



## **The 8<sup>th</sup> Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific**

**16-17 July 2014, Bangkok, Thailand**

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### **Considering that:**

- Coordination among FAO, OIE, WHO, regional and sub-regional organizations and partners is crucial; GF-TADs is a mechanism and platform to facilitate coordination;
- Extensive efforts and appreciable progress have been made by FAO, OIE, WHO as well as ASEAN, SAARC, SPC and partners under the GF-TADs Framework and One Health approach at Global, Regional and Sub-regional levels; as well as progress made to address recommendations from the 7th Regional Steering Committee (RSC) Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific (RSC of GF-TAD);
- The Global GF-TADs Secretariat has made progress in developing guidelines to support the development of criteria for new priority diseases;
- Key impediments in delivering animal health services at national and field levels were identified including:
  - Good Veterinary Governance
  - Sharing of information
  - Strengthening laboratory and epidemiology capacity
  - Human and financial constraints at the field level
  - Livestock movement management
- There is a need to further elaborate the nature and form of key performance indicators to support the 5-year Action Plan for the period of 2012-2016.
- The recent emergence and re-emergence of zoonotic diseases such as Avian Influenza A (H7N9), MERS, and rabies, and non-zoonotic diseases including PPR,

ASF, PED, other high impact pig diseases, and bee and aquatic animal diseases continue to pose risks to the countries of the Region;

- Resolution 24 of the 82<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly of the OIE supporting the Global Control and Eradication of Peste de Petits Ruminants was unanimously adopted;
- There have been ongoing efforts to update the terms of reference for the Regional Steering Committee of the GF-TADs for the Asia-Pacific Region and to implement directions provided by the Global Steering Committee;
- There are ongoing and new projects funded by donors (Australia DFAT and Department of Agriculture, USAID, USDA, Japan MAFF, JICA, ROK, New Zealand, PR China, and ADB, European Union and the World Bank) and coordinated by FAO and OIE for TADs including zoonotic disease control;
- The Fifth Meeting of the HPED Steering Committee was organized on the 15 July 2014.

**Recommends that:**

1. Member countries, OIE, FAO, WHO and development partners continue to:

- 1.1 Employ GF-TADs as a mechanism to coordinate existing fora, programs, projects, and strategies;
- 1.2 Ensure the synergy of coordinated efforts and maximize the efficiency of prevention and control of priority diseases under GF-TADs;
- 1.3 Advocate for the support necessary for the sustainability of the RSUs under the sub-regional organisations.
- 1.4 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, taking into account implementation issues [e.g. resources, ownership, donor coordination, human resource plan and capacities and cultural differences];

- 1.5 Ensure further discussion on solutions to the key impediments in delivering animal health services at the following meetings of the Sub-Regional/Regional Steering Committees of the GF-TADs;
- 1.6 Explore funding options at the global, regional and sub-regional level to support the sustainability of GF-TADs mechanisms, activities and initiatives;
- 1.7 Revisit, as appropriate, and in consultation with stakeholders, disease priorities and spin off effects (e.g. laboratory differential diagnosis) based on the current disease trends in the region;
- 1.8 Engage stakeholders, including producers at the field level to ensure their collaboration, understanding and acceptance in the design and implementation of activities;
- 1.9 Pursue a risk-based approach for control and/or prevention of EIDs including the enhancement of capacity to monitor and understand dynamic changes in the market and value chain of domestic livestock and poultry, and develop a system to regularly collate and distribute this information within the region;
- 1.10 Take into consideration the recommendations of the Fifth HPED Steering Committee Meeting;

## 2. Member countries:

- 2.1 Enhance timely information sharing including disease reporting, animal movements, diagnostic method developments, and best practices;
- 2.2 Submit animal influenza isolates to OIE and FAO International Reference Laboratories under OFFLU in order to closely monitor virus evolution and contribute to the WHO Vaccine Composition recommendations ;
- 2.3 Participate in the PVS Pathway, promote the distribution of its outputs and use the outcomes to design and implement programmes for strengthening Veterinary Services and to ensure that animal health and production issues are captured in FAO Country Programming Frameworks as well as Country Investment Plans;

3. FAO, OIE and WHO continue to promote the One Health approach in the design and implementation of prevention and control of priority diseases under GF-TADs;

4. FAO and OIE to continue the development of a Global Control Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR and other priority TADs and zoonoses as appropriate.
5. The Permanent Secretariat liaise with the Management Committee of the Global GF-TADs Steering Committee to clarify issues on labeling and to seek guidance on the overall updating of the TORs.
6. The RSC Chairperson, with assistance from the Regional GF-TADs Secretariat, provide updates on Regional GF-TADs activities to the Global GF-TADs Steering Committee.
7. Meetings of the Regional Steering Committee of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific be held every other year to allow for sub-regional meetings to occur between RSC meetings. The date and venue for the next meeting is tentatively scheduled on July 2016 in Tokyo (Japan).