

Annex I: Summary of the main recommendations made during the GF-TADs related meetings (2013- July 2014)

* FAO conducted activity

**OIE conducted activity

** Jointly conducted by FAO, OIE, other partners

Title of the meeting	Main recommendations
FAO/OIE Sub-Regional Meeting on GF-TADs for SPC Region in collaboration with SPC Secretariat (4-6 March 2013 Nadi, Fiji)**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identified the following diseases of primary concern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newcastle, Blue Tongue, FMD, Classical Swine fever ● HPAI, Rabies, Brucellosis, TB, Q-fever, Leptospirosis ● Bee diseases and aquatic animal diseases ● The recommendations approved during the First Subregional GF-TADs Meeting for SPC held in June 2009, remain relevant and can serve as basis to develop a plan of action for the next two years. ● The SPC should maintain and strengthen current partnerships with FAO and OIE, explore other partnerships that would allow for new resources to come in, design and implement mechanisms to strengthen RSU capacity. ● Disease emergency preparedness including prevention, early detection and response was affirmed as still the priority of the region within the GF-TADs context ● SPC member countries recognise the importance of one health approach to preventing TADS and controlling emerging infectious diseases. ● The SPC RSU shall focus on developing and implementing the planned activities set for the next two years of the action plan (see Annex) with guidance from technical partners such as FAO and OIE. ● SPC member countries shall assess its programme after two years and revise the plan as necessary.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●
The Fourth Meeting Of The Asean Coordinating Centre For Animal Health And Zoonoses (Accahz)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draft Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses

<p>Preparatory Committee* (20-21 May 2013, Manila, Philippines)[</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreed in principle on the need to have an annual contribution to support the sustainability of ACCAHZ ● Updated the ACCAHZ PrepCom Work Plan 2013
<p>21th ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock (ASWGL) 22-24 May 2013, Manila, Philippines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regularly update the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA), with the view to provide a balanced approach in addressing animal production and animal health concerns and issues. The Meeting also agreed that the progress of its implementation will be submitted at the Prep 35th SOM-AMAF Meeting ● ASEAN National Focal Points for Animal Vaccines (ANFPAV) to develop its Work Programme to effectively monitor implementation of activities especially in the new areas of cooperation. ● Agreed to expand of the work of ANPAV to include other Veterinary Medicinal Products. ● Agreed to review the ASEAN HPAI Task Force TOR to include the low pathogenic avian influenza. ● Support the development of monitoring tools for the implementation of ASEAN HPAI Roadmap ● Agreed on the conduct of Commemorating 10 years of HPAI during the 36th AMAF Meeting in Myanmar. ● Supported the initiative on the prevention and control of H7N9. ● Supported the establishment of ASEAN Animal Health website (www.asean-animalhealth.org) as one of the mechanisms to communicate the animal health related activities in the region, under the supervision of ASEAN <i>ad hoc</i> Communication Group on Livestock (ACGL) ● Supported the recognition of the Laboratory Directors' Forum as an ASEAN <i>ad-hoc</i> focal group on laboratory (ALDF) ● Agreed to establish the ASEAN Veterinary Epidemiology Group (AVEG). ● Supported the conduct of the Advocacy Workshop with Director General/CVO and Senior Official during the 5th ACCAHZ PrepCom Meeting. ● The Philippines, as the Lead Country, to consider expanding the proposal to cover other priority swine diseases ● OIE to look for options to sustain the Vaccine Bank, Member states to utilize the OIE Vaccine Bank mechanism in purchasing vaccines using their own resources, standing arrangements are made in

