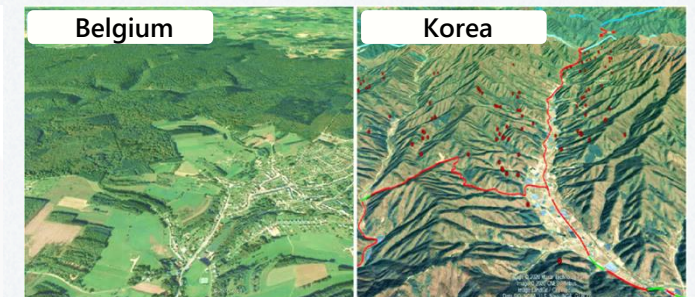
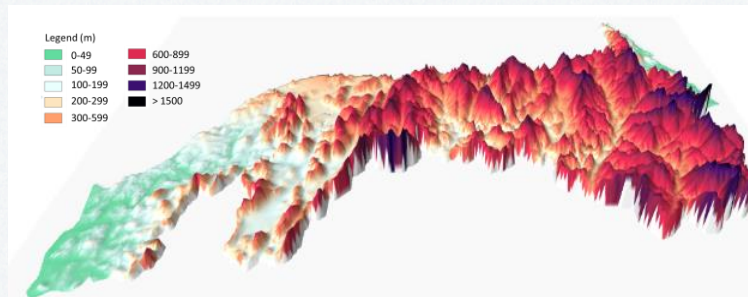
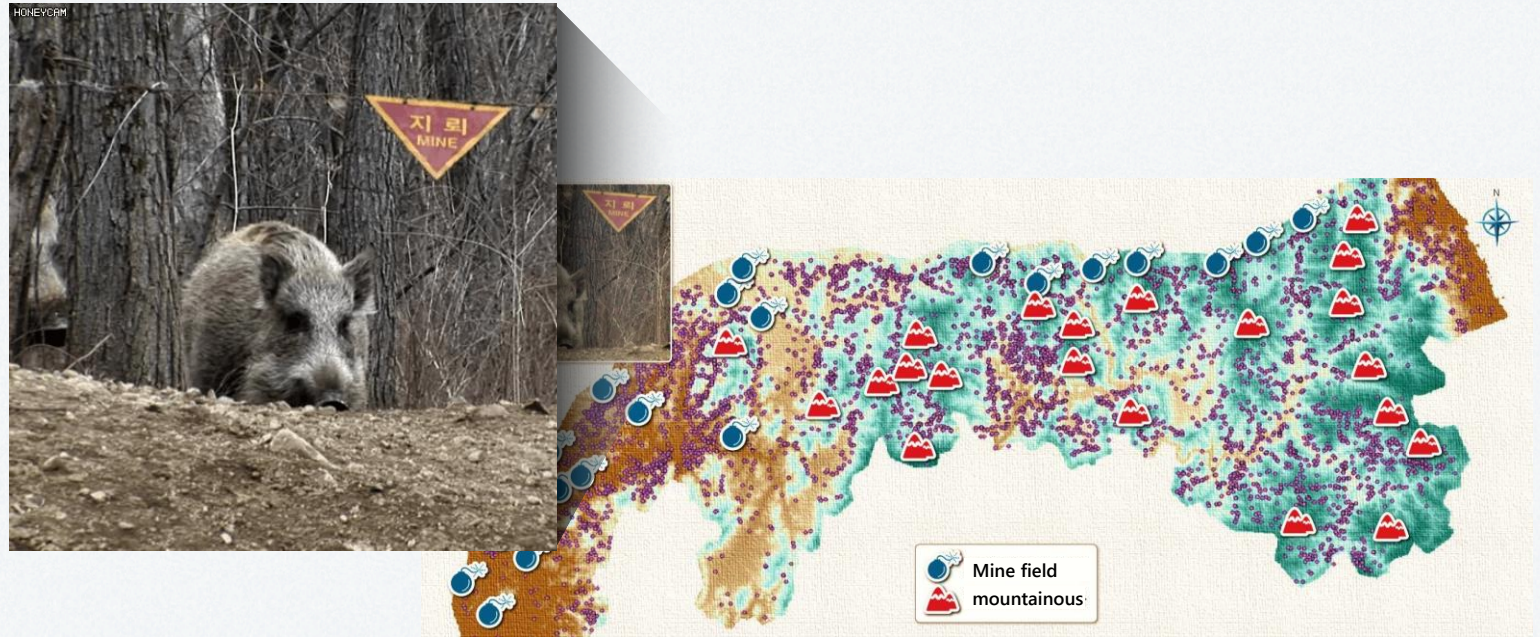


Key Insights

1 Need for Country-Specific Strategies

Each country differs not only in its geography and ecosystems, but also in its policies

Rather than a uniform approach, response systems should be adapted to regional characteristics for greater effectiveness.



Key Insights

1 Key Strategies

Active Wild Boar Culling and Rapid Carcass Removal

1. Regulating wild boar population is a critical component in preventing the spread of ASF.
2. Early detection and swift carcass removal are essential for eliminating sources of contamination.



- *Active culling should be promoted through various measures such as bounty incentives, hunter training, and initiatives to boost hunter morale and pride.*
- *In Korea, carcasses are promptly retrieved through field search teams and detection dogs.*

Establishing a Collaborative System Between Central and Local Governments

Active involvement of local governments is crucial, as they are responsible for managing hunters, sample collection and submission, and performance tracking.

The Need for Institutions (NIWDC)

Non-ASF countries should consider establishing a central institution like Korea's NIWDC to prepare for ASF response.