



World Organisation
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Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy

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ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy

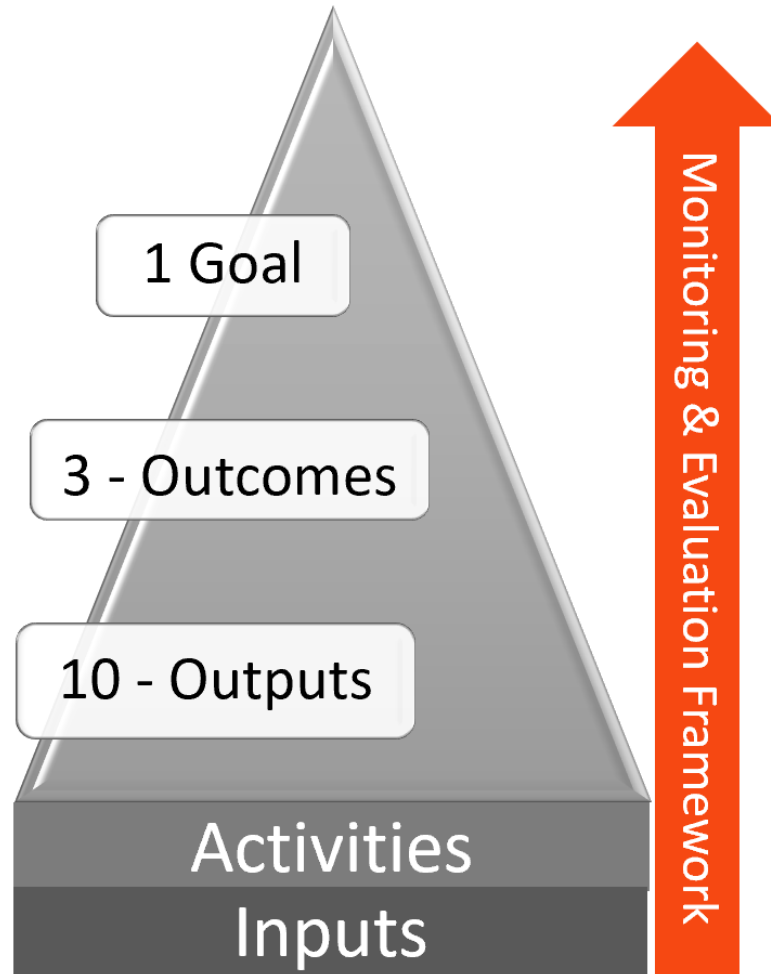
Goal:

To achieve regional control of ASF that will result in a reduction of the adverse impact of ASF on the pig sector and wild suid populations in Southeast Asia.

The achievement of the goal will be indicated by:

- Reduction in the number of countries and territories affected by ASF
- Reduction in the number of ASF outbreaks within affected countries and territories (segregated by domestic pigs and wild pigs)
- Increased number of AMS that implement zoning and compartmentalisation, and

Theory of change



Theory of Change - ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy

Goal

To achieve regional control of ASF that will result in a reduction of the adverse impact of ASF on the pig sector and wild suid populations in Southeast Asia

- Reduction in the number of countries and territories affected by ASF*
- Reduction of the number of ASF outbreaks within affected countries and territories*
- Increased number of AMS that implement zoning and compartmentalisation*
- Increased number of multisectoral collaboration for ASF prevention and control*

* The goal is achieved by meeting the four defined criteria.

Problem statement

ASF is threat to food security with negative socio-economic impact. The ASF also cause adverse impact on wild suid populations in Southeast Asia.

Objectives

Objective 1

Strengthen regional coordination and cooperation framework for ASF and other TADs control

Objective 2

Improve capability of ASEAN Member States to control ASF and other TADs

Objective 3

Ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of ASF prevention and control

Outputs

1.1 Set up ASEAN ASF Governance structure

1.2 Harmonize Regional Coordination Mechanism in line with GF-TADs and other relevant frameworks

1.3 Establish mechanisms to facilitate immediate notification, reporting and dissemination of disease information

2.1 Systematic evaluation of the capability of Veterinary Services, in particular to control ASF

2.2 Provision of technical guidelines and resources for ASF prevention and control including facilitation of safer trade.

2.3 Capacity building programmes to prevent and control spread of ASF and priority TADs.

2.4 Strengthen legislation and policy on prevention and control of ASF and other TADs

3.1 Strengthen engagement and coordination with relevant stakeholders, including private sector

3.2 Apply Multisectoral and Multidisciplinary partnerships to control ASF and other priority TADs

3.3 Promote a sustainable funding mechanism for ASF prevention and control

Outcomes

Outcome 1

Regional coordination and cooperation for more effective prevention and control of ASF is improved

Outcome 2

The ASEAN region has enhanced capacity for early detection and rapid response to PPR incursions and other priority small ruminant diseases.

