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Regional GF-TADs Strategy for Asia and the Pacific

for the period 2023-2027

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AI	Avian Influenza
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASF	African Swine Fever
CSF	Classical Swine Fever
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GF-TADs	Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
PHOVAPS	Pacific Head of Veterinary and Animal Production Services
PPEP	Progressive Pathway of Emergency Preparedness
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PRRS	Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
REC	Regional Economic Communities
RRAP	Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	The Pacific Community
TADs	Transboundary Animal Diseases
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asia Pacific region comprises more than half of the world's human population (about 4.3 billion people at the time of writing), yet constitutes only around 30% of agricultural land globally playing a major global role in livestock production, with about 47% of the global stock of livestock ruminants, 57% of the global swine stock and 63% of the global poultry stock <<https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL>>.

The region's major ongoing socioeconomic transformations - rapid urbanization, market growth, changing diets and increasing incomes - are contributing to rising demand for animal proteins. Between 2021 and 2030 livestock production in the region has been estimated to increase by 19% <<https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/19428846-en.pdf?expires=1674105595&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=A3F8FBFFDA103B220BA23AF4DE66C8E3>> and is expected to accelerate with significant contributions from the poultry and swine sectors. Although this increase in livestock production will likely be associated also with productivity gains from new farming technologies and improvements in livestock production and marketing, livestock numbers will keep growing. In particular, the increase will be associated with expanding poultry production and the expected recovery of swine production in Asia, following the Africa Swine Fever (ASF) epidemic.

These transformations are increasing the challenges and threats for transboundary animal diseases (TADs) management in the region and are compounding their effects with existing disease risks and the growing climate change risks in the region. Livestock value chains and live animals trade networks in the region are complex and informal, undocumented and unregulated trade routes are also shifting rapidly depending on prices and policy changes, and the COVID-19 pandemic exposed vulnerabilities also in livestock trade logistics.

In recent years, TADs have increasingly and severely impacted the productivity of the livestock sector, livelihoods of small holder farmers and rural communities, as well as affecting wildlife conservation in the region. In August 2018, ASF virus reached the Asian continent for the first time in history, and has since spread in South, East and parts of Southeast Asia critically impacting pig meat production. The disease became the first outbreak of a TAD in the Pacific region when it was detected in Papua New Guinea in 2021. An additional social impact arises from the important cultural role pigs play in the Pacific. While restocking and herd rebuilding are advancing rapidly, risks to future production prospects remain as the control of the disease is hampered by the lack of an effective vaccine and treatment. In the Pacific, conventional culling-slaughter-restocking is not readily acceptable due to the significant role pigs play in society. This impacts the control and eradication of TADs in the region and illustrates the difference to approaches to GF-TADs in Asia and the Pacific. In July 2019 Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) was also introduced in South Asia and continued its spread into new territories through Southeast Asia as another new threat to many countries. In Asia, in particular, a variety of recombinant strains of LSD virus have been identified with singular epidemiological features that may impact the recommendations for its efficient management control at the sub-regional and national levels. Recent recurrence of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Japan, Philippines, India, Chinese Taipei, Republic of Korea, Nepal and Vietnam induces heavy consequences for the poultry industry, the health of wild birds, farmer's livelihoods as well as international trade.

To better support more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable livestock systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) are partners in the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs). The vision of GF-TADs, recently reframed in the GF-TADs Strategy 2021-2025 is to reduce the threat from TADs to food security, livelihoods and safe trade through multi-stakeholder cooperation for the progressive control and, when possible, the eradication of TADs. The GF-TADs through the progressive control of TADs contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 1: No poverty, SDG 2: Zero hunger SDG 10: Reduced inequalities SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production SDG 17: Global partnerships for sustainable development.

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic created a new context for the control of TADs highlighting the increasing need to anchor global and regional strategies in a multi-sectoral approach. A new GF-TADs Global Strategy 2021-25 was

launched in 2021 with the aim to outline the approaches for preventing, detecting, and responding to TADs through a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach, and close coordination of all actors at the national, regional and global levels.

