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13th Meeting of the Global Steering Committee of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

Report of the hybrid meeting
16–17 January 2023



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Committee of the Global Framework
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Executive summary

The 13th Global Steering Committee meeting (GSC13) of the Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) was opened by the Director of Animal Production and Health Division (NSA) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Dr Thanawat Tiensin, and the Director General of World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), Dr Monique Eloit; they both expressed the commitment of their respective organisations to the GF-TADs and called for increased collaboration at global as well as regional level.

The first session was used to present the progress on the follow-up of previous recommendations and the implementation of the GF-TADs 2021–2025 strategy. The discussion highlighted the need to focus on actionable recommendations and keep result-oriented prioritisation of activities.

The second session was dedicated to the recently established partnership and financing panel which delivered the vision for its work plan and presented the first results in linkage with the revision of the Peste des

Petits Ruminants (PPR) Blueprint for the next phases of the global eradication programme. The discussion stressed the need for public–private partnership, increased regional ownership and advocacy for more national engagement.

The third session was focused on the need to increase preparedness for emerging animal health crises and was an opportunity to illustrate how FAO and WOAH support countries in their efforts and to identify areas for further development.

The fourth and fifth sessions gave the opportunity, respectively, to disease working groups and to chairs of regional steering committees to report on their progress and the main challenges they need to address. The stakeholders' commitment and need for transversal capacity building were common factors identified from almost all presentations, but regional and topical specificities were also acknowledged. The discussion highlighted the need for reporting the result framework to better identify progress and weaknesses.

The draft recommendations were presented before being updated on the basis of the exchanges and circulated for comments.

Minutes of meeting

OPENING REMARKS

The GF-TADs Global Secretariat acting coordinator, Dr Bouda Ahmadi, welcomed participants and invited the senior management of FAO and WOAHA to deliver opening remarks.

The Director of NSA FAO, Dr Thanawat Tiensin, welcomed participants and reminded them of the crucial cooperation with WOAHA under the framework of the GF-TADs to reduce the constant threat of TADs. He stressed the importance of livestock and animal health for FAO and provided a summary of the operations and programmes in livestock sectors implemented by FAO in Member Nations. He drew specific attention to the TADs, challenging the meeting participants to support the discussion with their expertise and experience.

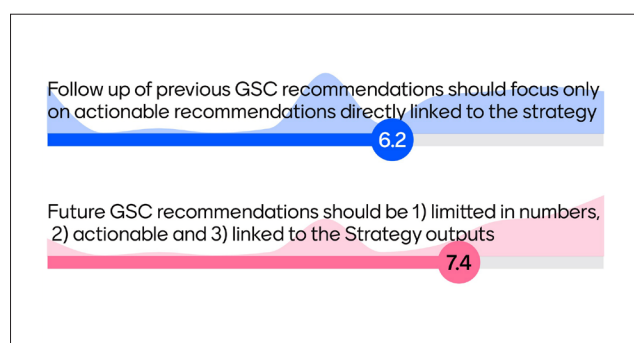
The Director General of WOAHA, Dr Monique Eloit, welcomed participants and stressed the continuous spread of TADs, which calls for responses and coordination at all levels to support Veterinary Services in the control of TADs. She remarked that the world has changed after the covid 19 crisis and that the international organisations need to pioneer adaptation to a new context. The relationship with FAO in the GF-TADs coordination mechanism is instrumental in the ambition of the two organisations to deliver their respective mandates more efficiently. She stressed the importance of the disease specific strategies in Member Nations finding the right balance between specific and generic activities. Finally, she mentioned the Partnership and Financing Panel (PFP).

