



Regional GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific 5-year Action Plan for the period 2012-2016

Final version – 15 January 2013

Introduction

1. The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), launched in 2004 is a joint FAO/OIE initiative to establish a global and regional framework for the fight against transboundary animal diseases (TADs). GF-TADs is a coordinating mechanism, not an implementing one and is a critical and the only available global framework in promoting synergies in approaches to control and prevention of TADs and other Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs) among international agencies and avoiding contradictions and duplications in policy and programmes. The initiative is built on experiences in the past showing that progress in controlling TADs at country level is not likely to be successful and sustainable unless the efforts are part of a coordinated regional and global approach / embedded into supra-national frameworks.
2. The ultimate aims of the GF-TADs are to improve veterinary public health including protein food security, alleviate poverty, safeguard the world livestock industry of developed as well as developing countries from repeated shocks of infectious disease epidemics, and to promote safe and globalised trade in livestock and animal product.
3. Asia and the Pacific is a culturally, geographically, politically, socially, linguistically and economically extremely diverse region. Geographically it has the largest human and animal populations and animal proteins resources. There have been resurgence and outbreaks of many high impact TADs in the Region including Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Rabies. Taking these facts into account, the Region could be potential source of many emerging infectious diseases, as well as zoonotic diseases. Potential impact on Pacific Islands, even with their small animal populations is important since they are relatively free of major high impact TADs in comparison to many Asian countries. Emphasis in this sub-region is on prevention of and response to TADs including zoonoses. Because of the limited veterinary infrastructure and complexity of the Asia-Pacific Region as already described, animal disease prevention and control are not very efficient in many ways. For these reasons, GF-TADs, a very important framework to provide guideline, direction and most of all, coordination among members and partners, must be customized to regional needs.
4. The GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific is the regional branch of the GF-TADs for the Asia and the Pacific region according to the OIE delineation. It

encourages the creation of regional alliances and partnerships and the definition of a common vision and subsequent Regional Action Plans for the control of priority TADs in the region. In this regard, the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific will continue to address disease priorities in the context of emerging threats and One Health developments.

5. The First Regional Steering Committee Meeting of the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific took place in March 2005 in Tokyo. The meeting was the first of the five regional meetings held under the GF-TADs launching programme.

6. The governing structure of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific is composed of a Regional Steering Committee supported by a Secretariat. The Regional Steering Committee acts as a regional stakeholder platform, involving OIE Regional Commission, FAO Regional Representation, the leading regional technical organisations, country representatives, regional and international donors. The Secretariat is provided by the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific.

7. The GF-TADs Fourth Global Steering Committee meeting (GSC4) held on 18 and 19 October 2011 in Rome recommended to develop a five-year Regional Action Plan and requested regional input before June 2012 through the GF-TADs Regional Action Plan (if available) and/or relevant GF-TADs recommendations with a background note regarding plans and activities.

8. The 5th GSC meeting recognized that the disease outbreaks in animals may be related to national security, public health, food security and economic security and that ensuring an effective and well-equipped veterinary network is the most effective measure to prevent and to contain biological threats by ensuring early detection and rapid response at national level.

9. The objective of the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Regional Action Plan is to offer a shared plan for all relevant stakeholders including Members, regional and international organisations and donors, to identify needs/gaps and thus improve GF-TADs activities through better cooperation and collaboration at regional and global levels.

10. This document presents the elaboration process, the objectives and the content, and the implementation mechanisms of the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Regional Action Plan covering the period 2012-2016¹.

¹ Given that the main priority diseases of this Action Plan is currently FMD, HPAI and CSF, it was relevant to align the duration of the Action Plan with the duration of the first phase of the FAO-OIE FMD Global Strategy (= 5 years).

❖ Elaboration process

11. This GF TADs Regional Action Plan results from the collated conclusions and recommendations of all the meetings held in the Asia and the Pacific region under the GF-TADs umbrella or during meetings that recommended the use of the GF-TADs mechanism to influence and/or implement activities². The list of key meetings from 2010 until July 2012 is provided in the Table below and their main recommendations made during the meetings are summarized in *Annex 1*.

Recommendations are considered only when adopted by officers officially mandated by their governments.

Title of the meeting	Date and location
4th Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific	1-2 July 2010 Bangkok, Thailand
2nd Meeting of the OIE Delegates in Southeast Asia (during 17 th Meeting of the Sub-Commission of SEAFMD)	11 March 2011 Bali, Indonesia
19th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group in Livestock (ASWGL)	4-6 May 2011 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
79th General Session of the OIE	22-27 May 2011 Paris, France
5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific	21-22 July 2011 Tokyo, Japan
GF TADs 4th Global Steering Committee Meeting	18-19 October 2011 Rome, Italy
27th Conference of the Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania	19-23 November 2011 Teheran, Iran
Workshop to develop Foot and Mouth Disease progressive control pathway (PCP-FMD) for SAARC countries	22-24 November 2011 Kathmandu, Nepal
Workshop to develop regional roadmap for progressive control of PRR for South Asian countries	7-9 December 2011 Katmandu, Nepal
International Conference on Scientific Developments and Technical Challenges in the progressive control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in South Asia	13-15 February, 2012 New Delhi, India
20th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectorial Working Group in Livestock (ASWGL)	9-11 May 2012 Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
FAO/OIE Global Conference on Foot and Mouth Disease Control	27-29 June 2012 Bangkok, Thailand
6th Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific	18-19 July 2012 Bangkok, Thailand
Other relevant global meeting/initiatives	

² The OIE General Sessions and Regional Conferences are not GF-TADs events but (i) are arenas where the GF-TADs for Asia - Pacific Activities are systematically mentioned and promoted and (ii) whose regional recommendations were used to elaborate the GF-TADs Action Plan; they are therefore included among the events listed in the table above.