At the regional levels, the GF-TADs, is meant to empower countries and regional alliances by providing a platform to coordinate policies and action, determine priorities, share experiences, look for synergies and avoid duplications when establishing programmes for TADs control. A new GF-TADs Regional Strategy for Asia and the Pacific 2023-27 is intended to optimize cooperation with multi-sectoral partners, providing an efficient and flexible framework to better respond to the regional challenges of TADs and support the achievement of the United Nations 2030 Agenda through the progressive control of TADs.

During the last Regional Steering Committee Meeting held virtually in 2020 due to the border restrictions at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic it was decided to develop a new regional strategy to replace the 5-year Action Plan 2012-2016 as an overarching document to provide a flexible mechanism that is readily able to adapt its priorities to changes in disease situations at the regional or sub-regional level, taking into account the diversity of circumstances that prevail in different sub-region. A drafting group was established to provide input into a new regional strategy inviting representatives from each subregion and additional volunteers. It was also agreed some time would be needed to better understand the developing situation and potential longer-term impacts of COVID-19 before making decisions about the next regional strategy, and positioning of the Regional Strategy with regards to the Global Strategy and global level GF-TADs mechanisms (Peste des Petits Ruminant (PPR), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), ASF, Avian Influenza (AI)). In June 2022, the WOH and FAO partners at the RSC meeting for Asia Pacific coordinated the development of this GF-TADs Regional Strategy through a transparent process that included global and regional GF-TADs governing bodies. The strategy was developed by a drafting group within the RSC, composed of members of the RSC and technical experts of both partner Organizations. The objectives were discussed and agreed upon at the 12th Regional Steering Committee Meeting in February 2023 and four rounds of regional and internal consultations were organized before endorsement by the RSC in 1st May 2023.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSE OF THE REGIONAL STRATEGY

Structure and Governance Mechanism

The GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific is the regional branch of the GF-TADs for the Asia and the Pacific region tasked to address disease priorities in the context of emerging threats and through a One Health approach. The governing structure of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific is composed of a Regional Steering Committee supported by a Secretariat (Figure 1). The Regional Steering Committee (RSC) acts as a regional stakeholder platform, involving WOH Regional Commission, FAO Regional Representation, the leading regional technical organisations, country representatives, regional and international donors. The WOH Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific provides the Secretariat and Terms of Reference of RSC is shown in annex I.