	<p>advance in order to facilitate the process of timely clearance with other relevant regulatory bodies in the recipient countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The inclusion of Veterinary Services on the ASEAN Mutual Recognition Agreement to allow the free movement of Veterinary Services in the region ● Continued support for the implementation of on-going and planned activities aimed to strengthen AMS capacity on field epidemiology and surveillance.
<p>The 7th Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific*** (17-18 July 2013 Tokyo, Japan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dr Zhang Zhongqiu, PR China as Chairman of the Regional Steering Committee of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific; ● Support the proposal of SPC to include bee diseases as priority issue in the Sub-region; ● Member countries, OIE, FAO, partners and development partners to continue to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ GF-TADs as a mechanism to coordinate existing fora, programs, projects, and strategies; • Ensure the synergy of coordinated efforts to maximize the efficiency of prevention and control of priority diseases under GF-TADs; • Engage ASEAN, SAARC and SPC to implement activities under the GF-TADs umbrella, as well as strengthen the partnership with WHO as an important collaborating member of GF-TADs; • Strengthen the coordination and contributions towards the implementation of FMD control and eradication programmes using the FAO/OIE Global FMD Control Strategy, including PCP; • Revisit as appropriate disease priorities based on the current disease trends in the region. ● FAO, OIE and WHO to continue to promote the One Health approach in the design and implementation of prevention and control of priority diseases under GF-TADs ; ● FAO and OIE to consider the development of stepwise approaches for the control of other priority TADs and zoonoses. ● Funding options be explored at global and regional level to support the sustainability of GF-TADs

	<p>mechanisms, activities and initiatives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With contribution from FAO, OIE and relevant RSC members, the Permanent Secretariat to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize the TORs of the GF-TADs RSC; • Regularly update the 5-year Action Plan on the following sections and report the progress to the RSC meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annex 1 - Summary of the main recommendations made during the GF-TADs related meetings; Annex 3 - Yearly activities; • After consultation with OIE and FAO, further develop the project/activities mapping exercise and take into account the ongoing investment made by other partners and member countries; • Propose the labeling of activities in accordance with the established criteria in the 5-year Action Plan to demonstrate synergies amongst partners; ● Member countries to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give consideration to the nature and form of key performance indicators that may be used to support the 5-year Action Plan and report on them during the 8th GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee; • Participate in the PVS Pathway, promote the distribution of its outputs and to use its outcomes to design and implement programmes for strengthening Veterinary Services` and ensure animal health and production issues are captured in FAO Country Programming Frameworks as well as Country Investment Plans; • Submit animal influenza isolates, but particularly Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5N1), to OIE and FAO International Reference Laboratories under OFFLU to closely monitor virus evolution and provide to WHO Vaccine Composition Meeting; • Take into consideration the recommendations of the Fourth HPED Steering Committee
--	---

	Meeting.
<p>Workshop on SAARC Initiatives Advocacy meeting for rabies elimination from SAARC countries* Dhaka, Bangladesh, 12-14 Aug 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relevant SAARC mechanisms are to consider rabies elimination in SAARC countries a high priority. ● Member States may consider using international standards, guidelines and recommendations for rabies control and elimination developed by WHO and OIE. ● Member States may identify an animal rabies laboratory in SAARC Region that fulfils the requirements for designation as OIE Reference Laboratory. ● Member States may propose a resolution on rabies elimination at the World Health Assembly in 2014. ● Member States may commit to inter-sectoral collaboration in order to eliminate rabies using One Health approach. ● Member States are encouraged to promote community participation and public-private partnership in rabies elimination. ● Member States may adopt main strategic approach – advocacy, communication and social mobilization, dog bite management, mass dog vaccination to 70% of dog population and dog population management ensuring animal welfare - for elimination of rabies. ● Member States may record dog and livestock rabies data and report to the Regional Epidemiology Center in SAARC Region and are encouraged to report to OIE. ● All Member States are encouraged to make rabies a notifiable disease by human and animal health sectors, exchange information and develop innovative methods of rabies case reporting and recording.