SESSION 1. THE GF-TADS STRATEGY 2021–2025: ITS EVOLUTION AND PROGRESS

In a review of previous GSC Recommendations, Dr Bouda Ahmadi of the Global Secretariat at FAO provided a reminder of the GF-TADs Strategy for 2021–2025, its three objectives being to: (i) establish strategies for priority TADs at subregional, regional and global levels; (ii) develop and maintain capacities to prevent and control TADs; (iii) improve sustainability of strategies to control priority TADs through multi-disciplinary partnerships. He also presented an overview of the updated governing bodies of the GF-TADs at global and regional levels. Dr Bouda Ahmadi then provided an overview of the GSC12 recommendations that consisted of 31 recommendations,

of which 18 (60%) were followed up and completed and 13 (40%) are in progress. The issues to be considered for the follow-up of annual Global Steering Committee Meetings are: to follow up recommendations of the previous GSCs and follow up recommendations of the future GSCs, i.e. whether to provide generic versus specific recommendations for disease working groups, national, subregional, regional and global recommendations, actionable versus non-actionable recommendations, time-bound versus non-time bound recommendations and, last but not least, recommendations being directly linked to the Strategy or not. Dr Bouda Ahmadi then presented examples of recommendations from each of the mentioned categories. In summary, the Global Secretariat suggested/asked for: guidance from the GF-TADs GSC, Regional Steering Committees (RSCs), disease working groups/secretariats and other partners on follow-up of previous recommendations, focusing on limiting the number of future recommendations to those that are actionable, specific, time-bound and linked to the Strategy and to the proposed workplan presented later in the same session. Participants agreed, by voting on a Mentimeter tool, that the follow-up of previous recommendations should be focused only on actionable recommendations that are directly linked to the Strategy. They also endorsed the proposal that future GSC recommendations should be limited in number, actionable and linked to the strategy.

FIGURE 1. Results of a poll on how to formulate and follow up GSC recommendations.



Source: Author's elaborations.

SESSION 3. THE GF-TADS STRATEGY 2021–2025: HOW CAN THE GF-TADS INITIATIVES CONTRIBUTE TO BETTER PREPAREDNESS FOR TADS AND EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE THREATS AT REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS?

Dr Baba Soumaré, head of Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) at FAO chaired the session. Dr Madhur Dhingra reminded attendees how many recently spreading TADs had caused a devastating impact on livestock populations, affecting food production systems and livelihoods of farms and national economies, as highlighted by impact assessments. The GF-TADS mechanism contributed to the reaction to these situations by introduction of targeted regional coordination mechanisms and emergency responses, provision of technical assistance and resource mobilisation. However, many factors impede better prevention and efficient, rapid control, such as contingency planning, rapid alerts, legislative frameworks, compensation plans, movement control and cross-border risk management. She called, in particular, for more risk assessment and coordinated preparedness at (sub)regional levels as part of an integrative risk management cycle, supported by strong public–private partnerships for resilience planning.

Dr Bruno Minjauw, Senior Emergency and Rehabilitation Officer at FAO, showcased the contribution from FAO for the effective control of TADs, highlighting the role of the Global Early Warning System (GLEWS) that supports countries in preparing for emergencies and building their animal health service capacities through guidance. He also mentioned the surveillance evaluation tool (SET), laboratory mapping tool (LMT), and a more recent progressive management pathway for terrestrial animal biosecurity (PMP-TAB), the goal of which is to provide health management and market access through sustainable biosecurity. Thanks to the six FAO Virtual Learning Centers (VLC), courses have been effectively delivered on TADs emergency management for the control of African Wine Fever (ASF), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), allowing participants to exchange knowledge and experiences. ECTAD supports the control of TADs in over 35 countries. The emergency management capacities are enhanced by the support of the emergency management centre, which has recently developed tools such as: Good Emergency Management Practice (GEMP) and GEMP Bio-threat (GEMP-BT) with more than 20 countries trained; a Progressive Pathway for Emergency Preparedness (PPEP) with 41 countries assessed; emergency response missions; and coordination of emergency management through Incident Coordination

Groups (ICGs) which enable centralised coordinated support to face national, regional and global crises. FAO is also enabling vaccine security in particular through a prequalification system of quality vaccines, with a tailored estimation of vaccine demand. FAO supports the national decision-making process by cost–benefit analysis through the OutCosT tool. Eventually, a livestock intervention coordination system (LICS) will support global monitoring and provide metrics on these activities.