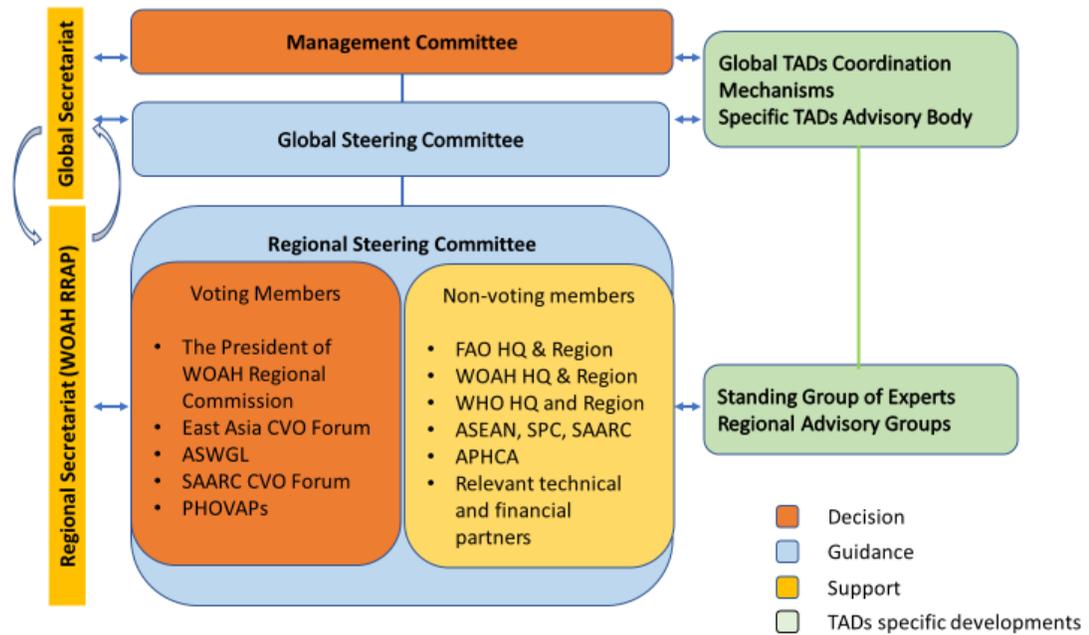


Figure 1: Governing Structure of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific

This document presents the objectives and the content, and the implementation mechanisms of the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific covering the period 2023-2027. The purpose of this document is to outline a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach for coordination of all relevant actors at the national and regional levels to enhance effectiveness of initiatives for preventing, detecting and responding to TADs in Asia Pacific. As it is becoming increasingly clear that TADs cannot be controlled or eradicated by separate silos of experts or approaches, the guiding principles of this document align with multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach, supporting multi-stakeholder coordination and collaboration including the need to shift towards systems-based approaches (beyond the traditional pathogen/disease focus), in particular, to support the positioning of TADs management in the wider framework of food system transformation and climate smart approaches and investments at the regional and national levels.

The Regional Strategy is flexible enough to address new or rising concerns (emergence or re-emergence of a transboundary animal disease, which would become a regional priority) including other diseases which are considered as priority diseases at the global level and/or in the other regions (e.g., rinderpest post eradication activities). This document is intended for all the regional and sub-regional organizations, national authorities, regional/sub-regional expert and laboratory networks, international and regional technical and funding Agencies and Regional Economic Communities that are engaged in the management of TADs in the Asia Pacific Region.

Overarching principles for the elaboration of the Regional Strategy

The Regional Strategy is in line with:

- the GF-TADs founding document, the 2004 GF-TADs Agreement;
- the GF-TADs Strategy 2021-2025;
- the recommendations provided by the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee over the past 4 years;
- the recommendations provided by the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific over the past 5 years;
- the recommendations made during the 3rd evaluation of the GF-TADs carried out in 2018, notably those

that particularly address regional aspects;

- the recommendations made during the 12th GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee Meeting in 2023;
- the FAO Strategic Framework (2022-2031), the WOAHA 7th Strategic Plan (2021-2025), which are the 'corporate' Strategies of the FAO and the WOAHA, respectively;
- the FAO-UNEP-WOAHA-WHO Collaboration - to address health risks at the animal- human-ecosystems interfaces – A Quadripartite One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026);
- the Terms of Reference of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific;
- the Regional Work Plan Framework (2021-2025) for Asia and the Pacific.

Priority Gaps and issues for management of TADs in the region

The increasing trajectory of the spread of TADs in the Asia Pacific Region is highlighting some key challenges for effective cross-border coordination, exchange of information and collaboration:

- Capacities and resources to regularly assess drivers and risks of TADs introduction, emergence and spread, and how these risks evolve are still often limited. Multisectoral and transboundary risk assessments and risk communication would be needed to lead the development of sub-regional and national risk-based prevention and control plans;
- The lack of common frameworks at regional and sub-regional levels for transboundary diseases information sharing, for animal and animal products traceability and for quality standards for veterinary vaccines for TADs prevention are major limitation to effective coordination and collaboration;
- Despite several priority TADs are affecting wildlife there is still poor understanding of its role (or other non-livestock animals) in the epidemiology of specific TADs and of the relevant disease risks (threats of livestock from wildlife and for wildlife from livestock). Stronger coordination with wildlife surveillance and management networks and greater integration of wildlife health in TADs prevention and control efforts would be needed at regional and national levels. This should include shifting the narrative around wildlife towards essential components of the ecosystems that should not be seen as a threat (i.e., as disease vectors, reservoirs) but as integral part of surveillance, prevention and control approaches;
- Multi-stakeholders' engagement and multisectoral synergies in TADs control programs are still often limited. Public and private sectors, civil society and local communities' engagement in livestock programs should be strengthened to reinforce animal health service delivery systems for the prevention and control of TADs. This would facilitate the development of food production systems more resilient to the risk of infectious diseases;
- There is increasing need for transformation of the livestock sector toward more sustainable production systems that do not impact the environment or natural resources. Improved TADs prevention (e.g., via quality vaccine control) will contribute to the transition towards more sustainable production systems by addressing some of the key drivers of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), such as weak preventative animal health systems;
- Often there is a chronic lack of government funding in national annual budget cycles for animal health and therefore there is an historical reliance on donor funding for GF-TADs activities. Cost-benefits of TADs control should be assessed at the regional, sub-regional and national levels to guide more evidence-based decision in resource allocation of national budgets. For major challenge of lack or limited financial resources, along with conventional approach of fund-raising from Donors and National increased support, some innovative financial arrangements should be discussed/explored, including from financial and non-banking financial institutions.

Defining the GF-TADs Strategy's objectives will make it possible to identify and propose solutions that address gaps in engagement from countries or partners and/or inadequacies in current strategies or tools to be tackled for disease prevention and control in the region (disease risks, capacity gaps, resource mobilization and allocation, information, and

resource sharing). This GF-TADs Strategy will provide an updated approach for GF-TADs that will facilitate the development of operational plans and monitoring tools to follow the progress made on the implementation of activities.

OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Establish strategies for priority TADs at the Regional and Sub-Regional level

Output 1.1: TADs prioritization facilitated/coordinated

The Regional Strategy address the transboundary animal diseases that have qualified as “priority” for the region namely:

- Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
- African Swine Fever and other swine diseases (CSF, PRRS, PED)
- Avian Influenza (AI)
- Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

Action 1.1.1: Update the status of priority diseases in the region and/or sub-regions during the RSC meeting and Sub-regional GF-TADs meetings.

Action 1.1.2: In case of emerging disease, consider if the regional GF-TADs shall be involved as coordination mechanism.

Output 1.2: Regional and sub-regional TADs control strategies are formulated in alignment with global strategies

The regional or sub-regional TADs control strategies are formulated based on assessments of the disease drivers and risks, and changes of these risks at sub-regional and regional level, and in alignment with the global strategies where they exist. Support is provided to sub-regions in their diverse capacities to undertake regular risk assessments and to develop prevention, surveillance, preparedness, emergency response action plans that are commensurable to the risks and realistically achievable with available resources. Existing Regional or sub-regional strategies are shown in Table 1.

Action 1.2.1: Provide technical guidance and supporting tools to conduct regular risk assessments at sub-regional and national levels (sectorial or TADs specific), including for the introduction and spreading of emerging TADs

Action 1.2.2: Develop or update (sub-)regional strategies or roadmaps for each of the priority TADs, as necessary, based on existing frameworks at global level and appropriate disease risk assessment and risk communication particularly along most relevant value chains in each sub-region

Action 1.2.3: In the absence of formulated global strategies (Rabies for oral vaccination of wildlife, LSD, HPAI), consolidate recommendations considering best practices and experience at national or sub-regional level, and international standards