12. The general outlines of the draft Regional Action Plan was first drafted by Regional Permanent Secretariat in May, 2012. The draft Regional Action Plan was presented and discussed during the 6th Regional GF-TADs Steering Committee meeting for Asia and the Pacific in July, 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand. The broad framework of the Regional Action Plan was officially endorsed by the 6th GF-TADs Meeting. Comments received during the meetings were incorporated to improve the draft and the second draft was circulated electronically. Then, the provisional Regional Action Plan was submitted to the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee in October 2012 as regional inputs. The Regional Action Plan is due to start just after official endorsement by the Global Steering Committee.

13. To translate Regional Action Plan to implementation, project mapping in the region will be conducted by RSC members based on the draft to be prepared by the Secretariat. The information generated from afore said excise will be utilised to better engage donors and create opportunities for collaboration to optimise potential synergies.

14. The Regional Action Plan is a living document and subject to be reviewed and revised in alignment with the evolving regional context and needs. The Regional Action Plan will form a Standing Agenda Item at GF TADs for Asia and the Pacific Meetings.

❖ Overarching principles for the elaboration of the Regional Action Plan

15. The Regional Action Plan is in line with:

- the GF-TADs founding document, the **2004 GF-TADs Agreement**;
- the **recommendations provided by the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee** over the past 4 years (recommendations of the GF-TADs GSC1, 2, 3 and 4);
- the **recommendations provided by the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific** over the past 5 years (recommendations of the GF-TADs RSC1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6);
- the recommendations made during the **2nd evaluation of the GF-TADs** carried out in 2009, notably those that particularly address regional aspects (see recommendations 15 to 19);
- the FAO One Health Action Plan (2011-2015), the OIE Fifth Strategic Plan (2011-2015), which are the '**corporate**' **Strategies of the FAO** and the **OIE**, respectively;
- the **FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration – Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces** – A Tripartite Concept Note;
- the Terms of Reference of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific;
- the Regional Work Plan Framework (2011-2015) for Asia and the Pacific.

16. Overall, the Regional Action Plan has been developed in line with the following main principles:

- the prevention and control mechanisms of TADs, in particular at source, are a **Global Public Good**. It requires coordinated efforts, solidarity and the full political support from national and regional authorities and justifies public investments;
- **early detection, early warning and rapid response**, based on robust national surveillance systems that rely strongly on the participation of private veterinarians and livestock breeders, is key to the fight against priority TADs;

- the **Veterinary Services (VS)** operating in line with the OIE international standards on **quality and good governance**, are the corner stones of efficient and cost-effective prevention and control of animal diseases;
- investing **in the good governance of VS** and in prevention measures is much less costly than the economic losses incurred by major animal health crises;
- **tackling diseases at the animal source** remains the most efficient and cost-effective way of dealing with **zoonotic threats and high impact diseases**;
- **appropriate national and international collaboration** between the Animal and Human Health authorities, the private sector and where appropriate the environment authorities, is key to the prevention and control of zoonoses and high impact infectious diseases;
- **good balance** should be maintained between addressing the control and prevention of specific diseases and cross cutting issues, as well as the emergence response and medium to long term approaches to TADs and EIDs control;
- engagement with and coordination through regional organisations including ASEAN, SAARC and SPC is one of the most effective and important components to promote sustainable improvement in TADs control and prevention.

❖ Focus/priorities

17. The Regional Action Plan addresses the animal diseases and topics that have qualified as 'priority' for the region³, namely:

- ▶ Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) :ASEAN, SAARC
 - ▶ Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) : ASEAN, SAARC
 - ▶ Classical Swine Fever (CSF) : ASEAN
 - ▶ Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) : SAARC
 - ▶ Rabies
- and
- ▶ Reinforcement of Veterinary Services
 - ▶ Improving Advocacy

SPC needs to sustain on-going efforts to maintain its preparedness against incursion of TADs and preventative activities

18. As of *July, 2012* main activities for priority diseases that have been implemented under GF-TADs are the followings:

- ▶ FMD
 - Leading laboratories for FMD diagnosis for ASEAN and SAARC are located in Pak Chong, Thailand and Mukteshwar in India, respectively.
 - SEACFMD Roadmap 2020 has been endorsed by members during the 18th OIE Sub-Commission for SEACFMD, March 2012, Yunan, PR. China.
 - SAARC FMD Roadmap was agreed during Workshop to develop FMD-PCP for SAARC Countries, November, 2011, Kathmandu, Nepal.
 - 5th GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee Meeting endorsed OIE/JTF Project on FMD Control in Asia with an aim, among others, to develop Roadmap for FMD control in East Asia.
 - International Conference on Scientific Developments and Technical Challenges in the progressive control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in South Asia (13-15 February, 2012, New Delhi, India).