<p>Second Regional Epidemiology Networking Workshop for the SAARC Region*, 12-14 August 2013, Paro, Bhutan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The SAARC EpiNet proposal with its TORs be submitted to the respective CVOs for approval and institutionalization as a technical network facilitated through REC/RSU in close coordination with SAARC Secretariat. ● The national epidemiology focal points must be proactive and perform as the bridge between CVOs and REC/RSU and the ground actions including advocating to the decision makers in the Member States on the challenges that require their commitment and actions. ● The sharing of disease information through REC/RSU and SAARC be initiated for early warning and harmonization of disease prevention and control in the region and countries also upload it on their national websites. ● A regional disease information system similar to EMPRES-i , EMPRES-i Asia or ARAHIS customized for the region be explored by REC/RSU ● Capacity building in field epidemiology such as the Regional FETPV for SAARC countries be continued ● An epidemiology capacity need assessment be carried out in the member countries to indentify weaknesses and gaps for further strengthening ●
<p>The Fifth Meeting of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health And Zoonoses (ACCAHZ) Preparatory Committee* 20-21 August 2013, Melaka, Malaysia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreed that development partners would perform advisory and support functions to ACCAHZ without voting powers ● Agreed to submit the issues concerning the modalities of the contribution for SOM-AMAF consideration ● Agreed to submit the Matrix Quantifying the Contribution to Support ACCAHZ for the Host Country Selection as the basis for supporting SOM-AMAF decision making process ● Updated ACCAHZ Preparatory Committee Plan of Actions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognized the current role of the ASEAN RSU as an <i>ad interim</i> of ACCAHZ
<p>ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses (ACCAHZ) Advocacy Meeting (for Senior Officers of the SOM-AMAF and CVOs)*</p> <p>22 August 2013, Melaka, Malaysia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recommended the ACCAHZ PrepCom with assistance from ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN RSU to submit the Meeting Report and other relevant documents to facilitate and support the SOM-AMAF and AMAF decision making process in time for the 36th AMAF Meeting. ● Agreed to submit the meeting recommendation for information and consideration of the Preparatory SOM-35th AMAF.
<p>The First Meeting of ASEAN <i>ad hoc</i> Veterinary Epidemiology Group (AVEG)*</p> <p>27-29 August 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identified and agreed on the key elements of the Terms of Reference (TOR) ● Requested Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam, with support from ASEAN RSU, to develop a draft transitional plan, noting a need to synchronize its activities with other ACCAHZ mechanism ● Requested to harmonize the SEACFMD EpiNet Focal Points to the Focal Points of AVEG ● Agreed to submit an updated list of Focal Points including its alternates
<p>The Third Meeting of the ASEAN <i>ad hoc</i> Communication Group for Livestock (ACGL)*</p> <p>5-6 September 2013 Makati City, Philippines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreed on the draft Regional Strategic Communication Framework for internal consultation and ad-referendum approval ● Agreed and supported the Integration Strategy of ACGL to ACCAHZ ● Meeting agreed on the structure and components of the ASEAN Animal Health Collaboration Website
<p>The Preparatory Senior Officer Meeting of ASEAN Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (PrepSOM-35th AMAF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supported the recommendation for the optimum cost required to support the core operation of ACCAHZ, estimated at US\$ 350,000 per annum, which will be through annual contribution by AMS; ● Agreed that ACCAHZ hosting mechanism would be based on rotational basis every 4 years; with Malaysia as the first host country of ACCAHZ and then be rotated to Thailand for the next 4 years.

<p>23-24 September 2013, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.</p>	<p>ACCAHZ hosting is also open for other interested AMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Noted the support and contribution made by the EU-HPED Program-FAO Component and requested ASEAN RSU to continue supporting the ACCAHZ establishment.
<p>37th Session of the Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific* 22-26 September 2013, Thimphu, Bhutan</p>	<p>The Commission recommends that FAO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increases the human and financial resources allocated to address the multiple problems associated with the rapidly growing and transforming livestock sector; ● Enhances livestock sector policy analysis, formulation and implementation capacity of member countries in the region; ● Continues to support regional initiatives and actions to address problems of transboundary nature (e.g. emerging diseases, feed scarcity, zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance), in close collaboration with related agencies and intergovernmental organizations; ● Promotes within- and cross-country collaboration so as to encourage stakeholder action and investment towards the broader goal of sustainable livestock production; ● Promotes and supports national mechanisms of prioritization of livestock production and health activities; ● Amends the APHCA Agreement to open membership to intergovernmental organizations within the APHCA region.
<p>The 35th Meeting of ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) 25 September 2013, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of vision, objectives and goals of the ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry sectors towards 2020 ● Endorsement of the following documents: (i) Regional Strategic Framework for Veterinary Epidemiology Capacity Development and Networking in ASEAN and (ii) Regional Strategic Framework for Laboratory Capacity Building and Networking in ASEAN. ● The Meeting launched the ASEAN Animal Health website (www.asean-animalhealth.org).

