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**Recommendations of the Conferences
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1. 34th Conference of the Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Jakarta, Indonesia, 22-25 September 2025

Recommendation No. 1

Animal Vaccines and Vaccination: Development, Registration, Use, Surveillance, and Impact on Trade

CONSIDERING THAT:

1. The discussions and recommendations of the Animal Health Forum, held during the 92nd General Session and focused on the topic of "Veterinary Vaccines and Vaccination: From Science to Action – Reflections for Change", highlighted the need to strengthen the availability, access to, regulation of, and integration of vaccines into disease prevention strategies;
2. The Forum's recommendations included fostering public private partnerships, harmonising regulatory frameworks, improving sustainable financing, and enhancing communication and monitoring to build trust in vaccination;
3. Vaccines can play a critical role in preventing zoonotic diseases at their animal source. This reduces spillover to humans and supports One Health objectives, safeguarding public health, food security, livelihoods, and contribute to reduce antimicrobial resistance development and spread;
4. The minimum requirements for veterinary vaccines are well-defined in horizontal chapters and disease specific chapters of the WOAHP *Terrestrial Manual*, including international alignment regarding processes for their design, with support from *Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes*;
5. The manufacture and use of vaccines which do not meet these requirements represent an ongoing risk. Ineffective vaccines allow disease spread and can erode trust in the veterinary authority among farmers and producers;
6. In some circumstances, poor quality vaccines may lead to the emergence of novel strains of pathogens, which may confound attempts at diagnosis and control;
7. Members in the region are facing multiple animal diseases risks; including the endemic and emerging transboundary animal diseases which must be categorised and prioritised to guide the effective use of vaccines and vaccination strategies, as part of national and regional disease prevention and control plans;
8. Different vaccination approaches can be used for different diseases, and in different circumstances, based on the Member's objectives, the availability of resources and disease risks including the changing epidemiology of the disease.
9. Veterinary services are responsible to build and update disease control capacity using a suitable vaccination policy and strategy, collaborating with all the relevant stakeholders.
10. Lack of risk communication, knowledge and awareness, often limit the vaccination coverage and compliance, and reduces vaccination effectiveness.
11. Risk assessment and the cost-benefit of vaccination versus other strategies including stamping-out strategies is essential, particularly for HPAI control.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. Members of the Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific implement the resolution No. 29, “Veterinary Vaccines and Vaccination: From Science to Action – Reflections for Change,” adopted by the World Assembly at its 92nd General Session, considering regional and local specificities where applicable;
2. Members implement WOAHA international standards and relevant sections and articles in the horizontal and disease specific chapters of the WOAHA *Terrestrial Manual* concerning vaccine design, production and registration;
3. Members to share specimen materials with WOAHA Reference Centres under appropriate Material Transfer Agreements (MTAs), in line with the principles of the Nagoya Protocol, to strengthen diagnosis surveillance, disease intelligence and information sharing among Members. This will support a collective and coordinated preparedness and response at local, regional and global levels, enabling the swift development of vaccines where appropriate, through the timely sharing of samples;
4. Members to continuously monitor the disease situation and periodically review their disease prioritisation based on risk assessments, also developing and adapting vaccination policies and strategies for their prevention, control or elimination. This should take into account the specific challenges, available resources, and disease epidemiology in order to implement risk-based vaccination, incorporating socio-economic and One Health considerations to ensure better returns on investment;
5. WOAHA to update the list of priority diseases for which vaccines could reduce antimicrobial use, providing guidance on a potential prioritisation for implementation adapted for the Asia and the Pacific region, so Members can ensure that animal vaccination strategies are defined with an implementation plan by 2030, in alignment with the political declaration on AMR, adopted during the 79th United Nations General Assembly;
6. Members strengthen regional coordination through appropriate fora and information sharing in vaccine research and development, and field use regarding transboundary animal diseases being subject to control. This includes information on circulating pathogens, diagnostic/DIVA performance, the diversity of circulating pathogens, and the involvement of wildlife, to ensure the availability of quality vaccines, and to prevent the use of substandard and falsified products;
7. Members enhance through an appropriate mechanism, access to quality vaccines by improving procurement processes, fostering the mutual recognition of vaccine registrations and reinforcing supply chain systems, particularly for priority diseases and other transboundary animal diseases relevant to the region;
8. Members build capacity to design and implement evidence-based, risk-driven vaccination strategies integrated into national control and eradication programmes, particularly for priority diseases relevant to the region;
9. Members adhere to WOAHA standards and guidelines on vaccination and animal disease control to facilitate safe trade and ensure field effectiveness, preventing the creation of unjustified trade restrictions.

