheol Joo, Director of the General Division of International Cooperation from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) from the Republic of Korea (ROK) also gave a message of support in the control of ASF, citing the experience in the ROK where farmers played a key role in reporting the disease quickly for prompt action by the government. He espoused the principles of biosecurity and good husbandry practices. The Ministry is committed to share information through appropriate channels and assist the region through international cooperation to reduce the impact of ASF by launching the new ASF control project here at the workshop. The project will be in place until 2024. The project hopes to support countries to mitigate the potential risk of the introduction and spread as well as the impact of spread in the next four years.

The meeting then was formally opened with the briefing of the agenda and introduction of participants. The workshop programme appears Annex 1.

A total of 80 participants attended the workshop. The participants represent 11 countries and 12 partners. Countries represented are Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam. Partners present were representatives from OIE, ACDP, AVSF, BHA, CIRAD, City U, ILRI, MAFRA, MORU, NCVI Philvet and SAFOSO.

2. Summary of Regional activities

- a. **FAO RAP** presented the activities based on the collaborative framework for Asia and the Pacific and how the donors supporting ASF control are contributing to efforts of preventing the spread and mitigating the impacts of ASF in the region. The activities highlighted were the distribution of biweekly ASF updates based from monitoring occurrence of the disease in the region, understanding the drivers of ASF spread, policy support, capacity development, communications, development of guidelines on biosecurity, surveillance, culling and disposal and clean chain approach, development of the supply kit manuals and the costing analysis tool

FAO also presented its coordination efforts in engaging with partners and stakeholders.

- b. **OIE RR** based in Tokyo reported on their major role as the secretariat of the GFTADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific and that the main focus is on the Standing Group of Experts (SGE), a platform adapted from Europe for Asia and the Pacific. The SGE Asia-Pacific was launched in April 2019 and aims at building regional expertise, improve understanding of the disease and to have a coordinated approach for prevention and control of ASF in the region. Priority topics to be discussed are epidemiology, biosecurity, border control, risk communication, socio-economics, prevention and control strategies, laboratory including vaccine development, wild boar surveillance, outbreak investigation, zoning and compartmentalization.
- c. **OIE SRR** reported on their activities on ASF control where they shared that their activities focused on knowledge sharing, risk assessment, communications, capacity building and strengthening regional coordination. They have organized webinars covering various topics on detection, biosecurity, border control, risk communication and role of wild boars on ASF spread.

Other forms of support to countries were in the areas of capacity building such as outbreak investigation and response, laboratory diagnosis and strengthening coordination.

- d. **The Australian Center for Disease Preparedness (ACDP)** shared information on the implications of use of unauthorized ASF vaccines in the region and cautioned countries that there is currently no authorized ASF vaccines in the world. Unauthorized vaccines for ASF contain unstable or poorly attenuated strains of ASF, risk of disease in recipients and spread to non vaccinates.

Virus attenuation commenced in the 1960s in Spain and Portugal, led to persistence of diseases in the region for nearly 30 years. Chronic ASF is characterized by emaciation, coughing and abortion.

Priority actions against the use of illegal vaccines should focus on farmer education, surveillance, vaccine virus characterization such as determination of variety, virulence, persistence, spread, and contaminating viruses and presence of soft ticks in the region.

Countries were informed that they could share any information on the use of ASF vaccines with unproven effectiveness and safety or the occurrence of atypical ASF outbreaks. Samples for laboratory analysis can be sent to the OIE Reference Laboratory for ASF.

3. Summary of country reports

AS of February 2021, 14 countries in Asia Pacific reported ASF. To better expand on these, the countries presented their respective country presentations focused on disease situation, gaps, control measures, and lessons learned in terms of practices that worked and measures that can be further strengthened. A brief summary of country presentations is presented in **Table 1**. All country presentations were shared with all participants after the workshop.

Table 1. Brief summary of country presentations

Country	Disease Situation	Gaps	Control measures	Lessons learned
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commenced in March 2019 in five provinces (Rattanakiri, Tbong khmom, Kandal, Takeo, Svay Rieng) No outbreaks since August 2019 to date 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery declaration letter on ASF Disinfection Culling Control Surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early detection and response Involvement from local authority Surveillance Culling without compensation
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outbreaks reported from July to November 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASF is new to Lao PDR Mainly affected is backyard farm where low biosecurity is practiced Limited government funding No compensation policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District staff, village veterinary workers and checkpoint staff activated to do surveillance Animal and products allowed in free areas only Biosecurity measures at checkpoints Culling Disinfection Public awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up ASF National network Emergency disaster fund Diagnostic capacities in National Animal Health Movement control Public awareness
India	<p>Outbreak commenced January 2020; 2 states affected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely information and diagnosis Coordination with different ministries and stakeholders Awareness Movement control and isolation Disinfection protocols Compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaration of infected and surveillance zones Closure and disinfection Stamping out Forest area management Biosecurity and quarantine Personal hygiene and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely information and reporting Proper coordination with ministries Awareness of all stakeholders Movement control and isolation Disinfection protocols Laboratory system Wild and forest management Border trade vigilance Compensation Control operations during adverse climatic conditions