Table 1: Existing regional and sub-regional strategies in Asia and the Pacific

	FMD	ASF	CSF, PRRS, PED	PPR	Avian Influenza	LSD
Global	Global FMD Control Strategy (June 2012)	Global Control of African swine fever: A GF-TADs Initiative (2020-2025)		Global strategy for the control and eradication of PPR PPR Global eradication Programme (GEP): 2017-2021	FAO/WOAH Global strategy underway	
Asia Pacific Region					FAO Regional HPAI Strategy	
East Asia	Roadmap for FMD Control in East Asia					
Pacific						
South Asia	SAARC Regional Roadmap on PCP-FMD 2011-2020	National Control Strategies	National Control Strategies	SAARC Regional Roadmap on PC-PPR 2014-2025	National Control Strategies	
South-East Asia	SEACFMD Roadmap 2021-2025, including China and Mongolia	Development of “ASEAN ASF Prevention and Control Strategy” is under process	ASEAN CSF and other Swine diseases Strategic Plan	Development of “ASEAN PPR Preparedness Strategy” is under process	Roadmap for an HPAI-free ASEAN Community by 2020	

Output 1.3: Mechanisms for harmonised/coordinated planning established

At the regional level, the Regional Steering Committee meeting is the highest governing body to promote harmonized and coordinated planning amongst FAO, WOA, and other development partners.

To closely address regional specific situations and initiatives, sub-regional GF-TADs meetings serve as coordination mechanism at the sub-regional level amongst its members and secretariat of Regional Economic Communities (REC) (e.g., South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Association for Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN), the Pacific Community (SPC)). Sub-regional GF-TADs meetings shall be organized in close collaboration with existing sub-regional platform such as SAARC Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) Forum for SAARC, ASEAN Sectoral Working Group for Livestock (ASWGL) for ASEAN and Pacific Head of Veterinary and Animal Production Services (PHOVAPS) for SPC. For East Asia, the East Asia CVO Forum was also created under logistical support from WOA Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific (RRAP). Current mechanisms recognized under the Regional GF-TADs umbrella are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Established mechanisms for harmonised/coordinated planning

	Mechanism	Operation	Led by
FMD	SEACFMD Sub-commission	biennial	WOAH SRR-SEA
	SEACFMD National Coordinators, EpiNet and LabNet Focal Persons	annual	WOAH SRR-SEA
	FMD Roadmap meeting for SAARC		Global FMD WG
Swine diseases (including ASF, CSF, PRRS, PED)	Standing Group of Experts for ASF (since 2018)	2-3 meetings per year (depending on the disease situation)	Joint FAO-WOAH
	Regional Swine disease workshop	held semi-regularly	WOAH RRAP
PPR	PPR Roadmap meeting	for SAARC	Global PPR Secretariat
	PPR Roadmap meeting	for China and Mongolia	Global PPR Secretariat
AI	Regional Avian Disease Expert Group Meeting	Annually	WOAH RRAP
	OFFLU	Scientific Network	Joint FAO-WOAH
LSD	No mechanism exists	Coordination meeting at ad hoc basis	

Action 1.3.1: Organise Regional GF-TADs Steering Committee Meetings in every other year

Action 1.3.2: Organise sub-regional GF-TADs meetings in between year of RSC meeting

Action 1.3.3: Continue close collaboration with East Asia CVO Forum, SPC, SAARC and ASEAN as the potential coordinators through engagement in the respective animal health authorities working groups and global disease specific groups

Action 1.3.4: Facilitate collaboration among international organisations and donors by active consultation on advocacy, capacity buildings, resource mobilization etc.

Action 1.3.5: Operational 2-year Work Plan shall be developed at the RSC meeting and be monitored and reviewed in the relevant meetings mentioned above on rolling basis and regularly updated.