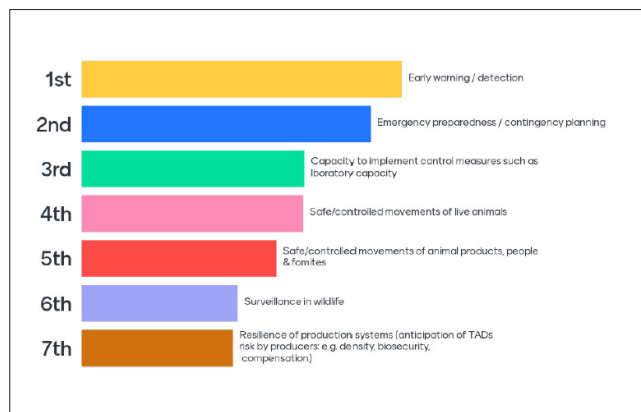
Dr Keith Hamilton, head of the Preparedness and Resilience Department at WOA, provided an overview of the approach to emergency management at WOA in coordination with FAO and EU-FMD, which encourages Veterinary Services to build multi-hazard capacity in strong collaboration with other public services, but also with private partners and civil society. Based on a gap analysis it appears that many national disease emergency plans do not match the resources or legislation framework in place, but also that national emergency plans do not include the Veterinary Services in many countries. A number of targeted capacity building exercises were conducted to fill the identified gaps, including in collaboration with FAO and Interpols. The support needs to be tailored to the different contexts of different countries but principles such as public–private partnerships and inter-sectorial coordination are essential components.

Ms Barbara Alessandrini, head of the Capacity Building Department at WOA, presented the capacity building system from WOA, based on the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) and on the training system. While the PVS system still emphasises the capacity for implementation of the international standards through the 36 critical competencies, some specific tools have been developed to provide more dedicated focus on TADs specific issues such as PPR, rabies and ASF, and on transversal topics such as public–private partnerships and wildlife. The training system is conceived to meet evolving needs expressed by Members, to have learner-centred focus and to increase the use of data generated by the PVS system, courtesy of the PVS information system. Thanks to the digitalisation of reports, quantitative and qualitative information will be generated and searchable by users depending on their profile (e.g. Members, partners, donors). In addition, workforce development, included as part of the assessment system, is also providing PVS targeted support on legislation, regulation and education. Competency packages and e-modules will be progressively delivered; they already include veterinary leadership and wildlife and these will soon be complemented by emergency management and outbreak investigation, among others.

Participants were invited to contribute to three interactive questions:

The ranking of options to prevent and control TADs by decreasing importance, giving more weight to early warning and emergency preparedness (Figure 3).

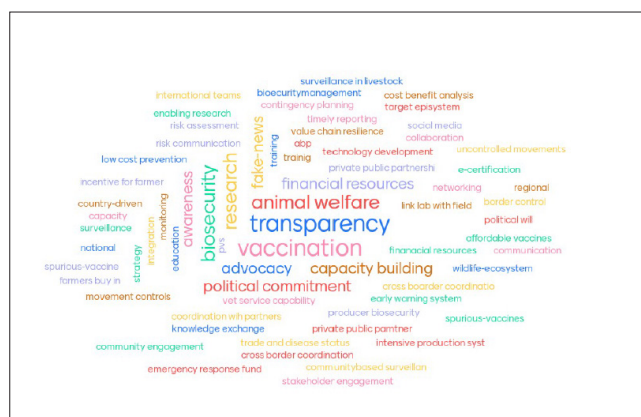
FIGURE 3. Mentimeter output of participants' ranking priorities for TADs prevention and control measures.



Source: Author's elaborations.

The main risk management options to be addressed as a priority, which highlighted the importance of considering a wide range of components, suggested the importance of a multisectorial approach and also highlighted transparency and vaccination (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4. Mentimeter output of participants providing key words on risk management options to address.