2. 34th Conference of the Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Jakarta, Indonesia, 22-25 September 2025

Recommendation No. 2

Build a joint TADs prevention and control system in Asia-Pacific region to strengthen regional preparedness and resilience through cross-border cooperation, including surveillance, early detection, disease response, border inspection, utilizing digital innovations

CONSIDERING THAT:

1. Transboundary animal diseases (TADs) such as FMD, ASF, LSD, PPR, CSF, and HPAI remain major threats to animal health, food security, safe trade and biodiversity;
2. Cross border animal movement with limited border inspection and porous borders, and informal trade often driven by high consumer demand and price differentials, play a critical role in spreading TADs across borders;
3. Early detection and a timely reporting system, together with effective information sharing, are crucial to limit the spread of TADs;
4. Digital technologies, including e-movement systems, animal identification platforms, and e-certification, are being developed in several Members, but integration across the region remains limited;
5. Predictive modelling approaches have demonstrated value in anticipating risks and supporting early warning;
6. Cross-border contingency planning and simulation exercises are beneficial for strengthening preparedness;
7. Regional cooperation platforms such as SEACFMD, GF-TADs, ASEAN, SAARC, and SPC provide mechanisms for collective action and harmonisation, and require ongoing commitment.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Members strengthen border control systems according to their circumstances by adopting risk-based inspection, establishing quarantine standards, and deploying inspection capacity at both formal and informal trading points taking into account seasonality of risk;
2. Members enhance early detection and reporting by engaging with stakeholders, adopting digital tools for real-time monitoring, increasing reporting frequency for priority TADs, and exploring the possibility of integrating national systems with laboratory networks to improve reporting to WAHIS and information sharing between sectors;
3. Members aspire to the setting up of interoperable digital platforms for animal identification, certification and movement control;
4. WOAHP enhances its capacity at a regional level to conduct epidemiological analyses;

5. Members conduct studies and collect surveillance data from both livestock and wildlife to input into models to improve the quality of the model outputs that will support TADs prevention and control;
6. WOAHA conduct a regional cross border animal movement study to understand animal movement patterns and disease incursion risks in the region and support Members in strengthening national animal movement control systems including digital integration;
7. Members develop and test cross-border contingency plans through regular simulation exercises aligned with WOAHA guidelines to ensure coordinated outbreak response;
8. WOAHA and its Members work through existing regional frameworks and tools, including PVS Pathway, as well as the Reference Centres, to strengthen legal mandates for Veterinary Services, align control measures when appropriate, and build shared rapid response capacity, ensuring national actions reinforce collective regional goals;
9. Members mobilise regional partnerships and resources including PPP and development partners to support prevention and control of diseases;
10. Members commit to strengthening and contributing to regional cooperation mechanisms, including with neighbouring regions, and to support a greater role for Regional Commission within future WOAHA Governance.