Objective 2: Develop and strengthen capacities to prevent and control TADs;

Output 2.1: Capacity gaps are identified and priorities for capacity building are defined

Capacity gaps and needs at sub-regional and national levels are assessed and priorities for capacity building are defined through existing and new evaluation mechanisms and tools. National Authorities can leverage, on a voluntary basis, from support to identify and prioritize gaps in their capacity to prevent and control TADs. These include:

- WOAHA Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) missions in domains linked to the main TADs
- FAO Surveillance Evaluation Tool (SET), Laboratory mapping tool (LMT), Epidemiology Mapping Tool (EMT)
- Progressive Pathway of Emergency Preparedness (PPEP)

The management of human resources, particularly in the public sector, should also be included in the assessment of capacity gaps and priorities at national levels to inform programmatic approaches for workforce capacity development.

Action 2.1.1: Encourage all Members in the region to undertake regular assessments of the capacity of the animal health systems (not restricted to the veterinary services). Assessment includes the generic WOAHA and FAO tools indicated above, disease specific assessment tools such as the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT) and FMD Self-Assessment Tool (SAT), as well as tools to assess the financial burden of TADs outbreaks such as the Outbreak Costing Tool (OutCosT).

Action 2.1.2: Facilitate the sharing of the results of capacity assessments to gain efficiency in identifying common and joint gap and priorities in the region (this should include sharing with regional and sub-regional organisations and funding partners)

Action 2.1.3: Advocate for the inclusion in capacity assessment and capacity building approaches of livestock farmers and producers, as well as other actors along the livestock value chains, and actors from other relevant sectors (public health, wildlife management)

Action 2.1.4: Promote the importance and inclusion of soft skills, business skills and communication skills as priorities for capacity building and upskilling programs for the diverse Animal Health service delivery stakeholders.

Output 2.2: Strengthening capacity of laboratory and epidemiology for prevention and control of TADs

To support the (sub-)regional disease control strategies, leading laboratories for priority diseases are identified in each sub-region (Table 3), which will, in close collaboration with FAO and WOAHA, play key roles to provide technical support to the members in the sub-region for the implementation of sub-regional disease control strategies.

Action 2.2.1: Establish leading laboratory for each priority disease for each sub-region, if needed and not yet exist.

Action 2.2.2: Facilitate the regional networks of epidemiology and laboratory as well as the linkage between epidemiology and laboratory to enhance disease control

Table 3. Recognised Sub-regional leading laboratories

	East Asia		Pacific		South Asia		South-East Asia	
	Leading laboratory	Host	Leading laboratory	Host	Leading laboratory	Host	Leading laboratory	Host
FMD	Lanzhou APQA NIAH	PR China RO Korea Japan			Project Directorate on FMD, Odhisha	India	NIAH, Pakchong	Thailand
ASF	NIAH CAHEC, CVDE AHRI	Japan PR China Chinese Taipei	ACDP	Australia				
CSF	NIAH	PR China Japan RO Korea Chinese Taipei	ACDP	Australia			RAHO 6, Ho Chi Minh City	Vietnam
PRRS		PR China						
PPR	Qingdao	PR China			Livestock Research Institute, Dhaka	Bangladesh		
AI	Harbin Hokkaido University APQA	PR China Japan RO Korea	ACDP	Australia	Bhopal NRL for poultry Disease, Islamabad	India Pakistan	VRI, Ipoh	Malaysia
LSD								

Output 2.3: Multi-disciplinary collaboration and coordination for the prevention and control of priority TADs is strengthened

Multi-sectoral collaboration under the One Health approach at national and regional levels shall be promoted. Cooperation with Regional Quadripartite Coordination Group shall be enhanced where appropriate.

Action 2.3.1: Facilitate the operationalization of One Health approach in countries, sub-regional and regional level when addressing TADs, including in contingency planning and testing of capacities via simulation exercises.

Action 2.3.2: Promote a system approach to capacity building through the establishment and development of continuous professional development (CPD) programs that are more inclusive of public health and wildlife sectors.

Action 2.3.3: Advocate for increased sustainability of capacity building cycles through integration of national TADs management programs within the framework of livestock production transformation systems.

