

## **Annex 2 – Expected Results and eligible activities**

NB: The results, eligible activities and indicators are in accordance with the priorities and objectives formulated by the Regional GF-TADs Steering Committee for Asian and the Pacific and take into account the provisional Regional GF-TADs 5-year Action Plans updated July/August 2012.

### Foot and mouth disease (FMD)

#### ► **Expected results:**

1. Members of each sub-region proceed along FMD PCP, including official recognition by the OIE of their national control programme and according to their sub-regional Roadmap, in particular SEACFMD, East-Asia and SAARC;
2. Countries in the Asia-Pacific region presently beyond the PCP (officially FMD-free without vaccination) maintained the status;
3. Countries in the Asia-Pacific region with a suspended FMD-free status (with or without vaccination) have regained the status;
4. Countries in the Asia-Pacific region that are currently at PCP stages 0 to 4 proceed at least one stage along the PCP in 5 years;

#### ► **Eligible activities:**

1. All technical, coordination and communication activities of the FMD prevention and control at the regional and sub-regional level;
2. All supporting activities of the FMD OIE/FAO Reference Laboratory Network and the Epidemiology FAO and/or OIE Reference Centres and Networks;
3. Regional and sub-regional FMD strategy development and coordination meetings and workshops;
4. Regional and sub-regional FMD-PCP roadmap meetings;
5. Regional, sub-regional and national FMD portfolio reviews;
6. Socio-economic studies regarding FMD in different settings (as requested by the Bangkok Conference);
7. All technical training specified in the FAO/OIE Global FMD Control Strategy, including:
  - Workshops to develop/evaluate the tools (PCP-FMD, PVS/PCP integration/ vaccine supply and quality control)
  - Training on practical epidemiology, surveillance, risk analyses, information systems
  - Laboratory capacity building
  - Communication capacity building
  - Vaccine selection (matching) and use
  - Strain evolution and differentiation
  - Biosecurity
  - Prompt response mechanisms
  - Building public/private partnerships
  - Preparing legal frameworks
  - Wildlife surveillance (where appropriate)

8. FMD vaccine bank(s) development and management;
9. Support for preparing FMD country status and national programme recognition dossiers by the OIE;
10. Advocacy for support for the regional and sub-regional FMD control efforts.

► **Progress indicators:**

1. PCP stages of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region at the end of the Action Plan period;
2. Number of countries in the Asia-Pacific region with FMD control programmes endorsed by OIE;
3. Number of countries in the Asia-Pacific region with formal OIE recognition of FMD-free status with or without vaccination;
4. Number of FMD outbreaks in the Asia-Pacific region officially reported to the OIE;
5. Number of relevant trainings and workshops provided at regional or sub-regional levels;
6. Number of samples sent to the OIE/FAO Reference Laboratory Network.

► **Baseline situation** (as of May 2012):

Number of free countries without vaccination	8
Number of countries which have free zone without vaccination	2
Number of free countries with vaccination	0
Number of FMD outbreaks in the Asia-Pacific region (2011)	2,534

*[To be completed with actual information allowing the use of the indicators mentioned above]*

## Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

► **Expected results:**

1. Number of HPAI H5N1 endemic countries in the Asia-Pacific region does not increase;
2. Number of HPAI H5N1 outbreaks in the Asia-Pacific region decreases in 5 years;
3. For countries in the Asia-Pacific region where H5N1 is still endemic, monitoring is in place and virus samples are analyzed to keep track of possible changes;
4. HPAI-free countries in the Asia-Pacific region have remained free;
5. Any new HPAI outbreaks of all types in free countries in the Asia-Pacific region are immediately controlled;
6. Contingency plans are available and Veterinary Services are properly trained to implement them in all HPAI-free countries.

► **Eligible activities:**

1. All activities of the FAO-OIE Global Strategy, Regional and Sub-regional Strategies for HPAI;
2. Regional, sub-regional and national HPAI portfolio reviews;
3. All supporting and coordinating activities at regional and/or sub-regional levels.