Second Regional Workshop on PCP-FMD for South Asian Countries*, Agra, India, 2-4 October 2013

- FAO continue to and OIE is encouraged to support the countries in the region to move forward in adopting and implementing the PCP-FMD by providing specialized expertise to some countries of the region in preparing their national FMD control programme, including for endorsement by OIE of this National FMD control plan at the end of stage 3, and other support as needed
- Region continues to endorse the PCP approach and updating the roadmap, with annual assessment for indicators of progress
- The PCP continues to be used as a very valuable monitoring tool and that the countries regularly update their PCP stage evaluation using the PCP assessment tool (and the relevant questionnaires)
- Support be given for the strengthening of Veterinary Services when appropriate and that the relevant OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway (PVS) tools be used for improving animal and public health and to allow them to ensure good governance
- Availability of quality controlled vaccines complying with the OIE standards be ensured and post-vaccination protocols be developed and implemented for monitoring in the countries and at a regional level
- Epidemiology capacity continues to be strengthened in the region and the development of a risk-based surveillance system for FMD across the value chain
- Support be given to developing capacity in the evaluation of national information systems as well as monitoring of control interventions
- The interactions between laboratory and epidemiology networks be developed to encourage exchange of expertise and information sharing
- Support be given to improve trained manpower in laboratory diagnosis and to upgrade the national FMD laboratory equipment
- Socio-economic impact analysis be undertaken and specialized expertise be provided where and when appropriate
- A feasibility study be undertaken to explore the possibility in establishing a regional vaccine bank for the SAARC region, considering the structure of the existing regional vaccine bank under the

	<p>HPED EU-funded program when conducting the feasibility study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The technical expertise available in the region be utilised across the SAARC member countries ● Each country should identify an FMD Roadmap focal point for communication and that the Roadmap Secretariat (RSU) sends a request to each participating country on this point ● Animal movement across borders and within countries should be investigated to complete PCP stage 1, assist in the design of the national risk-based strategic control plan and develop regional value chain analysis ● Countries be encouraged to create immune belt by vaccination along the international land borders ● Countries be encouraged to submit samples for characterization at the SAARC RLDL on FMD ● The regional coordination mechanisms such as the Regional Support Unit enhanced with a well-balanced participation of all the South Asian countries
<p>Sixth meeting of the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee***, FAO Headquarters, Rome, October 29-30, 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The communication on the objectives, strategies and activities of the GF TADs be improved for a better visibility ● The advocacy and promotion of programmes and strategies under GF-TADs be developed in order to raise better awareness and get support from funding partners; ● Activities on Priority diseases indicated in Global and Regional 5 Years Action Plans, especially FMD, PPR and Rabies, be labeled as GF-TADs activities when the activity is of global or regional interest as appropriate. In that case advocacy should be addressed ● OIE and FAO work more on the Guidelines “Sequential Approach to Identifying and Prioritizing of New TADs on a Regional/Sub-regional basis” and the document “Cost/effectiveness of investment in prevention of TADs” ● The members of the GSC to comment within 4 months on the draft scheme for RSCs reporting on SMART key performance indicators ● GF-TADs Regional Committees report on performance indicators in order to demonstrate progress in disease control (or lack thereof) from year to year, using the indicators proposed in annex of the

	<p>Regional GF-TADs 5 Years Action Plans;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OIE and FAO take any opportunity to promote the value of sharing isolates of priority diseases among national laboratories and OIE / FAO Reference Centres ● The ASF Global Platform (and related activities be considered under the GF-TADs Agreement
<p>FAO/SPC Regional Meeting on One Health* (28 -29 October 2013 Nadi, Fiji)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One Health Priority areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Areas for collaboration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Food security ii. Health promotion (NCDs and nutrition) iii. Zoonoses and infectious diseases (brucellosis, AMR) iv. Food safety v. Environment (land degradation, waste management, water quality) vi. Policy and legislation (structure and capacity) ● An initial step to implementing One Health on the ground is to plan and implement manageable activities at the regional and country levels in the next two years, after which a review of the progress will be undertaken. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthen information networking through establishment of a One Health Secretariat located at the SPC focused on the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop an advocacy strategy and implementation plan on One Health ● Develop a template action plan as a guidance document for countries ● Establish discussion platforms on One Health ● Collect and put together baseline information that exists on imports vs local foods and impacts on human health and lifestyle diseases (NCDs) and how that links with food security – some data already exists (SPC) b. Country specific activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● (after advocacy strategy is developed), commence country advocacy activities