3. 18th Conference of the Regional Commission for the Middle East

Larnaca, Cyprus, 24-28 November 2025

Recommendation No. 1

Improving capacity to implement assessment of socio-economic impacts of transboundary animal diseases (with focus on FMD and PPR)

CONSIDERING THAT:

1. Two-thirds of Members in the region report that disease control programmes for priority diseases (e.g. FMD and PPR) are underfunded;
2. Yet livestock are crucial for national economies and livelihoods. Reducing the disease burden would generate economic benefits, enhance animal welfare and promote the more efficient use of natural resources;
3. One reason for the underinvestment in livestock and disease control programmes is the lack of evidence regarding the economic importance of animal diseases and the benefits of effective disease control programmes;
4. 80% of Veterinary Services in the region reported having very low, low, or moderate capacity for animal health economics (AHE), on average; Veterinary Services in the region produce only one AHE analysis every ten years. However, a few Members produce one analysis per year;
5. In order to address this issue and improve the mobilisation and management of resources for animal disease control, there is a need to increase AHE capacity in the region, supported by the collection of relevant quality data;
6. Currently, only a fifth of Members have access to AHE training materials, with half reporting an urgent need for training;
7. Among the factors contributing to the lack of investment in livestock disease control, there is the lack of high-level awareness of the disease burden and the benefits of control. This is related to poor advocacy skills;
8. Other contributing factors include low private sector involvement in disease control, and the low effectiveness of control programmes due to limited planning and budgeting, as well as economic constraints.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Members strengthen multisectoral collaboration between Veterinary Services, public health authorities, environmental authorities, economists, social scientists, policy experts, relevant ministries (such as planning and finance), academia, and extension services to ensure that assessments of transboundary animal diseases are truly holistic and One Health oriented. In particular, Members should collaborate with economists and sociologists to ensure that transboundary animal disease analyses are carried out with the appropriate expertise and should also emphasise regular coordination with finance and planning authorities to ensure the right information is taken into account when budgetary decisions and investment plans are made;
2. Members ensure that Veterinary Services and relevant partner institutions have adequate IT systems to store, manage, and analyse socio-economic and epidemiological data. This includes conducting a basic gap and needs assessment adopting simple and standardised data collection methods during FMD and PPR outbreaks and validate and store all outbreaks data collected in a single national database accessible to Veterinary Services;
3. Members strengthen animal health surveillance and laboratories systems, and improve the collection and transfer of epidemiological and socio-economic data from the field to national veterinary authorities, in order to enable impact assessments and support evidence-based decision-making and resource allocation;
4. Members use the PVS Pathway, particularly Gap Analysis and Strategic Planning, to strategically prioritise and cost investments and capacity needs to empower Veterinary Services with data driven decision-making related to resource mobilisation;
5. Members actively utilise the expertise of the WOAHA Reference Centres for Economics in Animal Health and other research institutions to access standardised methodologies, receive technical guidance, and plan long term capacity building programmes. They should also work toward increasing regional expertise in animal health economics, including in areas such zoonosis and food safety, and consider identifying a regional institution or consortium that could serve as a WOAHA Collaborating Centre on Animal Health Economics in the region;
6. Members strengthen engagement with the private sector, including producers, livestock associations, and actors in the value chain to support, among others, hands-on training, access to relevant economic information, such as production costs and market prices;
7. WOAHA continue to provide technical guidance including templates for socio economic analysis, and regional training workshops to support, among others, improving disease reporting through WAHIS, and incorporating basic socio-economic elements into national outbreak investigation methods where appropriate;
8. WOAHA explore options for interoperability between national systems and WAHIS to ensure transparency and inform national and global decision-making;
9. WOAHA provide technical advice on storing and organising high-quality socio-economic data using existing national systems and simple digital solutions;
10. WOAHA support its Members in using socio-economic data to inform two distinct types of decision: (i) disease management decisions, such as assessing the cost–benefit of control measures (e.g. vaccination vs. no vaccination), and (ii) advocacy for resource mobilisation, by helping Members to prepare concise policy briefs and investment cases that communicate the economic impact of priority diseases to policymakers and other stakeholders. This support should include guidance on how to draw on available information, including findings from the PVS Pathway and the PVS Information System, where relevant.