► **Progress indicators:**

1. Number of HPAI affected countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including countries with no information;
2. Number of countries in the Asia-Pacific region endemic with other HPAI infections;
3. Number of samples submitted to international or regional Reference Centres;
4. Number of HPAI outbreaks (of all types) that have been controlled;
5. Number of countries with HPAI contingency plans.

► **Baseline situation**

Number of HPAI affected countries in Asia-Pacific (2011) , including countries with no information	25
Number of HPAI outbreaks in Asia-Pacific (2011)	283
Number of countries with HPAI contingency plans	To be completed

*[To be completed with actual information allowing the use of the indicators mentioned above]*

## Classical Swine Fever (CSF)

► **Expected results:**

1. Number of CSF outbreak in the Asia-Pacific region decreases in 5 years;
2. CSF free countries in the Asia-Pacific region have remained free;
3. CSF is progressively controlled in infected countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

► **Eligible activities:**

1. Regional/ sub-regional CSF Portfolio Review;
2. Regional/ sub-regional training workshops on CSF;
3. Cross-border / sub-regional coordination meetings on CSF;
4. Workshops / seminars on Regional Roadmap / National Strategies on CSF;

► **Progress indicators:**

- 1. Number of CSF affected countries in Asia-Pacific;
- 2. Number of CSF outbreaks in Asia-Pacific officially reported to the OIE;
- 3. Number of CSF National Strategies on CSF in Asia-Pacific;
- 4. Number of countries with CSF contingency plans in Asia-Pacific;

► **Baseline situation**

Number of CSF affected countries, including countries with no information available in Asia-Pacific (2011)	18
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**Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)**

► **Expected results:**

1. Implementation of FAO/OIE PPR Global Strategy (under development process) with regional/sub-regional adaptations and fine tuning;
2. PPR is progressively controlled in countries where the disease is endemic;
3. Further spread of PPR to hitherto free countries and regions has been prevented;
4. At risk countries have improved their level of preparedness should a PPR outbreak occur;
5. Surveillance is in place in PPR-affected and at-risk countries;
6. Any new PPR outbreaks in free countries and regions are immediately controlled.
7. Countries prepare and present their official recognition status (under development) to the OIE.

► **Eligible activities:**

1. All activities of a global PPR strategy development and implementation support group (Working Group);
2. Regional/sub-regional level PPR/small ruminant diseases strategy development meetings, including meetings to develop/evaluate the tools (PPR vaccine supply and quality control);
3. Regional/sub-regional level portfolio review;
4. Regional/sub-regional coordination and roadmap meetings;
5. Technical and capacity building activities at regional/sub-regional levels to be agreed under the Global PPR Control Strategy, practical epidemiology development workshops, try-outs, train-the-trainer meetings, laboratory and epidemiology networks etc;
6. PPR vaccine bank(s) development and management;
7. Regional/sub-regional workshops/seminars on guidelines and training regarding prevention, surveillance and contingency planning for PPR-free countries;
8. Advocacy for support for the regional/sub-regional PPR control efforts.
9. Preparation of applications to the OIE for free status recognition (under development)

► **Progress indicators:**

1. PPR Control Strategy is agreed at regional/sub-regional levels and supported (with or without regional/sub-regional fine tuning) by the major Regional Technical Organizations and Economic Communities in the regions;
2. Number of countries taking part in regional/sub-regional coordination and roadmap meetings;
3. Number of countries using quality-controlled PPR vaccines only; including from vaccine banks;
4. Number of samples sent to the OIE and FAO Reference Centres;
5. Number of PPR-affected countries;

6. Number of official PPR outbreak reports to OIE;
7. Number of PPR-free countries having a PPR contingency plan.
8. Number of countries recognised as free by the OIE (under development).