	<p>(dissemination of materials, meetings/workshops) through channels as practiced in respective countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect baseline data on nutrition, zoonoses, antimicrobial use and share it with the human health sector • Convene informal talks between animal and human health sector officers to develop trust to work together • Use brucellosis control and diagnosis as an example to demonstrate One Health approach <p>● The meeting requests SPC to champion One Health in the region and to seek technical assistance from FAO, OIE, and WHO and other regional support organizations, in operationalizing One Health in the Pacific.</p>
<p>28th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania** Cebu, Philippines, 18-22 November 2013</p>	<p>● Recommendation No. 1: The use of cost-benefit analysis in animal disease control, including practical examples from the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Member Countries consider economic analyses in the planning of animal disease control and eradication programmes; identify the sources of demographic and epidemiological data to support economic analyses and consider the means of addressing the gaps in this information; encourage publication and dissemination of economic analysis undertaken in their countries; identify economists in their Veterinary Services, universities and other institutions, and establish working relationships between these experts, policy analysts and decision makers, to support the development of capability in economic analysis of disease control and eradication programmes; ➤ The OIE continue to advocate, at high level, on the economic benefit of animal disease control; promote the use of economic analyses of animal disease control and eradication programmes by delivering regional workshops; support economic analyses of animal disease control programmes by producing a special publication on socio-economic analysis of animal disease

	<p>impact that could be then translated in relevant national languages; support economic analyses of animal disease control programmes by maintaining an indexed register of analyses undertaken by Member Countries and providing a list of relevant experts; promote the establishment of an OIE Collaborating Centre on the use of economic analysis in animal disease control; and establish an ad hoc Group and publish guidelines on economic analysis in animal health policies including disease control and eradication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Recommendation No. 2 : PRRS control in the Region<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The OIE Member Countries establish more effective measures to strengthen border controls through mutual collaboration with their neighbouring countries: systematically notify the occurrence of PRRS in a timely manner; develop a national disease control strategy for PRRS and other infectious diseases of swine; conduct risk and impact assessments along the production chains; increase surveillance for swine diseases as well as their capacities at all levels; encourage the establishment and the improvement of biosecurity measures; promote the appropriate use of safe and efficient vaccines matching circulating strains; share information; take better advantage of the expertise available in the OIE Reference Centres; and be actively engaged in commenting on the Terrestrial Animal Health Code chapter on infection with PRRS virus to be circulated soon;➤ The OIE support the National Veterinary Services of Member Countries in building capacity in terms of epidemiology, early detection, and appropriate response to PRRS; promote research activities; development of a diagnostic marker to accurately predict the virulence of an isolate; develop, in the Terrestrial Manual, new standards on the quality of vaccines for PRRS; and support the development and publication of scientific information on PRRS, including on biosecurity and surveillance, in collaboration with other international and regional organisations,
--	---

<p>Asia-Pacific Workshop on Multisectoral Collaboration for the Prevention and Control of Zoonoses*** (27-29 November 2013 Kathmandu, Nepal)</p>	<p>Rabies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and/or implement a comprehensive national strategy for rabies elimination based on mass dog vaccination and dog population management through international partnerships. <p>HPAI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance surveillance of influenza A virus at live bird markets for early detection and implementation of the risk mitigation measures to significantly reduce exposure to avian influenza viruses. • Prioritize risk reduction interventions for avian influenza infection both in animal and human at live bird markets and to develop joint implementation strategies based on animal-human-ecosystems interface. <p>Core activities and coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and consolidate ongoing national efforts to develop functional and sustainable national mechanisms for routine cross-sectoral collaboration on health issues at the human-animal-ecosystems interface based on existing country-level institutions and mechanisms. • Further enhance national and subnational mechanisms for information sharing, analyses where appropriate, communication, joint risk assessment and response. • Consider socioeconomic impacts of zoonoses including cost-benefit analysis of prevention and control measures to better inform policy makers and target resources. • Support countries in developing and operationalizing common or aligned communication guidelines
--	--