Outcome 3

The animal health workforce in the ASEAN region has enhanced capabilities for risk assessment, surveillance, PPR detection and emergency response

ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy

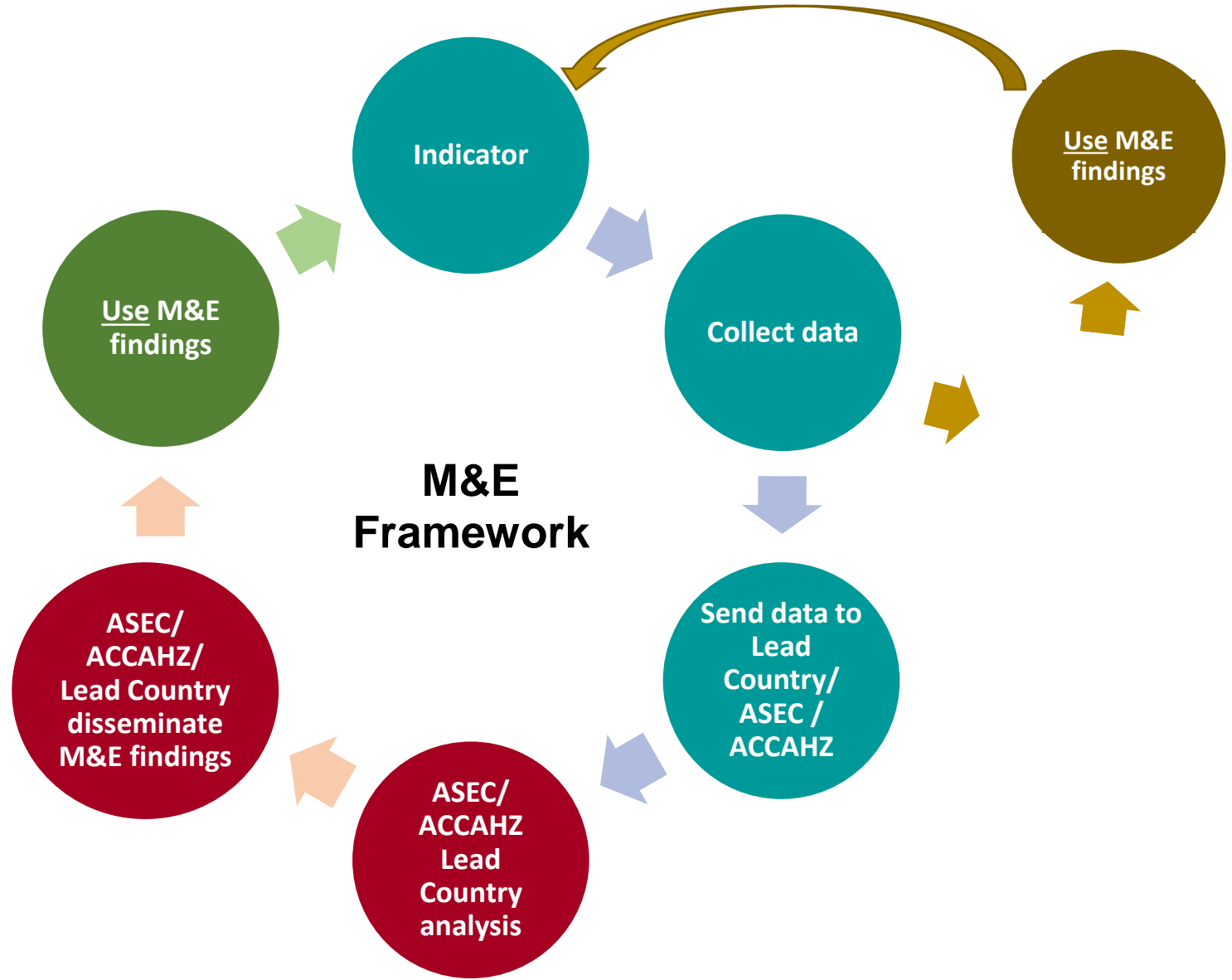
What is M&E framework?

ASEAN ASF Prevention & Control Strategy	Indicators	Baseline 2023	Targets 2028	Measuring indicators
Goal	What we will measure to show how much progress we are making	Level of each indicator in 2023	What we aim to achieve by 2028 for each indicator	Methods to collect + analyse data <i>- when, how often, who is involved</i>
Outcomes				
Outputs				
Activities				

