



**34th Conference of WOA Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
Jakarta, Indonesia 22-26 September 2025**

**Recommendation No 2**

**CONSIDERING THAT:**

1. Transboundary animal diseases (TADs) such as FMD, ASF, LSD, PPR, CSF, and HPAI remain major threats to animal health, food security, safe trade and biodiversity;
2. Cross border animal movement with limited border inspection and porous borders, and informal trade often driven by high consumer demand and price differentials, play a critical role in spreading TADs across borders;
3. Early detection and a timely reporting system, together with effective information sharing, are crucial to limit the spread of TADs;
4. Digital technologies, including e-movement systems, animal identification platforms, and e-certification, are being developed in several Members, but integration across the region remains limited;
5. Predictive modelling approaches have demonstrated value in anticipating risks and supporting early warning;
6. Cross-border contingency planning and simulation exercises are beneficial for strengthening preparedness;
7. Regional cooperation platforms such as SEACFMD, GF-TADs, ASEAN, SAARC, and SPC provide mechanisms for collective action and harmonisation, and require ongoing commitment.

**THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

**RECOMMENDS THAT:**

1. Members strengthen border control systems according to their circumstances by adopting risk-based inspection, establishing quarantine standards, and deploying inspection capacity at both formal and informal trading points taking into account seasonality of risk;
2. Members enhance early detection and reporting by engaging with stakeholders, adopting digital tools for real-time monitoring, increasing reporting frequency for priority TADs, and exploring the possibility of integrating national systems with laboratory networks to improve reporting to WAHIS and information sharing between sectors;
3. Members aspire to the setting up of interoperable digital platforms for animal identification, certification and movement control;
4. WOA enhances its capacity at a regional level to conduct epidemiological analyses;

5. Members conduct studies and collect surveillance data from both livestock and wildlife to input into models to improve the quality of the model outputs that will support TADs prevention and control;
6. WOAHA conduct a regional cross border animal movement study to understand animal movement patterns and disease incursion risks in the region and support Members in strengthening national animal movement control systems including digital integration;
7. Members develop and test cross-border contingency plans through regular simulation exercises aligned with WOAHA guidelines to ensure coordinated outbreak response;
8. WOAHA and its Members work through existing regional frameworks and tools, including PVS Pathway, as well as the Reference Centres, to strengthen legal mandates for Veterinary Services, align control measures when appropriate, and build shared rapid response capacity, ensuring national actions reinforce collective regional goals;
9. Members mobilise regional partnerships and resources including PPP and development partners to support prevention and control of diseases;
10. Members commit to strengthening and contributing to regional cooperation mechanisms, including with neighbouring regions, and to support a greater role for Regional Commission within future WOAHA Governance.