	and approaches considering existing strategies for prevention and control of zoonoses.
<p>The First Meeting of the ASEAN Laboratory Director's Forum*</p> <p>31 October- 1 November 2013, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreed on the name ASEAN Laboratory Director's Forum (ALDF) ● Noted the need to have a transitional plan describing ALDF integration to ACCHAZ ● Recommend attendance of Viet Nam ALDF Focal Point to attend the ACCAHZ Preparatory Transition Meeting ● Agreed for an <i>ad referendum</i> approval of the TOR ● Acknowledged the submission of the ALDF Focal Points and Alternates
<p>The Second Meeting of the ASEAN Ad-Hoc Veterinary Epidemiology Group*</p> <p>12-14 November 2013, Bali, Indonesia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Finalized Draft Terms of Reference ● Agreed for a transition plan which describing the integration process of the AVEG into ACCAHZ mechanism. ● Agreed to attend the ACCAHZ Preparatory Transition Meeting
<p>The Preparatory Transition Meeting for the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses (ACCAHZ) Preparatory Committee*, 25-26 November 2013 in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To consider and support the proposed Transition Plan, ● To request existing programmes, networks and ad hoc groups to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review/update their respective TORs to be in line with the ACCAHZ expected structure; ▪ Develop and implement their respective integration strategy; and ● To explore possible funding support for the continuity of ACCAHZ establishment including maintaining ASEAN-RSU during the remaining years of the Preparatory and Establishment Phases.

<p>The Sixth Meeting of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre For Animal Health And Zoonoses (ACCAHZ) Preparatory Committee*, 27-29 November 2013, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Noted that there are other possible modalities of the Host Country arrangements, in particular, the key staff rotational and distributed rotational arrangements ● Requested ASEAN RSU to conduct further study analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of different rotational options, as actually experienced by other mechanism with focus on assessing implications of the options on the Establishment and Financial Agreement ● Requested ASEAN Secretariat with support from ASEAN RSU to develop the Funding Arrangements and Financial Management mechanism ● Agreed to have ACCAHZ Advocacy Meeting with Partners to be held back-to-back with 7th PrepCom Meeting ● The Meeting supported in principle the recommendation of the Preparatory Transition Meeting
<p>Inception Meeting : OIE/JTF Project for Controlling Zoonoses in Asia under One Health Concept** (19-20 December 2013 Tokyo, Japan)</p>	<p>Rabies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The OIE rabies vaccine bank has already provided 2.5 M doses of vaccines for dog vaccination to beneficiary countries in Asia and the vaccine bank mechanism may be used for other donors or even for direct purchases by some Members for their own use, in order to ensure the use of high quality vaccines and pave the way to the sustainability of vaccination campaigns; and ● In order to improve vaccine availability, enhancing local production capacity is also important when possible, which would require mobilizing more state funds. ● Various educational materials for veterinarians and medical doctors, general public, including children are available to improve awareness. <p>HPAI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● no single measure is enough to prevent, control and eliminate HPAI;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • four out of seven HPAI epidemic countries are using vaccination as a part of a national control strategy to reduce the risk of human infections; • where vaccination is carried out, it is important to position vaccination within an integrated disease control system by defining the purpose of vaccination, developing protocols, conducting post vaccination monitoring and considering exit strategies (i.e. improving biosecurity of poultry production system, so that mass vaccination can be changed to risk-based targeted vaccination towards eventual termination); <p>zoonotic influenza</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active surveillance for animal influenza should be carried out in order to monitor emerging strains, since clinical signs are insufficient; • surveillance for avian influenza virus (AIV) should be carried out within both domestic and wild bird populations, on farms and in live bird markets; • preventive measures should be developed based on risks • effective prevention and control measures require a strong legislative basis with effective compliance activities; • contingency planning and exercises are useful to be prepared for disease outbreaks; <p>Core activities and coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Launched OIE/JTF Project for Controlling Zoonoses in Asia under One Health Concept, which focus on HPAI, Rabies and other zoonoses. ● Agree with the proposed draft framework and encouraged the OIE to transform such framework into practice.
<p>Second Regional Workshop on Progressive Control of PPR for South Asian countries,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FAO to continue to support the countries in the region to move forward in adopting and implementing the PC-PPR by providing expertise in preparing their national PPR control

Kathmandu*, Nepal, 19-20 December 2013

programme and other support as needed and also seek donor funding support.