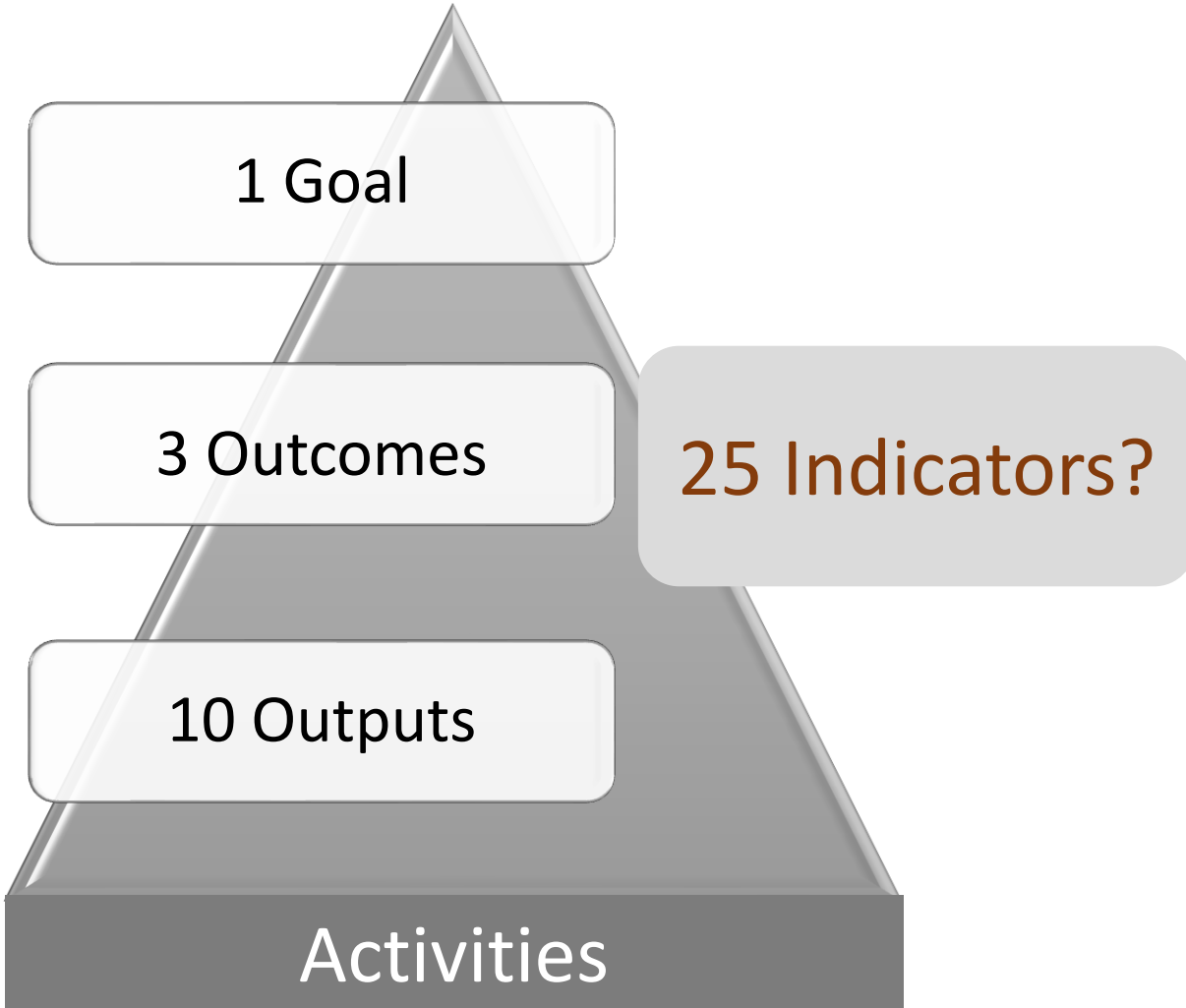
ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Plan at the regional and country level

ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy

Monitoring & Evaluation Framework



ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy



Monitoring &
Evaluation
Framework

ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy

GOAL

To achieve regional control of ASF that will result in a reduction of the adverse impact of ASF on the pig sector and wild suid populations in Southeast Asia



OUTCOMES

1. Regional coordination and cooperation for more effective prevention and control of ASF is improved

2. Capability of countries to prevent and control ASF is enhanced.

3. Multisectoral and multi-disciplinary partnership to ensure sustainable ASF prevention and control is enhanced



OUTPUTS

1.1. Set up ASEAN ASF Governance structure

1.2. Harmonize Regional Coordination Mechanism in line with GF-TADs and other relevant frameworks

1.3. Establish mechanisms to facilitate immediate notification, reporting and dissemination of disease information

2.1. Systematic evaluation of the capability of Veterinary Services, in particular to control ASF.

2.2. Provision of technical guidelines and resources for ASF prevention and control including facilitation of safer trade