³ See recommendations and minutes of the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Steering Committee meetings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

▶ HPAI

- Leading laboratories for HPAI diagnosis for ASEAN and SAARC are located in Ipo, Malaysia and Islamabad, Pakistan, respectively.
- Most countries in ASEAN and SAARC have National Contingency Plans for HPAI.
- FAO 'Regional Strategy for highly pathogenic avian influenza and other emerging infectious disease of animal in Asia and the Pacific', March 2010 has been prepared;
- FAO 'Approaches to controlling, preventing and eliminating H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza in endemic countries' refers to some parts of the region.
- ASEAN Roadmap for HPAI was endorsed by 32nd AMF, October 2010.
- National HPAI strategic plan for each country in SAARC exists.
- HPAI activities in SPC were planned to strengthen preparedness, surveillance and diagnosis.
- The OIE/JTF Project for Strengthening HPAI Control in Asia has been implemented from 2006 and will be completed in 2012. The final report will be prepared in the end of fiscal year 2012.
- The FAO multi-donor funded programme on HPAI implemented through the regional programme (ECTAD RAP) and 9 country-based ECTAD Units will continue.

▶ CSF

- Leading laboratory for CSF diagnosis for ASEAN is RAHO6, Vietnam.
- ASEAN CSF Strategic Plan was endorsed by 33rd AMF, October 2011.

▶ PPR

- Leading laboratory for diagnosis of PPR is located in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Regional workshop to develop a roadmap for progressive control of PPR for South Asian countries, 7-9 December 2011, Katmandu, Nepal.

▶ Rabies

- ASEAN +3 Rabies core group meeting (7-9 April, 2010 in Bali, Indonesia) refined the draft Regional Rabies Strategic Framework.

- Global Conference on Rabies Control (7-9 September 2011 in Seoul, Republic of Korea), provided key recommendations.
 - ASEAN/FAO/OIE/WHO Rabies Workshop (19-20 January, 2012, Chiang Mai, Thailand) demonstrated the implementation of “One Health” concept.
- The Regional Action Plan is also flexible enough to address new or rising concerns (such as emergence or re-emergence of an animal disease) and to revisit priority diseases, taking into account regional evolving situations and needs.

Key achievements of Regional GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific (2005-2011) are summarized below.

	Southeast Asia			South Asia			South Pacific		
RSOs	ASEAN			SAARC			SPC		
RSUs	Bangkok			Kathmandu			Suva		
Priority Diseases	HPAI	FMD	CSF	HPAI	FMD	PPR	HP AI		
Leading Laboratory	Malaysia (Veterinary Research Institute (VRI), Ipoh)	Thailand (National Institute of Animal Health, Pak Chong)	Vietnam (RAHO 6, Ho Ch Minh City)	Pakistan (National Reference Laboratory for Poultry Disease, Islamabad)	India (Project Directorate on Food and Mouth Disease, Mukteshwar)	Bangladesh (Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute, Dhaka)			
Roadmap (Strategy)	ASEAN Roadmap for an HPAI-Free ASEAN Community by 2020 2020 FAO Regional HPAI strategy	SEACFMD Roadmap 2020	ASEAN CSF Strategic Plan	FAO Regional HPAI strategy	FMD_PCP Roadmap for SAARC				
Epi-network (Details)	Established (within ASEAN RSU, FAORAP, BKK)			Established (within SAARC RSU, FAO, Kathmandu)					
Lab-network (Details)	Established (within ASEAN RSU, FAORAP, BKK)			Established (within SAARC RSU, FAO, Kathmandu)					

❖ General objectives

19. The overall objectives of the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Regional Action Plan are as follows:

- Objective 1: Facilitate collaboration and maximize synergies among the sub-regions, countries and implementing partners in the region;
- Objective 2: Prevent the occurrence and reduce potential impacts of animal disease (including zoonosis) events on animal production, animal health, human health, livelihoods and economies in the region;
- Objective 3: Promote adequate governance of Veterinary Services in accordance with OIE standards through capacity building programmes at national and regional levels (that provide for appropriate legislation, human and financial resources and alliances between the public and private sectors);
- Objective 4: Encourage adequate national and international resources (financial and human) to support implementation of disease prevention, detection and control activities, both in peace time and in crisis periods

20. In order to achieve the objective 1, GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific will;

- a. Maintain the Regional GF-TADs Secretariat roles
 - Support the activities of the permanent secretariat of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific;
- b. Maintain the regional coordination of progressive control of priority diseases under umbrella of regional GF-TADs
 - Organise meetings of the Regional Steering Committee of GF-TADs;
 - Organise sub-regional meetings to discuss specific sub-regional issues including socio-economic aspects related to disease control and prevention;
 - Continue close collaboration with ASEAN, SAARC and SPC through engagement in the animal health authorities working groups of respective organisations;
 - Facilitate collaboration not only working in parallel but actively consulting and working alongside each other among international organisations and donors;
- c. Maintain the linkage of the Regional Steering Committee and the Global Steering Committee of GF-TADs
 - Encourage participation in meetings/communications with other regions and the Global Steering Committee of GF-TADs

- d. Promote multi-sectorial collaboration under the One Health approach at national and regional levels
 - Promote operationalization of One Health approach through development of country and regional strategies in South and Southeast Asia;
 - Call upon Members as well as international organisations and donors/partners to make strong political commitment to combat zoonotic diseases, especially rabies, at national and regional levels.