4. 18th Conference of the Regional Commission for the Middle East

Larnaca, Cyprus, 24-28 November 2025

Recommendation No. 2

Strengthening multisectoral cooperation to implement a new vision of an alternative compensation policy that supports the stamping out policies for the control and eradication of high-priority animal diseases in emergencies and pandemics

CONSIDERING THAT:

1. High-priority animal diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), African swine fever (ASF), high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) and brucellosis continue to pose a major risk to animal and public health, livelihoods, the economy and trade. These diseases require early detection, timely reporting and effective response mechanisms and public private cooperation;
2. Compensation is an essential component of effective response strategies as it encourages early reporting, promotes transparency and fosters cooperation between farmers and Veterinary Services, ensuring the effective implementation of official control measures;
3. However, several WOAHP Members face legislative gaps, limited preparedness and underfunded or poorly designed compensation mechanisms. Coupled with animal keepers/producers disappointment due to past uncompensated losses, these issues negatively affect the implementation of disease prevention and control measures;
4. Multisectoral cooperation at national, regional and international levels, involving ministries, Veterinary Services, local authorities, private veterinarians, producer organisations, the insurance sector, research institutions and environmental agencies, is essential to ensure a rapid response, coherent implementation, and fair and transparent compensation mechanisms;
5. The One Health approach provides an appropriate framework for coordinated action across the animal, human and environmental health sectors, supporting effective disease prevention, surveillance, preparedness and response;
6. Alternative compensation mechanisms, such as incentive-based policies, biosecurity-linked payments, livestock insurance schemes and mutual compensation funds, can enhance responsiveness, fairness, financial sustainability and shared responsibility among stakeholders;
7. There are Members in the Region which experience illustrates the value in having a clear legislation, transparent valuation procedures, strengthened multisectoral coordination, and harmonised implementation in supporting efficient compensation systems and fostering trust between farmers and the relevant authorities;
8. The Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway, WOAHP international standards and the GF-TADs framework provide Members with a coherent set of tools which can be used to evaluate needs, strengthen Veterinary Services and improve the design and sustainability of compensation mechanisms.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. Members strengthen the legal framework and mechanisms for compensation, including enhancing the prompt and transparent delivery of compensation and introducing simple incentives (e.g., for timely reporting or minimum biosecurity compliance, or diseases control compliance) to promote responsible behaviour and trust, including through collaboration with the private sector. This should be achieved by conducting a targeted review of national legislation and administrative procedures to ensure that compensation mechanisms are transparent, fair, well-defined, and aligned with WOAAH international standards;
2. Members establish or reinforce multisectoral approach, involving relevant stakeholders, to formalise compensation mechanisms in order to ensure coherent implementation of compensation during outbreaks;
3. Members, with support from WOAAH, strengthen the capacities of Veterinary Services, such as surveillance, diagnostics, contingency planning, legislation, and animal welfare, mainly through PVS Evaluation followed by targeted support like Veterinary Legislation Support and Public-Private Partnerships, where appropriate. Furthermore, they carry out a comparative review of compensation legislation and administrative procedures across the region, identifying at least three areas for regional harmonisation within 12 months to enable coordinated responses in transboundary outbreaks;
4. Where compensation mechanisms are in place, Members strengthen public communication and raise farmers' awareness regarding the rules and procedures associated with compensation ;
5. Members request the support of WOAAH Reference Centres on Animal Health Economics to design appropriate compensation mechanisms that incentivise timely reporting and participation in disease control programmes;
6. WOAAH develops practical guidance and examples on legal frameworks, valuation methods, and coordination mechanisms through private sector engagement to support Members in improving compensation governance. It also assists its Members in sharing experiences through dedicated platforms, mechanisms, and workshops, while exploring harmonised approaches to compensation-related aspects and stamping out policies;
7. Where relevant, WOAAH promotes discussions on compensation-related aspects (e.g. legislation, coordination and implementation) during PVS evaluations, Gap analysis exercises and Strategic Planning workshops, as well as in targeted support programmes, including public-private partnerships;
8. WOAAH helps Members identify opportunities for collaborative projects, pilot initiatives, and emergency support mechanisms that strengthen their compensation systems and preparedness, using regional platforms such as the GF-TADs;
9. WOAAH considers establishing a regional technical working group for compensation, linked to GF-TADs, to share national experiences, harmonise operational procedures, and coordinate cross-border outbreak compensation responses.