2.3. Capacity building programmes to prevent and control spread of ASF and priority TADs

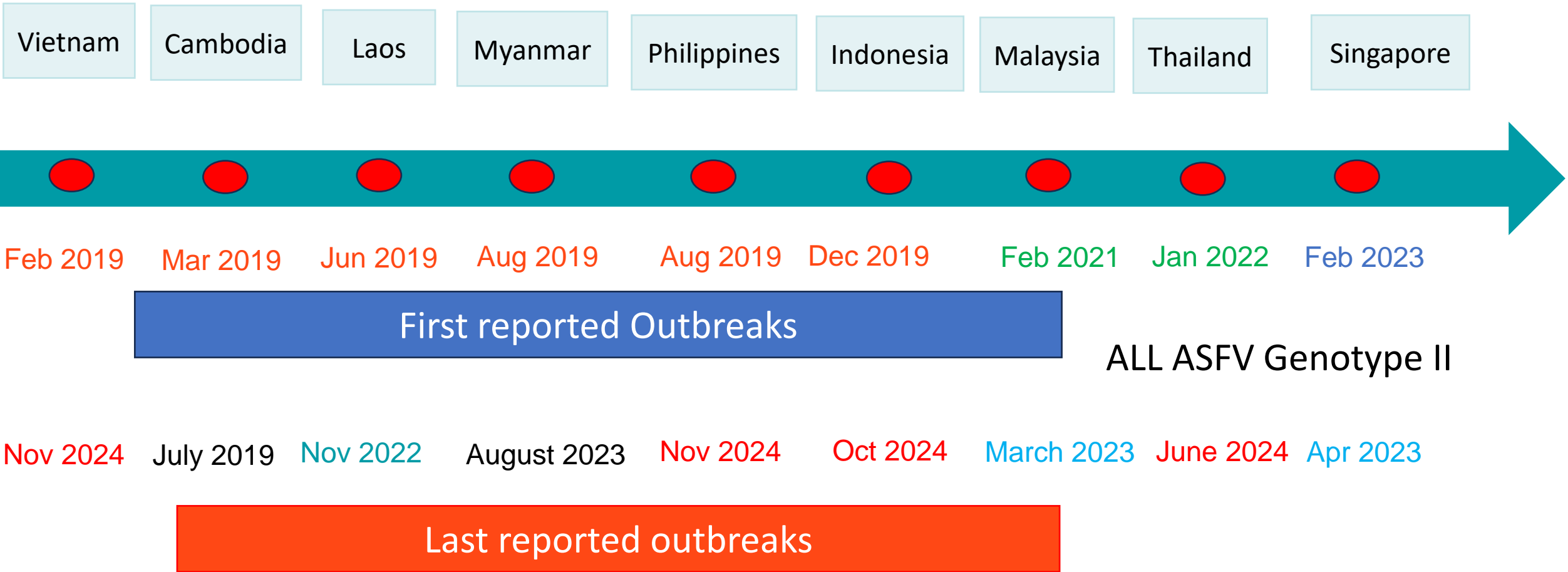
2.4. Strengthen legislation and policy on prevention and control of ASF and other TADs

3.1. Strengthen engagement and coordination with relevant stakeholders, including private sector

3.2. Apply Multisectoral and Multidisciplinary partnerships to control ASF (and other priority TADs)

3.3. Promote a sustainable funding mechanism for ASF prevention and control

ASF Outbreaks in ASEAN Member States



First reported Outbreaks

ALL ASFV Genotype II

Last reported outbreaks

ASF in wild pigs in 2023 – Indonesia, Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Vietnam

Panel discussions

- Moderator: Dr Karm Rinzin, WOAHSRRSEA
- Panellists:
 - Dr Nguyen Van Diep, Head of Epidemiology Section, DAH, Vietnam (ASEAN ASF Co-Lead Country);
 - Dr Sarah Dadang, National ASF Coordinator, Department of Veterinary Services, Vietnam
 - Dr David Williams, WOAHSF Expert, Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness
 - Dr. Sarah Jayme, Animal Health Specialist, FAO-RAP

Panel discussions

- Discussion on
 - Rolling out of AAPCS at the regional and country level
 - Discussion on the steps to monitor the progress of the implementation of AAPCS using M&E tools
 - Key priority actions
 - Identification/ Mapping of resources for implementation of AAPCS

Panel discussions – Questions for the Panellists

- **ASEAN Lead country for ASF Vietnam**

- How can Vietnam as ASEAN lead country for ASF and as ASEAN ASLF reference Laboratory can contribute to the implementation of the ASEAN ASF prevention and Control Strategy?
- What challenges do you foresee in the implementation of this strategy?

- **Malaysia:**

- How can Malaysia contribute to the implementation of ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy at the country level?
- How can we improve the M&E for this strategy?

- **FAO**

- How can FAO as important development partners can contribute to the implementation of ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy at the regional and country level?
- How can we improve the M&E for this strategy?

- **ACDP:**

- How can ACDP contribute to the implementation of ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy at the regional and country level?
- What challenges do you foresee in the implementation of this strategy?

Thank You



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