21. In order to achieve the objective 2, GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific will:

- a. Facilitate the development of policies strategies and plans for progressive control of priority diseases
 - Develop and improve strategies and road maps for specific diseases such as HPAI, FMD, CSF, PPR and rabies, using the existing disease control approaches such as the PCP for FMD, and the road map for SEACFMD as models for control of other TADs in the region;
 - Request OIE and FAO and GF-TADs Global Steering Committee to exercise technical leadership to adapt progressive control pathways to high impact diseases such as PPR, CSF and PRRS;
- b. Support risk assessment study and risk management based on the strategies and plans developed for priority diseases
 - Advocate for more funding for surveillance in livestock and wild animals for priority diseases;
 - Increase supports to Members to conduct epidemiological studies for priority diseases;

22. In order to achieve the objective 3, GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific will:

- a. Support the improvement of Veterinary Services in the gap areas taking into consideration the findings of OIE PVS Evaluation and Gap Analysis
 - Encourage all Members in the region to undertake the OIE PVS Evaluation, PVS Gap Analysis and to update their legislations related to animal health;
 - Continue to address capacity building and strengthening of Veterinary Services to meet the OIE standards and give high priority to resource limited Members through sub-regional collaboration ;
- b. Continue building capacity focusing epidemiology and laboratory and other enabling mechanisms and institutions at national and regional levels
 - Enhance capacity of Veterinary Services to carry out surveillance complying with OIE standards

- Strengthen the function of the leading laboratories, if possible, to be recognized as an OIE Reference laboratory; through OIE Twinning Programme;
- Facilitate the regional networks of epidemiology and laboratory as well as the linkage between epidemiology and laboratory to enhance disease control.

23. In order to achieve the objective 4, GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific will:

a. Demonstrate the value of GF-TADs as a unique coordinating mechanism for control of TADs on global and regional bases

- Enhance visibility of GF-TADs by promoting model pilot projects
- Encourage to analyze socio-economic impacts in endemic countries as well as actual and possible outbreaks in FMD free countries in order to provide justification for significant additional investment in regional and global FMD control;
- Monitor implementation of the recommendations adopted at the Regional Steering Committee meetings;
- Document success stories and best practices derived from the activities conducted under the GF-TADs umbrella.

b. Engage development partners to ensure resource mobilization for the progressive control of priority diseases

- Exercise project mapping in the region prepared by the permanent secretariat after consultation with OIE and FAO as well as sub-regional organisations to promote better understanding and engagement of donors and to create opportunities for collaboration to optimize potential synergies
- Ensure the proper consultation with and strengthen capacities of Sub-regional Organisations on regional coordination of progressive control of priority diseases;

24. GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific operates under the overall guidance and supervision of the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee and Management Committee.

❖ GF-TADs labeling attribution process and expected results

25. GF-TADs is a mechanism for policy definition, coordination and harmonization and not an operational tool for programmes/projects implementation. As a consequence, GF-TADs does not have a programme of activities *per se*.

26. However, activities can be labeled GF-TADs if implemented under the umbrella of the GF-TADs and thus receiving the guidance of the GF-TADs Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific.

27. In addition, stakeholders in animal health are encouraged to use the GF-TADs platform whenever appropriate according to the decision of the Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific, including for activities that are not labeled GF-TADs but which contribute to the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific objectives.

28. Organizations and stakeholders in the region decide on an *ad hoc* basis if they want to have certain activities labeled as GF-TADs activities. The organizations are requested to bring planned GF-TADs activities to the attention of the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Steering Committee via the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Secretariat for their labeling and if accepted (see point 17) to present the results during the annual GF-TADs Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific meetings. The GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Secretariat will annex the activities to the Regional Action Plan on a yearly basis.

