

**FAO/OIE Sub-Regional Meeting of GF-TADs for ASEAN + 3
in collaboration with the ASEAN Secretariat
(7-8 December 2009)**

Conclusions and Recommendations

The FAO/OIE Sub-Regional Meeting of GF-TADs for ASEAN Region in collaboration with ASEAN Secretariat held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 7-8 December 2009 recognized that:

- Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and other Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs) represent a serious impediment to livestock production and trade of livestock and livestock products threatening the livelihoods and food security, as well as public health in the ASEAN region.
- There has been considerable progress in the control of important TADs in the ASEAN region through the development of regional strategies of priority TADs and implementation of disease control interventions notably on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).
- The new One World One Health (OWOH) strategy will require countries to review and revise their animal health programmes within the OWOH framework.

Meeting Recommendations:

The Meeting recommended the following to support activities of animal disease prevention and control in the ASEAN region, particularly in conjunction with the Global Framework for progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs).

Regional Concerns:

1. Harmonize disease control interventions that require a regional approach which include policies on cross-border movement, legislation, communication, surveillance and diagnostic protocols and information management systems.
2. Strengthen existing regional epidemiology and laboratory networks that will promote harmonisation of regional issues.
3. Continually review and revise, as appropriate, the regional strategies for the priority diseases developed by lead countries.
4. Provide technical support by development partners such as FAO and OIE in the review of regional strategies.
5. Support the management set-up of the EC-funded HPED programme to provide a mentoring role for the ASEAN Regional Support Unit (RSU) until such time as the RSU has developed its capacity for regional coordination.
6. Advocate for the adoption of the OWOH strategy by ASEAN member countries.

7. Propose that information derived from the available national OIE PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) evaluation processes be shared at regional level as an input in the development of a regional strategy on animal health.
8. Suggest that ASEAN explore the means to have a regional PVS evaluation conducted.
9. Explore conducting a GF-TADs sub-regional meeting back-to-back with the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock (ASWGL) meeting

National Concerns:

10. Develop a comprehensive national animal health strategy and programme that would include control and prevention strategies and programmes for FMD, Classical Swine Fever (CSF), HPAI and other diseases of national concern, and would be guided by the regional strategies developed and endorsed by ASEAN.
11. Explore and sustain funding mechanisms for strengthening veterinary services in order to control TADs.
12. Monitor the respective disease situation and continue interventions to improve the disease status in countries which continue to report FMD, CSF and HPAI; maintain the disease free status of countries free from FMD and HPAI.
13. Continue strengthening disease surveillance capacities through the respective reporting structures.
14. Strengthen national laboratory capacities to support surveillance programmes that will enable the countries and the region to detect infectious diseases early, and respond to them in a timely manner. This would include training in the use of diagnostic equipment, networking for supply of laboratory reagents and upgrading laboratory infrastructure.
15. Strengthen policy and legislation, particularly in the areas of compensation, border control (biosecurity), intersectoral coordination and emergency management.