- The Region continues to endorse the Progressive Control (PC) approach and updating of the roadmap with annual assessment of the indicators for progress monitoring and for this the countries need to regularly update and evaluate their control programme
- Due to the variety of contexts and PPR status within the Member States there is a need to consider different approaches according to the epidemiological situation which prevail in each country - countries free from the disease, free but at high risk or endemic countries
- Epidemiology capacity should continued to be strengthened in the region and a risk-based surveillance system for PPR across the value chain be also developed
- The interactions between laboratory and epidemiology networks be strengthened to encourage exchange of expertise and information sharing
- Socio-economic impact analysis be undertaken and specialized expertise be provided where and when appropriate and feasibility to establish a regional PPR vaccine bank be explored
- Each country should identify a PPR Roadmap focal point for communication and that the Roadmap Secretariat (RSU) sends a request to each participating country on this matter
- Animal movement across borders and within countries should be mapped to design the national risk-based strategic control plan and develop regional value chain analysis
- Countries be encouraged to submit samples for characterization to the SAARC RLDL for PPR in Bangladesh
- Countries strengthen the PPR prevention and control coordination mechanism through the Regional Support Unit at Kathmandu

<p>The Seventh Meeting of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses (ACCAHZ) Preparatory Committee*,</p> <p>10-14 February 2014, Chiang Rai, Thailand.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meeting noted the full rotation modality agreed by SOM-AMAF and identified articles that need to be revised in the Establishment Agreement which were affected by the full rotation. ● Noted the SOM-AMAF decision that contribution by ASEAN Member States to ACCAHZ would be on equal basis, but on initial years, unequal contribution will be applied ● Agreed that the initial years of unequal contribution would be four (4) years as this was the period determined for the rotation of ACCAHZ, and agreed on two categories based on the economic and/or livestock industry status of the AMS. ● Agreed that the roles of the different groups and initiatives under ACCAHZ would be clarified in the integration strategy, so as to provide ASWGL clarity on the need of these platforms/initiatives to be transferred to ACCAHZ, requesting that their respective TORs be reviewed ● Agreed to strengthen partnership from various stakeholders to cooperate in TADs control and eradication and hold an open session during the 8th ACCAHZ PrepCom to discuss with Partners in identifying and seeking support from on the continuity of ACCAHZ establishment as well as future operationalisation.
<p>Third SAARC Laboratory Directors Meeting, 05-06 March 2014*, New Delhi, India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Institutionalise the SAARC Laboratory Directors' Forum with commitment to organise annual meetings with participation from the National and Regional Leading Diagnostic Laboratories. ● The meeting recommends that towards institutionalisation of the Directors' forum a Chair of the forum be established with host country chairing the forum/network until the next annual meeting. ● There is need to constitute a technical advisory group (TAG) to guide and monitor the activities in the region. ● Regional Leading Diagnostic Laboratories (RLDLs) should take initiative to ensure full ownership of the network and support capacity building and laboratory networking activities on a long term basis. ● Guidelines and programmes may be developed to address the deficiencies in implementing quality

	<p>assurance (QA), quality management (QM), biosafety and undertake trainings as a priority activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The RLDLs/Regional FAO/OIE Reference Laboratories should make efforts to get laboratory accreditation as per ISO guidelines (ISO 9001/ ISO/IEC 17025).
<p>32nd Asia Pacific Regional Conference*, 10-14 March 2014, Mongolia</p>	<p>Priorities for FAO Activities in the Region</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Regional Conference considered the report on priorities for FAO activities in the Asia and the Pacific, covering achievements in 2012-13 and proposals for 2014-15 and beyond. 2. The Regional Conference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> appreciated the major actions carried out by FAO in a timely and quality manner to address the regional priorities during the 2012-13 biennium, including actions taken in response to the recommendations of the thirty-first Regional Conference relating to the formulation of a regional rice strategy, coconut sector development, control and prevention of transboundary animal diseases, save food campaign, promotion of underutilized and indigenous food resources, and formulation of a Regional Zero Hunger Challenge guiding framework, which will continue in the 2014-15 biennium;
<p>20th Meeting of the OIE Sub-commission for FMD in South-East Asia and China** Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, 11-14 March 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OIE-SRR-SEA compile recommendations of the 2013-2014 SEACFMD Meetings and indicate the status of their implementation. ● When relevant, countries apply for OIE endorsement of their official control programme for FMD.
<p>Fourth Meeting of The Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs)*** SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu, Nepal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The CVOs Forum agreed to establish regional working group on SAARC priority animal diseases. ● The Forum advised the SAARC Agriculture Centre to identify gaps in education systems in the field of Veterinary Sciences within the region and recommend appropriate interventions.