29. For activities to be aligned with the 'GF-TADs' initiative, they should meet all 5 following criteria:

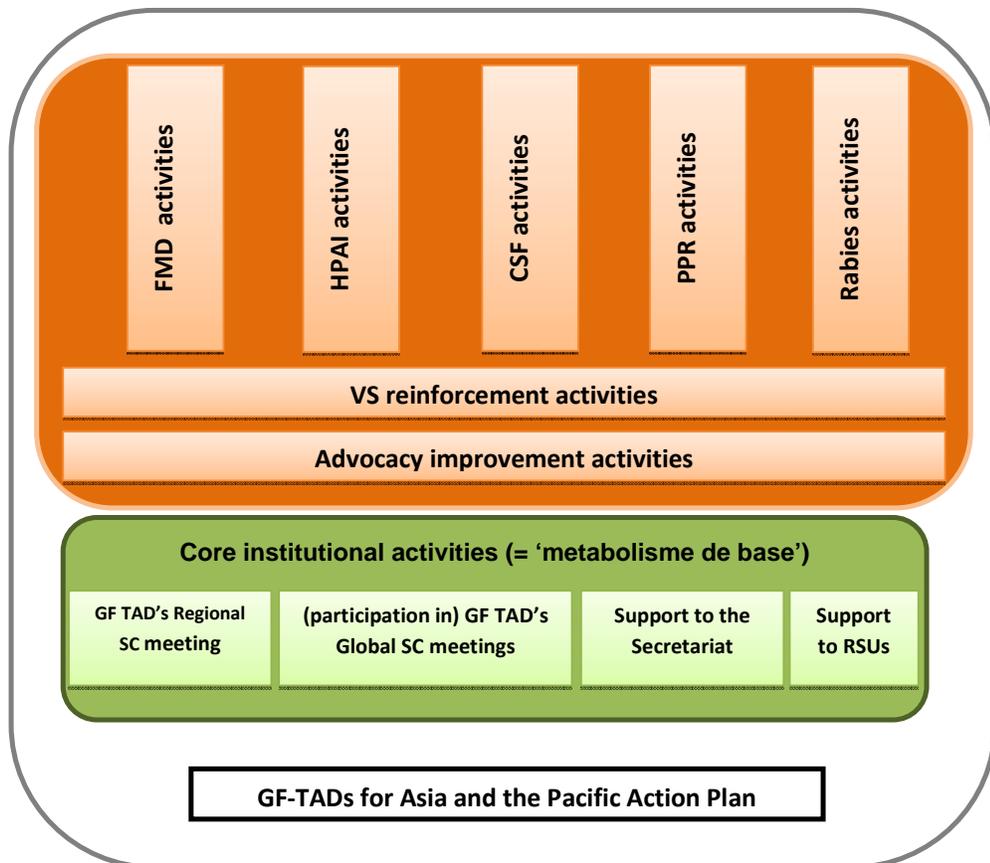
1. Address one of the priority diseases or topics of the GF-TADs for the Asia and the Pacific;
2. Contribute to the expected results as listed under Point 30 below;
3. Avoid duplication of or contradiction to any other activity in the region, and be in line with the stakeholders portfolios in the region;
4. Have its effects maximized if implemented at regional rather than at national level, and two (cross-border activities) or more countries (sub-regional / regional activities) are involved, or where countries e.g. Islands have a

priority disease which could pose a major risk to other regional countries;
and

5. Be endorsed by the GF-TADs Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific during its regular meetings or an e-consultation procedure on an *ad-hoc* basis (see point 33).

30. Three categories of activities can receive the GF-TADs labeling:
- ▶ Vertical = disease-oriented activities;
 - ▶ Horizontal = topic-oriented activities; and
 - ▶ Core institutional activities (= ‘metabolisme de base’), to ensure the proper functioning of the regional governance and platform (Regional Steering Committee, regional Secretariat, participation in Global Steering Committee).

The overall architecture of the Regional Action Plan is depicted in the following chart:



31. The expected results of the GF-TADs labeled activities are presented in Annex 2.

❖ Implementation arrangements

32. The implementation arrangements of the Regional GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Regional Action Plan refer to the Terms of Reference of the Regional Governance of the GF-TADs (ToR), namely of the GF-TADS Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific and the Secretariat. More specifically:

33. The GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific is in charge of the overall monitoring of the implementation of the Regional Action Plan, with the support of the Secretariat (see point 6.1, 6.3, 7.1 and 7.3 of the ToR).

34. In between the regular meetings of the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Regional Steering Committee, identification of activities that would fall under the remit of the GF-TADs is done via an e-consultation procedure on an *ad-hoc* basis led by the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Secretariat. The procedure involves the Global GF-TADs Management Committee and the Chairperson of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific as follows: on the initiative of FAO, OIE or any other stakeholders in the region, the proposal will be circulated electronically by the Secretariat to the Members of the Regional SC for a tacit consent or comments within 10 working days. In exceptional cases, emergency procedures may be foreseen. Endorsement is made by mutual consent.

35. Whenever needed for the implementation of the Regional Action Plan, the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific

- liaises with other regional GF-TADs SCs;
- liaises with other regional or supra-regional initiatives (if applicable);
- requests the support of the GF-TADs-related tools, namely FAO/OIE/WHO GLEWS, OIE/FAO OFFLU and FAO/OIE CMC-AH.

36. Progress report of the Regional Action Plan is made during the meetings of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific by the Chairman. In years when there is no such meeting, progress reports may be provided during the Conferences of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Chairman – assisted if needed by the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific Secretariat - reports annually

on the progress made in the implementation of the Regional Action Plan to the Global Steering Committee during the Global Steering Committee meetings.