► **Baseline situation**

Number of PPR affected countries in SAARC (2011)	7
Number of PPR outbreaks in SAARC (2011)	219
Number of countries with PPR contingency plans in SAARC	To be completed

NB: Other countries than SAARC Members could be included if the epidemiological situation change.

*[To be completed with information allowing the use of the indicators mentioned above]*

## Rabies

► **Expected results**

1. Rabies control for dogs will have been strengthened, in line with a strategy, in line with the Seoul conference recommendations supported by FAO, WHO and OIE, for countries where dogs are crucial in the epidemiology of the disease in the Asia-Pacific region;
2. Rabies control for dogs is considered a priority in all countries;
3. Most of the countries have an active rabies prevention and control programme for dogs;
4. Dog population management is applied in compliance with OIE standards;
5. Rabies control programmes are combined with other zoonosis prevention and control programmes when appropriate;
6. Rabies will not have spread to hitherto rabies-free countries or (sub) regions.
7. Countries will declare their free status for dog rabies.
8. Countries use high quality vaccines, including from vaccine banks.

► **Eligible activities**

1. All activities of the regional and sub-regional rabies strategy development and implementation support group (Working Group);
2. Regional and sub-regional level rabies strategy development meetings, including meetings to develop/evaluate the tools (including awareness campaigns, dog population management campaigns and vaccine supply and quality control);
3. Regional, sub-regional and national level portfolio review;
4. Regional and sub-regional coordination and roadmap meetings;
5. Technical and capacity building activities at regional and sub-regional levels to be agreed under the Global Rabies Control Strategy, including workshops on practical epidemiology, surveillance, vaccination, communication methods, laboratory diagnosis and biosecurity, dog population control.

6. Rabies vaccine bank(s) development and management;
7. Global and regional workshops/seminars on guidelines and training regarding prevention, surveillance and contingency planning for rabies-free countries;
8. Advocacy for support for the global and regional rabies control efforts.

► **Indicators**

1. Rabies Control Strategy, in line with Seoul conference recommendations, is agreed at regional and sub-regional levels and supported (with or without regional fine tuning) by the major Regional Technical Organizations and Economic Communities in the regions;
2. Number of countries taking part in regional and sub-regional coordination and roadmap meetings;
3. Number of countries:
  - Having an active rabies control programme for dogs;
  - Using quality-controlled rabies vaccines only, including from vaccine banks;
  - Having a dog population control campaign according to OIE guidelines;
4. Number of rabies cases in man and animals as reported to WHO and OIE;
5. Number of rabies affected countries;
6. Number of rabies-free countries having a rabies contingency plan.
7. Number of self-declaration of dog free status.

► **Baseline situation**

Number of countries in the region with no rabies case in 2011 including those never had a rabies case (from WAHID)	16
Number of countries in the region where rabies is notifiable at least for dogs (from WAHIS)	24
Number of countries applied/received vaccine from vaccine bank(s)	4 (February 2013)

*[To be completed with information allowing the use of the indicators mentioned above]*

**Reinforcement of Veterinary Services (VS)**

► **Expected results:**

1. Good governance of VS has further improved in the region.

► **Eligible activities:**

1. All capacity building and investment programmes supporting the improvement of Veterinary Services as indicated by the results of the OIE PVS pathway (OIE PVS Evaluation and Gap Analysis reports).

► **Indicators:**

1. Number and budget of investment programmes in the Region supporting strengthening Veterinary Services following OIE-supported Round Tables with donors;
2. Number of VS engaged in the 'treatment phase' of the OIE PVS Pathway (legislation, laboratories, veterinary education, VSBs, public/private sector alliances) on a voluntary basis.