<p>2-3 April 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Forum agreed to develop a think-tank to be named as SAARC Livestock Vision Group. The Group may address areas like animal health, livestock production and products, poultry, breeding, nutrition and trade and so on. <p>In the context of establishing Regional Vaccine Bank, OIE offered to share its experience in the form of TORs.</p>
<p>The Meeting to Strengthen Partnership for the Control and Eradication of Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses in ASEAN*</p> <p>3-4 May 2014, Singapore</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recommend to continue to engage with partners, including public health sectors ● Recommend to seek mechanisms to maintain the functions of the ASEAN RSU. Possible options include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advocating with partners, ○ Exploring the utilisation of AAHTF, ● Need to consider to prioritise areas of activities and resources required Participate in the regional zoonosis workshop to ensure streamlining of existing initiatives and activities, ● Follow up on activities, whereby <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PrepCom to follow up on the progress of ACCAHZ establishment ○ Lead Countries to follow up on the progress of coordination and activirties, e.g. laboratory (Malaysia) and epidemiology (Thailand) ○ ASEC to ensure proper follow up actions are implemented.
<p>The Eight Meeting of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses (ACCAHZ) Preparatory Committee*</p> <p>5-6 May 2014 in Singapore</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ACCAHZ Establishment Agreement finalised ● Financial Arrangement, agreeing on the appropriate mechanism for financial arrangement by the Member States ● Agreed to request ASWGL to extend the ACCAHZ Preparatory Committee term of office to 2016 until the operationalisation of ACCAHZ ● Agreed in principle that an advance preparation for finding alternative partners or donors for supporting the ASEAN RSU for ensuring the continuation of the work for ACCAHZ establishment is

	<p>crucial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transition Plan ● Updated ACCAHZ Preparatory Committee Workplan 2014-2017
<p>The 22nd Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock (ASWGL), 7-9 May 2014, Singapore</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regularly update the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA), with the view to provide a balanced approach in addressing animal production and animal health concerns and issues. The Meeting also agreed that the progress of its implementation will be submitted at the Prep 36th SOM-AMAF Meeting ● Endorsed the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ASEAN Standard Vaccines in Foot-and-Mouth Disease vaccine for cattle and buffaloes, inactivated (revised), ○ ASEAN Standard Vaccines in Foot-and-Mouth Disease vaccine for pigs, inactivated (revised), and ○ ASEAN Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Animal Vaccines ● Expressed appreciation for FAO ongoing programs to address concerns on HPAI H5N1 and the H7N9 in the region ● Agreed to include other Swine diseases and revise the initiative to “Control of CSF and other swine diseases” by the Philippines ● Noted the ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy and agreed to improve the role of animal health sector in the collaboration. ● Noted and welcomed the coming Emerging Pandemic Threat (EPT) 2 Program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). EPT 2 is a five (5) years programme (2014 – 2019) ● Revision of the ASEAN-OIE Cooperation MOU ● Noted the GF-TAD’s Framework of the Draft 5-year action plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Meeting endorsed the initiative of the Philippines to continue its regional role in espousing the integration of Environmental Animal Health Management Initiative into veterinary services and planning, with a secondment program which FAO will also support in some areas ● Acknowledged the achievements of the EU-HPED Program-FAO component and took note that the project is ending in December 2014, thus, ASEAN RSU, and all support provided to ongoing initiatives, such as ACCAHZ establishment, will last only until September 2014. ● Noted that funding source must be identified to support ongoing initiatives pending ACCAHZ operationalisation by 2017, taking into account a number of activities that need to be done between 2014 and 2017. ● Supported the ACCAHZ draft Establishment Agreement and requested AMS to conduct internal consultation with other relevant Ministries ● Requested ASEAN Secretariat to work with ACCAHZ PrepCom to find possibilities to utilize the ASEAN Animal Health Trust Fund since the revised mechanism of accessing the fund has been endorsed by the AMAF, recalling that there have been similar attempts by the HPAI Task Force to forward a proposal for this purpose ● Extended the ACGL Term of Office until 2016 ● Endorsed the Regional Strategic Communication Framework for ASEAN ● Endorsed the ALDF TOR and will be submitted to SOM-AMAF. ● Endorsed the TOR and AVEG Plan of Action ● Requested the ACGL to look on the possibility of the ASEAN Animal Health Website to integrate the Animal Health and Production issue as well as provide link to ARAHIS
--	--