Annex 1 – Summary of the main recommendations made during the GF-TADs related meetings (2010-2011)

Title of the meeting	Main recommendations
<p>4th Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific (1-2July, 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core activities and coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GF-TADs should continue to address capacity building and strengthening of veterinary services to meet the OIE standards • GF-TADs should continue close collaboration with the Regional Organizations ASEAN, SAARC and SPC (RSOs) through continued engagement in the Animal Health Authorities Working Group of the respective organizations. • Collaboration between Animal Health (AH), Human Health (HH) and ecosystems should be promoted to achieve the principle of a One Health approach (in line with the FAO/OIE/WHO Tripartite concept note of April 2010) • Veterinary Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GF-TADs should enhance capacity of veterinary services to carry out surveillance complying with OIE standards (early detection, rapid response, diagnosis etc.) • GF-TADs should promote strengthening the function of regional reference laboratories
<p>2nd Meeting of the OIE Delegates in Southeast Asia (during 17th Meeting of the Sub-Commission of SEAFMD) (11 March 2011, Bali, Indonesia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap was endorsed • Vaccination strategy and vaccine bank • Veterinary Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended that Donors (AusAID, Canada, EU, Japan, NZ, USA, ADB) continue, extend and reinforce their support to the program on Good Governance, Capacity Building and Strengthening Veterinary Services, managed by the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific, based in Tokyo, the OIE Sub-Regional Representation, based in Bangkok, and their support to the OIE Animal Health and

	<p>Welfare World Fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core activities and coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching of AusAID/OIE STANDZ project and its concept was endorsed • The GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific remains an umbrella for all the activities, including the proposed STANDZ program related to the controls of TADs • International organizations such as OIE and FAO within the framework of the GF-TADs Agreement, as well as international donors including the AusAID and the European Union pursue and reinforce their support to programs aimed at the prevention and control of major animal diseases in the region. • ASEAN Member Countries and other SEACFMD Members, be recognized on their achievement, as well as be encouraged to continue their permanent commitment and advocacy on fighting animal diseases taking the permanent leadership on Animal Health matters.
<p>19th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group in Livestock (ASWGL) (4-6 May 2011, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN standard requirements for inactivated FMD vaccine for cattle and buffalo, and for pig • Agreed to utilizing the AAHTF for funding proposed activities related to FMD and request Thailand to develop a comprehensive concept note for the next ASWGL meeting • HPAI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN standard requirements for inactivated Avian Influenza vaccine • ASEAN Bio-security Management Manual for Commercial Poultry Farming • Considered and endorsed the report of 10th HPAI Taskforce Meeting • Requested Malaysia to mobilize resource to support implementation of the Roadmap, as well as to explore possible linkage and collaboration with existing regional initiatives

	<p>under GF-TADs Framework and EU-HPED. A concept note to be developed by Malaysia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia information paper on HPAI Laboratory Diagnosis and Networking Plan • CSF and other pig diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsed the Strategic Plan for CSF and considered the project proposal submitted by the Philippines, agreed to circulate the proposal for comments • Requested Philippines to explore funding options to support the proposal. • Rabies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requested ASEAN member states to provide Vietnam with the list of proposed activities for the further development of the Strategic Framework. • Agreed that the work plan will be discussed at the next ASWGL meeting. • Veterinary Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took note the progress report of OIE/AusAid PSVS program, recommendations from PSVS Sub Regional Workshop on Veterinary Education • Took note and support recommendations of the 2nd Meeting of OIE CVOs/Delegates in ASEAN • Core activities and coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request each lead country, Thailand for FMD, Malaysia for HPAI, Philippines for CSF and Vietnam for Rabies, with assistance from ASEAN Secretariat to develop relevant concept proposals, explore the possible linkage and collaboration with existing regional initiatives, as well as possible sources of funding to support implementation of the Roadmap.
<p>5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific (21-22 July, 2011, Tokyo Japan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed new initiatives of Japanese Government to establish a new regional program on FMD control (OIE/JTF FMD Control Project for the East Asia Region) including

relevant workshops and capacity building activities

- Efforts should be made through the GF-TADs umbrella to seek funds for inter- and intra-regional collaborations to address FMD , taken as an important component of global and regional FMD strategies
- Analysis of socio-economic impacts should be completed prior the Global FMD Conference in Bangkok
- A meeting should be convened in East Asia to develop national strategies and sub-regional roadmap toward FMD control and sub-regional roadmap. On-going FAO activities in East Asia countries to address FMD and initiatives by Japanese Government should be well coordinated and synergized
- Global GF-TADs FMD working group assesses world vaccine production capacity of vaccines in order to meet future demands
- HPAI
 - Epidemiology of Influenza A viruses should be studied to better understand the interaction and transmission dynamic between wild bird species and domestic poultry
 - Surveillance of Influenza A viruses in domestic livestock should be conducted in the region, using OFFLU as a mechanism for information sharing and data analysis
 - Countries should continue to be provided long-term supports to reduce the domestic burden of avian influenza as well as risks of emergence and spreading
- CSF and pig diseases
 - Supports should be increased to conduct epidemiological studies, and strengthen the capacities for diagnosis, control and management of swine diseases such as PPRS and CSF
- Rabies
 - Countries, International Organizations and donors/partners are called upon to make