Country	Disease Situation	Gaps	Control measures	Lessons learned
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases were first detected in North Sumatera in 2019 • Disease has spread to 10 provinces 	Culling cannot be implemented because of no compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity • Advocacy among local leaders • Movement control • Surveillance • Disposal • Public awareness • Food waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity practices in small scale farming • Collaboration between pig farmers and government • Compartmentalization <p>Practices that can be improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer-government partnership • Animal product control
Malaysia	ASF index in Sabah		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning • Cordoning and quarantine • Depopulation • Cleaning and disinfection • Traffic control, inspections for movement of pigs & products – from affected districts • Sales of pork and pork products under strict regulation • Biosecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-agency coordination • Laboratory capabilities readily established <p>What can be improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of knowledge between federal and Sabah • Reporting of wild board deaths • Geographical and communication constraints • Pig population census
Myanmar	4 townships affected in 2019 5 townships in 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No biosecurity in smallholder farms • Home slaughter at village level • Pig movement control • Private sector involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Biosecurity • Emergency preparedness planning and simulation • Epidemiology investigation • Laboratory Diagnosis • Surveillance • Public Private Partnership (PPP) • Wild boar surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy at all levels • Surveillance in farms, markets, slaughterhouses • RRT at all levels • Laboratory capacity building • Biosecurity – ban swill feeding, Clean & Disinfection • Pig movement control • Good animal husbandry practice (GAHP) accreditation • ASF free farm certification

Country	Disease Situation	Gaps	Control measures	Lessons learned
Papua New Guinea	Confirmed case in March 2020; sporadic incursions in November-December 2020	Resource support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy in from all sectors Risk communications Engagement with international donors and technical partners restricted by COVID19 PCR diagnostic facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveillance conducted to determine spread Containment activities Disease area interventions Early warning systems and modified enforced culling Risk communications Rapid field tests Value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeliness in response Risk communication Need to improve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource support not adequate Limited road checkpoints PNG borders remain porous so risk pathways need to be identified
Philippines	Several areas in Luzon island have not reported cases for more than 90 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers and traders selling infected pigs Use of ASF tainted pork for processing Limited number of diagnostic facilities Swill feeding Local Government Unit (LGU) structure under different ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGU engagement Surveillance Biosecurity Awareness Recovery and population (involves surveillance, biosecurity, sentinel program, stakeholder education) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGU support through local ordinances and resource sharing Available RT-PCR and strategically located at LGUs Biosecurity Ban swill feeding
Thailand			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention policies and measures in place National agenda to approve budget for prevention ASF contingency and preparedness Clinical surveillance and risk assessment for ASF in pig farm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration of PPP Budget preparation for the measures Raise awareness from national to farmer
Timor Leste	Outbreak reported in September 2019 and reached peak in December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of piglets Budget constraints COVID 19 Test kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness Regular surveillance Restocking plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness direct to farmers

Country	Disease Situation	Gaps	Control measures	Lessons learned
	2019; to date no reported mass deaths of pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pig movement • wild pig survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe source and Safe destination Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary technician trained on how to collect data on regular basis • Veterinary technician equipped with IEC material on ASF <p>To improve: implementation of biosecurity measures at farm level</p>
Vietnam	first detection in 2019; as of February 2021, 238 outbreaks reported in 29 provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASF virus behavior • No effective vaccine • Biosecurity in smallholder farms • No movement of pigs and product inspection unless to be moved to other provinces • Restructuring system in Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong and timely leadership at highest level of government and ministries • Early detection, culling, disinfection and compensation • Movement control • Biosecurity application and restock • Risk communication and public awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership from central to local • Policies for disease control: stamping out, compensation, restocking • Early detection and response through clinical sign detection • Good capacity of diagnostic laboratory system and reporting system • PPP • International cooperation

4. Summary of partners' reports

Partners presented their activities on ASF in the region. Countries were made aware of the presence of partners in their respective countries doing different kinds of work that may be helpful in implementing ASF interventions.