► **Baseline situation**

Number and budget of new investment programmes on VS in the region (2011)	To be completed
Number of countries in the region where PVS evaluation mission/PVS Gap analysis mission completed	17/9
Number of VS engaged in the 'treatment phase' of the PVS Pathway (legislation, laboratories, veterinary education, VSBs, public/private sector alliances)	To be completed
Number of twinning arrangements in the region (cases of the recipient being in the region)	To be completed

*[To be completed with actual information allowing the use of the indicators mentioned above]*

**Advocacy program**

► **Expected results:**

1. Advocacy of GF-TADs at country level is increased;
2. Political commitment for TADs control and/or strengthen Veterinary Service are increased;
3. Legal framework and enforcement to strengthen TADs control are improved;
4. Sense of ownership to ensure sustainability of TADs control activities or programs at country level is increased.

► **Eligible activities:**

1. All activities at regional-, sub-regional- and countries levels to develop and implement advocacy plan;
2. Activities to demonstrate political commitments at country level (for example budget allocation to support TADs controls or strengthen VS);
3. Activities to improve legal framework and/or enforcement to control TADs (for example bilateral or multi-lateral meeting to reach agreement in animal movement control).

► **Indicators:**

1. Number of meetings related to advocacy plan development;
2. Number of TADs control programs which can be maintained by the countries.

► **Baseline situation**

*[To be completed with information allowing the use of the indicators mention above]*

The core institutional activities for Regional GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific are related to the proper functioning of Regional Supporting Units (RSUs) at sub-regional level (RSUs attached to ASEAN, SAARC and SPC). This paragraph mainly deals with the GF-TADs activities carried out at regional level. However, to fulfill its mandate, GF-TADs as a whole strongly depends on the proper functioning of both the regional and sub-regional levels and a smooth and effective interplay between the two levels and within the regions with the major stakeholders and the countries. This interdependence has consequences for the financing of the activities of both the regional and sub-regional GF-TADs levels and the sustainability thereof (see below).

► **Expected results:**

1. The RSC Asia-Pacific satisfactorily functions as a platform for information sharing by the major international and regional organisations involved in animal health as well as the major development partners and stakeholders, and provides advice to the GF-TADs governance structure, including the FAO and OIE Headquarters based in Rome and Paris, respectively;
2. The activities of the regional and sub-regional and the Regional Secretariat have added value for the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committees and Secretariats and for RSUs as well as the countries they serve with respect to the prevention and control of TADs;
3. Implementation of Global Tools is supported at regional, sub-regional and country levels;
4. The regional level of GF-TADs ensure coherence of activities with umbrella-strategies for TADs that are priorities in the Region, coordinates and monitors the implementation thereof;
5. The regional level of GF-TADs assists in the implementation of sub-regional and country activities based on regional priorities and supported by the Regional Steering Committees.
6. Other related organisations, particularly WHO and donors representatives participate actively to GSC meeting.

► **Eligible activities:**

1. Organisation of Regional Steering Committee and Sub-regional meetings;
2. Organisation of GF-TADs labeled meetings and conferences (such as FMD regional/sub-regional roadmap meetings, FMD reference laboratory network meetings, technical workshops to further develop the Progressive Control Pathway);
3. All activities of the regional GF-TADs Secretariat (facilitation, coordination and monitoring role, refer to the ToRs of the Global GF-TADs Secretariat);

► **Indicators:**

1. Number and quality of specific meetings organized under the GF-TADs label to assist the regions receiving global support;
2. Active follow-up of recommendations made by the Regional and Global GF-TADs Steering Committees.
3. Participation of WHO and donors in GSC.

► **Baseline situation**

Number of RSC meetings	every year
Number of meetings organised under the GF-TADs umbrella in Asia-Pacific region (2011)	1
Number of GF-TADs labeled activities in Asia-Pacific region (2011)	Not applicable
Number of Regional and Global GF-TADs recommendations addressed	To be completed

Annex 3 – Year 1 activities

Annex 4 – Year 2 activities

Annex 5 – Year 3 activities

Annex 6 – Year 4 activities

Annex 7 – Year 5 activities