	<p>strong political commitment to control rabies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GF-TADs should continue to advocate resources from donors to continue to address capacity building to strengthen Veterinary Services in compliance with OIE standards. • The Veterinary Services must be supported by effective and advances legislation to address increasing incidence of TADs and EIDs • Core activities and coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN, SAARC and SPC, as Regional Organizations should play a pivotal role in bringing coherent effort of individual countries to produce and sustain the progress in controlling the TADs at regional level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ASEAN to foster technical cooperation and political commitment under ASEAN+3 ▪ SAARC and donors are encouraged to invest resources in regional control of FMD and other TADs, engaged more closely with SAARC Secretariat as implementing agencies ▪ SPC should be given assistance to review the resolutions and recommendation of the 2099 SPC sub-regional GF-TADs meeting, especially after recently completed PRIPP project
<p>GF TADs 4th Global Steering Committee Meeting (18-19 October 2011)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMD strategy and the Bangkok conference (confirm the process of developing Global FMD Control strategy by Global GF-TADs Working Group on FMD, ensure the FMD initiatives aligned with main donors' priorities, other horizontal and vertical issues, donor support session during the Global FMD Conference) • PPR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install GF-TADs Working Group on PPR and set up a work plan to develop a Global Strategy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GF-TADs working group to produce an overview and suggestions based on ongoing regional and national PPR initiatives and activities, to be proceed at the GF-TADs 5th meeting in 2012 • The OIE considers official PPR country status recognition • Rabies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabies prevention and control be a priority for implementation of the One Health approach and demonstrate its credibility • Global/Regional campaign for Rabies control in dogs be promoted as key strategy for controlling Rabies in Human • Core activities and coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a draft five year Regional Action Plan for the next meeting of GF-TADs Management Committee and then the Global GF-TADs Steering Committee • GF-TADs Global Secretariat provides guidance and obtain the necessary regional input from GF-TADs Regional Secretariat before June 2012, then provide input and feedback to the Regional GF-TADs Steering Committees on priorities and their draft Regional GF-TADs Strategic/Action Plan. • Global GF-TADs Action Plan include sustainable support to the efficiency of veterinary services and improving animal health systems • Global Secretariat to develop a template for the reporting of the Regional Steering Committees to the yearly GSC meeting. • GLEW and CMC-AH to be maintained and supported
<p>27th Conference of the Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania (19-23 November 2011, Teheran, Iran)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIE members establish more effective border control, early notify, improve FMD control strategies, ensure the use of FMD vaccine according to standards in the OIE Manual, use of vaccine matching field strains, ensure Global Strategy for FMD control and PCP

	<p>framework are reflected in their national control program, as well as collaborate and share information, using all appropriate mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OIE provide support for improvement of FMD diagnostic capacity by Twinning Program and regional workshops • The OIE, with supports of Members, OIE Reference Laboratories, and Collaborating Centers, evaluate potential alternative tools as complementary to existing disease control methods • Veterinary Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OIE continues its support for building good governance capacity of Veterinary Services through the implementation of the OIE PVS Pathway <p>OIE Members ensure, as much as possible, the stability of national Focal Points, so the expertise gained in capacity building activities be sustainable for veterinary services</p>
<p>Workshop to develop foot and mouth disease progressive control pathway (PCP-FMD) for SAARC countries (22-24 November 2011, Kathmandu, Nepal)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Countries continue to use the FMD-PCP principles and tools for planning, implementation and assessment of their national FMD control strategy II. Establish a SAARC FMD-working group (FMD-WG) with the objective to safeguard a consistent approach for regional FMD control and to monitor regional progress of FMD control III. Address issues such as biosecurity, risk communication, rapid response at borders, animal movement management and quarantine, trace back and forward IV. Share the EUFMD/FAO tools on active surveillance (repeated seromonitoring to assess implementation and risk mitigation of FMD control measures), protocols on disease outbreak investigation and checklist for vaccination programme assessment in the sub-region V. Start by having a coherent FMD control strategy VI. The Regional Leading Diagnostic Laboratory (Mukteswar - India) strengthens the diagnostic capacity of national laboratories through schemes of proficiency testing; training on the

	<p>production of diagnostic reagents; and training on vaccine matching and post-vaccination surveillance studies</p> <p>VII. Harmonise the surveillance systems in the sub region</p> <p>VIII. Countries need to start by having animal movement regulations for their own country in place to minimize the spread of FMD within country and to have leverage for discussing animal movements with neighbouring countries</p> <p>IX. Technical departments should engage in creating public awareness with the general public as well as advocacy with policy makers</p>
<p>Workshop to develop regional roadmap for progressive control of PPR for South Asian countries PRR workshop for SAARC countries</p> <p>(7-9 December 2011, Katmandu, Nepal)</p>	<p>i. There is a need to develop and agree upon a regional roadmap for progressive control of PPR on the lines of PCP-FMD through consultations in South Asia</p> <p>ii. The draft roadmap for progressive control of PPR developed as an outcome of this workshop will be circulated to the member states for their consideration and preparation of their country plan</p> <p>iii. Member states should consider updating the legislation regarding animal/ products movement/transportation and isolation, quarantine and compensation etc leading to effective control of animal diseases locally and regionally or should identify/include PPR as an emergency disease where such legislation exists</p> <p>iv. Sharing of outbreak information on PPR between SAARC Member States and RSU was considered as an important step to be taken up</p> <p>v. The Member States and/or region enhance the technical capabilities to diagnose PPR infection and to develop DIVA system for surveillance</p> <p>vi. RSU shall consider organising follow up meetings as required to discuss the outcomes of this workshop at country level</p> <p>vii. Training / capacity building on PPR diagnosis, epidemiology, proficiency testing, and development of diagnostic kits, developing and harmonizing protocols shall be organized at</p>