Output 2.4: Providing harmonized mechanisms/tools to monitor the control of priority TADs

Methodological frameworks to monitor progress of TADs prevention and control strategies at national and sub-

regional levels need to be based on key performance indicators (KPI) for each priority TADs. Sub-regional and national Prevention and Control programs should be monitored qualitatively (or quantitatively if possible) and evaluated together with the trends of disease incidences in the (sub-)region. KPIs to be integrated into the operational 2-year workplan after consultation with the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee.

Action 2.4.1: Promote capacity-building management systems that assist measurable, harmonized and programmatic workforce development approaches to support progress in the control of TADs.

Action 2.4.2: Guide the adoption of systems for monitoring progress of priority TADs control and that are specific to reflect progress at the national level and harmonized to measure progress at the sub-regional and regional levels.

Action 2.4.3: Encourage the assessment of cost-benefits of TADs control at sub-regional and national levels to improve policy dialogue for TADs and more evidence-based decision in resource allocation of national budgets.

Objective 3: Improve the sustainability of priority TADs strategies through multi-disciplinary partnership;

Output 3.1: Strengthen engagement and coordination with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector

Both FAO and WOAHA strive to engage with relevant stakeholders, including RECs, other international and regional organisations, development partners, global livestock research arena, Non-Governmental Organizations and other private sectors in its planning and implementing activities under the GF-TADs umbrella. Representatives of those stakeholders shall be invited to the RSC meetings or other appropriate activities.

Action 3.1.1: Mapping and screening stakeholders to be engaged in TADs prevention and control

Action 3.1.2: Continue close collaboration with ASEAN, SAARC and SPC through engagement in the respective animal health authorities working groups

Action 3.1.3: Facilitate members, international organisations, and donors/partners to make strong political commitment to combat zoonotic diseases at national and regional levels

Action 3.1.4: Promote Public-Private-Partnership for more efficient and effective use of both public and private sector resources and to bring greater benefits and long-term positive impact in prevention and control of TADs at the national and regional levels.

Output 3.2: Strengthen coordination amongst FAO and WOAHA both at the global and regional level

When planning activities aiming to support the implementation of this Strategy, FAO and WOAHA shall share relevant information well in advance so to avoid unnecessary duplication and explore strengthening synergy. Such activities shall be organized jointly or by either organization, in any case, both FAO and WOAHA shall be invited or provided access to those activities.

Action 3.2.1: Hold the FAO and WOAHA GF-TADs coordination meeting at the regional level regularly

Action 3.2.2: Compile and share relevant data on activities implemented under the Regional GF-TADs umbrella

Action 3.2.3: Monitor implementation of the recommendations adopted at the Regional Steering Committee Meetings

Output 3.3: Improve Policy dialogue to advocate TADs control for Members

FAO and WOAHA shall provide assistance to members for TADs control advocacy to maximize their interactions with stakeholders, particularly with political and financial decision makers, and make progress in TADs control.

Action 3.3.1: Promote model pilot projects and enhance visibility of GF-TADs

Action 3.3.2: Encourage analysis of socio-economic impacts and cost-benefit analysis of diseases and provide justification of significant investment to prevent and control of TADs

Action 3.3.3: Document and publish success stories and best practices derived from the activities conducted under the GF-TADs umbrella via FAO and WOAHA website or other communication tools

Action 3.3.4: Promote alignment of priority TADs control with the National Livestock Master Plan

Output 3.4: Promote sustainable funding mechanisms

Resource mobilization for the progressive control of priority diseases shall be enhanced via engagement of development partners.

Action 3.4.1: Exercise project mapping to promote better understanding and engagement of donors and to create opportunities for collaboration to optimize potential synergies

Action 3.4.2: Ensure the proper consultation with and strengthen capacities of sub-regional organisations on regional consultation of progressive control of priority diseases

Action 3.4.3: Provision of guidance to Members on funding strategies for GF-TADs and specific disease program

Action 3.4.4: Advocate for more funding for disease monitoring and surveillance in livestock and wild animals for priority diseases