

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

Recommendation No 1

CONSIDERING THAT:

1. The discussions and recommendations of the Animal Health Forum, held during the 92nd General Session and focused on the topic of 'Veterinary Vaccines and Vaccination: From Science to Action – Reflections for Change', highlighted the need to strengthen the availability, access to, regulation of, and integration of vaccines into disease prevention strategies;
2. The Forum's recommendations included fostering public private partnerships, harmonising regulatory frameworks, improving sustainable financing, and enhancing communication and monitoring to build trust in vaccination;
3. Vaccines can play a critical role in preventing zoonotic diseases at their animal source. This reduces spillover to humans and supports One Health objectives, safeguarding public health, food security, livelihoods, and contribute to reduce antimicrobial resistance development and spread;
4. The minimum requirements for veterinary vaccines are well-defined in horizontal chapters and disease specific chapters of the WOA Terrestrial Manual, including international alignment regarding processes for their design, with support from Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes;
5. The manufacture and use of vaccines which do not meet these requirements represent an ongoing risk. Ineffective vaccines allow disease spread and can erode trust in the veterinary authority among farmers and producers;
6. In some circumstances, poor quality vaccines may lead to the emergence of novel strains of pathogens, which may confound attempts at diagnosis and control;
7. Members in the region are facing multiple animal diseases risks; including the endemic and emerging transboundary animal diseases which must be categorised and prioritised to guide the effective use of vaccines and vaccination strategies, as part of national and regional disease prevention and control plans;
8. Different vaccination approaches can be used for different diseases, and in different circumstances, based on the Member's objectives, the availability of resources and disease risks including the changing epidemiology of the disease.
9. Veterinary services are responsible to build and update disease control capacity using a suitable vaccination policy and strategy, collaborating with all the relevant stakeholders.
10. Lack of risk communication, knowledge and awareness, often limit the vaccination coverage and compliance, and reduces vaccination effectiveness.
11. Risk assessment and the cost-benefit of vaccination versus other strategies including stamping-out strategies is essential, particularly for HPAI control.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. Members of the Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific implement the resolution No. 29, "Veterinary Vaccines and Vaccination: From Science to Action – Reflections for Change," adopted by the World Assembly at its 92nd General Session, considering regional and local specificities where applicable;
2. Members implement WOAHA international standards and relevant sections and articles in the horizontal and disease specific chapters of the WOAHA Terrestrial Manual concerning vaccine design, production and registration;
3. Members to share specimen materials with WOAHA Reference Centres under appropriate Material Transfer Agreements (MTAs), in line with the principles of the Nagoya Protocol, to strengthen diagnosis surveillance, disease intelligence and information sharing among Members. This will support a collective and coordinated preparedness and response at local, regional and global levels, enabling the swift development of vaccines where appropriate, through the timely sharing of samples;
4. Members to continuously monitor the disease situation and periodically review their disease prioritisation based on risk assessments, also developing and adapting vaccination policies and strategies for their prevention, control or elimination. This should take into account the specific challenges, available resources, and disease epidemiology in order to implement risk-based vaccination, incorporating socio-economic and One Health considerations to ensure better returns on investment;
5. WOAHA to update the list of priority diseases for which vaccines could reduce antimicrobial use, providing guidance on a potential prioritisation for implementation adapted for the Asia and the Pacific region, so Members can ensure that animal vaccination strategies are defined with an implementation plan by 2030, in alignment with the political declaration on AMR, adopted during the 79th United Nations General Assembly;
6. Members strengthen regional coordination through appropriate fora and information sharing in vaccine research and development, and field use regarding transboundary animal diseases being subject to control. This includes information on circulating pathogens, diagnostic/DIVA performance, the diversity of circulating pathogens, and the involvement of wildlife, to ensure the availability of quality vaccines, and to prevent the use of substandard and falsified products;
7. Members enhance through an appropriate mechanism, access to quality vaccines by improving procurement processes, fostering the mutual recognition of vaccine registrations and reinforcing supply chain systems, particularly for priority diseases and other transboundary animal diseases relevant to the region;
8. Members build capacity to design and implement evidence-based, risk-driven vaccination strategies integrated into national control and eradication programmes, particularly for priority diseases relevant to the region;
9. Members adhere to WOAHA standards and guidelines on vaccination and animal disease control to facilitate safe trade and ensure field effectiveness, preventing the creation of unjustified trade restrictions.