	<p>regional and national level</p> <p>viii. All stakeholders may consider public awareness and education on disease surveillance as a priority tool in order to enhance the reporting mechanism for early detection of the disease</p>
<p>International Conference on Scientific Developments and Technical Challenges in the progressive control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in South Asia (13-15 February 2012, New Delhi, India)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAARC member countries commit to develop their national strategies, and to strengthen the national capacity to identify and optimize control measures that rapidly provide benefits to stakeholders • Communication and public awareness efforts be strengthened to describe the importance of FMD • National FMD control programs be used as an opportunity and entry point for implementing control of other high impact infectious diseases • Countries commit to the regional approach to control FMD, and continue to engage with RSU • An official regional coordination mechanism specific for FMD control be established under the existing RSU • Veterinary Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be continued investment in capacity in the veterinary services in the region to develop, manage and monitor programs for the progressive control of transboundary animal diseases, and making use of PVS Tool of the OIE and the PCP-FMD to assist in identification of necessary capacities
<p>20th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group in Livestock (ASWGL) (9-11 May 2012, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN standard requirements for inactivated FMD for cattle and buffalo, and for pig is in revising process • HPAI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a project proposal for countries with sporadic status to improve early

	<p>detection and response which will be submitted to possible funding by the AAHTF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSF and other pig diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines, leading country, is revising proposal; the Meeting suggested Philippines to expand the proposal to cover broader swine diseases. • Rabies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requested Vietnam to coordinate with OIE in the drafting of an updated Regional Rabies Control Strategy • Veterinary Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-accredit and accredit Animal Vaccine Testing Laboratories, • Regarding ASEAN Register of Animal Vaccines, the Meeting requested ASEAN Secretariat to draft the TOR of ASEAN Animal Vaccine Certification Body (AAVCB) to be discussed at the next Meeting • Core activities and coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding Animal-Human Health Collaboration, the Meeting agreed to the planned joint consultation meeting between ASEAN Expert Group on Communicable Disease (AEGCD) and ASWGL
<p>FAO/OIE Global Conference on Foot and Mouth Disease Control (27-29 June 2012, Bangkok, Thailand)</p>	<p>(Recommendation is not yet available on website)</p>
<p>6th Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional member to participate in the implementation of the Global Strategy for FMD Control, with the guidance and support from ROs and partners and in connection with existing regional platforms and initiatives in the region • Core Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorse the framework of the draft Regional Action Plan and provide further comments

to prepare the second draft for submission as the key elements to the Global level

- Acknowledge that the Regional Action Plan is a living document and recommends that it be reviewed and revised in alignment with the evolving regional context and needs
- Invite partners, international organisations, regional organisations and countries to provide continued support to the GF-TADs mechanism and activities implemented under this umbrella
- Encourage the participation of donors and potential donors to GF-TADs RSC meeting such as KOICA, ROK, PR China
- Decide that the ToRs and the governance mechanisms of the RSC be considered at the next meeting

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 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 recognition dossiers;
 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

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;

- Contingency plans are available and Veterinary Services are properly trained to implement them in all HPAI-free countries.

Eligible activities:

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

Progress indicators:

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

Baseline situation:

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



Classical Swine Fever (CSF)

Expected results:

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

Eligible activities:

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

Indicators:

- Number of CSF affected countries in the Asia-Pacific region;

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

Baseline situation

Number of CSF affected countries, including countries with no information available in the Asia-Pacific region (2011)	18
---	----



PPR

Expected results:

1. Implementation of 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.

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 ((Progressive Control Pathway for PPR (PCP-PPR) and 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, including PCP-PPR 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.

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;
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.

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.



Rabies

Expected results:

1. Rabies control for dogs will have been strengthened, in line with a strategy to be agreed among the OIE,FAO and WHO, for countries where dogs are crucial in the epidemiology of the disease
2. In the Asia-Pacific region:
 - Rabies control for dogs is considered a priority in all countries;
 - Most of the countries have an active rabies prevention and control programme for dogs;
 - Dog population management is applied in compliance with OIE standards;
3. Rabies control programmes are combined with other zoonosis prevention and control programmes when appropriate;
4. Rabies will not have spread to hitherto rabies-free countries or (sub) regions.

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, communication methods, laboratory diagnosis and biosecurity;
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 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;
 - 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.

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)	0

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

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 countries 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]

Core activities

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.

Eligible activities:

1. Organisation of Regional Steering Committee and Sub-regional meetings;
2. Organisation of GF-TADs-flagged 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 flag to assist the regions receiving global support;
2. Active follow-up of recommendations made by the Regional and Global GF-TADs Steering Committees.

Baseline situation

Number of RSC meetings	every year
Number of meetings organised under the GF-TADs umbrella in the Asia-Pacific region (2011)	1
Number of GF-TADs labeled activities in the 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