The following are the brief work areas of partners, presented as posters.

- a. ACDP: Preventing the spread and mitigating the impacts of ASF in Asia and the Pacific at the ACDP
- b. AVSF work
 - Pillar 1 Better understanding of ASF: research gaps and priorities, operational research
 - Pillar 2 Risk based approach for ASF prevention and control: risk assessment, surveillance, risk mitigations
 - Pillar 3 Policy and enabling environment: human and financial resources to respond to ASF; legislation and regulatory frameworks
 - Pillar 4 Enhanced risk communication policy advocacy: communication and advocacy strategies, enhanced veterinary services and policy advocacy
 - Cross cutting issues: capacity building, collaboration and coordination
- c. CIRAD work:
 - Provide a local and coordinated response to the ASF crisis and the strengthening of biosecurity measures
 - Action research and innovation projects to support agro-ecological transitions in SEA and Africa
 - GREASE Network
- d. City University of Hongkong
 - Strengthening of ASF response capacity at the same level in SEA countries
 - Development of guidelines for ASF compartmentalization
 - ASF cross border entry risk assessment in SEA plus China, Timor Leste and PNG
 - Development of ASF module for Epidemix Disease Modelling Application
- e. ILRI: work on a simulation model for ASF in domestic pigs and evaluation of movement control strategies in Vietnam
- f. MORU: Investigating the impacts of ASF on Southern Lao Smallholders

5. Gaps and needs mapping - break out group session

The meeting participants were grouped according to countries and two partners' groups. Country groups were tasked to discuss their respective gaps in the control of ASF and what interventions are required at the national and regional level. Partners' groups were requested to review the collaborative framework on ASF control and suggest changes as needed. They were also requested to list the nature of their activity support in the region (whether research, prevention, control, diagnosis, economics, etc.).

- a. The summary of outputs from countries is presented in **Table 2**.

- In total, 10 countries were participating the group session, including: Cambodia (KH), Indonesia (ID), Lao PDR (LA), Myanmar (MM), Malaysia (MY), Nepal (NP), Philippines (PH), Papua New Guinea (PG), Timor-Leste (TL) and Viet Nam (VN).
- The gaps raised by more than one country are included in the matrix, and ranked by the number of countries flagging the issue.
- All outputs from each country are recognized. All individual country outputs were shared with the participants after the workshop.

Table 2. Summary of gaps and support needed from ten participating countries

Gaps identified		Support needed	
1.	<p>Biosecurity (8 countries) ID/KH/LA/MM/PH/PG/TL/VN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smallholder farms - Borders/checkpoints - Commercial farms - Disinfection schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development/review of biosecurity protocol • Roll-out trainings to smallholders • Public awareness campaigns • Demonstration on biosecurity on smallholder setting • Update evaluation of disinfection schemes 	
2.	<p>Public awareness (8 countries) ID/LA/MM/MY/NP/PG/TL/VN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target to farmers - Language barrier - Adapt to local context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEC materials that can be adjusted for local use • Communication campaign on disease control policy 	
3.	<p>Understanding disease situation and production system (6 countries) ID/MM/MY/NP/TL/VN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveillance - Value chain and production system - Pig movements analysis - Risk assessment for cross-border movements - Field assessment of ASFV persistence in various environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support on design and refine surveillance/survey/study • Share existing methods/SOP/guidelines • Field assessment of ASFV persistence in various environment 	
4.	<p>Stakeholders engagement (6 countries) ID/LA/MM/PG/PH/TL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all sectors of society (national, subnational and communities) - private sector - policy makers and local leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a more comprehensive advocacy approach • Form mechanism • Capacity building for advocacy team • Awareness and advocacy materials 	
5.	<p>Limited resources (5 countries) ID/KH/LA/MM/MY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy materials (analytic report, best practice and lesson learned from other country, cost and benefit analysis report) 	
6.	<p>Diagnosis and early detection (4 countries) ID/PG/PH/TL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources and funding • Training 	

Gaps identified	Support needed
- Facilities	
7. Legislation/Gov management (4 countries) PH/TL/MM/VN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of legislations • Scientific evidence • Communication campaign on disease control policy
8. Wild boar (3 countries) ID/MM/MY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand disease situation - Appropriate methods on culling - Methods on sampling and diagnosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide / SOP on appropriate depopulation methods • Sharing on methods between countries in the region
9. Capacity building for local AH staff (3 countries) ID/KH/TL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More tailor training • To local level • Include wildlife personnel
10. Preparedness and contingency documents and to be updated (2 countries) MM/NP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support on development and review
11. Laboratory capacity (2 countries) MM/NP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check points and high risk areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Portable PCR

b. The partners' groups find the collaborative framework still relevant but could be modified to reflect the country experiences and developments on ASF control. Highlights of their outputs are as follows:

- The collaborative framework must be linked with the global framework on ASF control
- In the objective where efforts refer to Asia and the Pacific, the Pacific should have specific focus since capacity in terms of laboratory and field activities needs further strengthening.
- On the Pillar 1, there should be also better understanding of the swine sector.
- On Pillar 2 on enhanced risk base approach, the approach should also emphasize and effective and enhanced risk based approach.
- Pillar 3 on policy and enabling environment: should also include disease reporting as an obligation of countries.
- Pillar 4 on risk communication: all communication strategy should be included and not only risk.
- Additional Pillar on business continuity and recovery could be added to include issues on compartmentalization, vaccines, recovery and business transitioning.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

- ASF is still widely present in the region and causing impacts on food security due to decrease in swine population brought about culling of affected and exposed pigs to ASF. In some countries, short pork supply is causing increase in prices.
- To date there is no ASF vaccine. Unauthorized ASF vaccine use might cause chronic form, which might lead to shifting surveillance strategy including active surveillance, differential diagnosis and serology monitoring.
- The key to ASF control is the implementation of early detection and response and biosecurity measures.
- The meeting acknowledged the challenge of putting biosecurity measures in smallholder farms where production systems are very different when compared to a commercial setting.
- The meeting recognized the various gaps on ASF prevention and control that countries commonly experienced; biosecurity, public awareness, stakeholder engagement, limited resources, understanding of disease situation and production system, and behavior change on animal husbandry practices.
- The meeting noted the control measures that countries put in place and the lessons learned from applying these control measures.
- Countries were made aware of the presence of partners in their respective countries doing different kinds of work that may be helpful in implementing ASF interventions.
- Countries identified interventions needed at the country and regional level.

6.2 Recommendations

- Countries experiences on applying control measures and lessons learned need to be shared and documented as specific to Asia region.
- When new variants of ASF is suspected, members are advised to send samples to the OIE ASF Reference Laboratory (ACDP). FAO and OIE can provide logistic support for sending samples, if requested.
- The identification of interventions needed at the country and regional levels shall require that project work plans be reviewed and matched to which project to avoid overlaps and allow for the efficient use of resources.
- Country work plans which may fund through different projects shall be reviewed by conducting consultations with country counterparts.
- While the collaborative framework remains valid, some adjustments will be made based on recent developments and experiences shared by countries and partners.
- A workshop report as a reference will be drafted by FAO and shared to members which can be helpful for countries in briefing/updating their supervisors on the collaborative framework on ASF control.

Annex 1. Workshop Programme

Time	Activity	Presenter/Moderator
Day 1, 9 March 2021 (time; ICT, GMT+7)		
13:00-13:30 30 mins	Welcome Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FAO RAP ▪ Representatives from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USAID-BHA DTRA MAFRA-ROK Photo session	MC: Yooni Oh Kachen Wongsathapornchai Christine Jost Apology Won-Cheol Joo
13:30-13:45 15 mins	Introduction of participants	Moderator: Hao Tang
13:45-14:05 20 mins	Regional activities based from the framework	Yooni Oh
14:05-14:30 25 mins	GFTADs update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OIE (RRAP and SRRSEA) ▪ follow-ups from 5th SGE-ASF for Asia: implication of using unauthorized ASF vaccine in the region 	Caitlin Holley, Yu Qui ACDP; Trevor Drew/David Williams
14:30-16:00 90 mins	Country and partners activities reports	Moderator: Hao Tang
16:00-16:05	Short wrap up for Day	
	End of Day 1	
Day 2, 10 March 2021		
13:00-13:15 15 mins	Summary of Day 1	Yooni Oh
13:15-13:55 40 mins	Strategic interventions needed at country and regional levels using the collaborative framework as guide Break out groups by each country (2-pager slide given ahead) and partners to discuss regional collaborative framework	Moderator: Carolyn Benigno
13:55-14:00 5 mins	Break	Share each group PPT to organizer
14:00-15:50 110 mins	Presentations and plenary discussion	Each group given three minutes each to report
15:50-16:05 15 mins	Ice-breaker session while organizer wrap up the conclusions and recommendations	Philvet
16:05-16:30 25 mins	Conclusions and recommendations	Yooni Oh
16:30-16:40 10 mins	Closing remarks	Kachen Wongsathapornchai