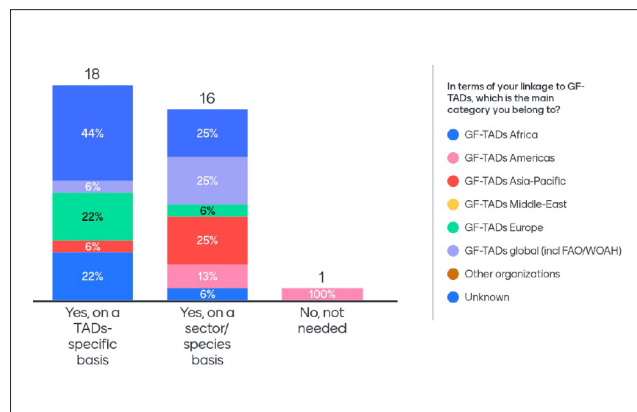


Source: Author's elaborations.

The need for additional regional risk assessments, which illustrated the need of participants from Africa for both TADs specific and sectorial risk assessment, while

interest was more in TADs specific risk assessment for participants from Europe and more in sectorial approaches for participants from Asia and the Pacific and from the Americas (Figure 5).

FIGURE 5. Mentimeter output of participants, categorised by geography, informing on their interest in risk assessment on TADs specific or sectorial approaches.



Source: Author's elaborations.

Interventions from participants highlighted the need for advocacy and strengthening of Veterinary Services. The evolution of the environment, enabling the spread of contagious disease, was highlighted and there were calls for strong collaboration.

SESSION 4. PROGRESS AND SUPPORT FOR DISEASE WORKING GROUPS AND DISEASE SECRETARIATS' ACTIVITIES

In this session, representatives of disease working groups and secretariats provided a summary of activities, achievements and challenges. First, Dr Gregorio Torres, head of the Science Department at WOAH and chair of the ASF Working Group (ASF WG) on behalf of the ASF WG provided an update on ASF. He reminded participants that the ASG global initiative (GI) is a framework to ensure synergies and good coordination. The GI is a 6-year (2020–2025) strategic plan linked to a 2-year operational plan. It has three main objectives, outputs, outcomes and indicators. The objectives are: Objective 1. Improve the capability of countries to control (prevent, respond, eradicate) ASF; Objective 2. Establish a coordination and cooperation framework; Objective 3. Facilitate business continuity. He explained that the role of the ASF WG is to coordinate, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), the implementation of the GF-TADs GI. Under Objective 1, the main achievements were: Building capacity on the

value chain and risk assessment (Africa, Americas); Guidelines targeting smallholders: surveillance, culling, cleaning, disposal and disinfection (Asia); Role of wild pigs and endangered species (Europe, Asia); Laboratory support: Point of Care (PoC) rapid testing, diagnostic algorithm manual; Vaccines and vaccination: Guidelines on manufacture of safe and efficacious vaccines and White paper vaccination (ongoing); Communication campaigns; and PVS-ASF. Under objective 2 the main achievements were: Establishing a Standing Group of experts from Africa, the Americas, Europe and Asia; and conducting research coordination between Global ASF Research Alliance (GARA) and Global Strategic Alliances for the Coordination of Research on the Major Infectious Diseases of Animals and Zoonoses (STAR-IDAZ). Under objective 3, the main achievements were: Contribution to international standards; Communication campaigns; and Regular situation reports. The main challenges and gaps identified for effective prevention and control were spread of ASF Serotype II on the Italian mainland, and four countries reporting their first outbreak or recurrence: North Macedonia, Thailand, Nepal and the Czech Republic. Risk factors were: human spread, lack of biosecurity, swill feeding, and wild and free ranging pigs. Surveillance issues included: competing priorities (COVID, HPAI, limited resources), compensation policies and low virulent strains. Other challenges are illicit vaccine prioritisation/coordination at regional and global levels and the question of control of ASF without an effective vaccine, as well as private sector engagement.

Dr Melissa McLaws, cochair the FMD working group at FAO, presented an update of their activities. On the main achievements she mentioned the following items: Implementation of the FMD Global Strategy: four countries advanced from Progressive Control Pathway for FMD (PCP-FMD) Stage 0 to Stage 1; two countries advanced from PCP-FMD Stage 1 to Stage 2; two FMD Roadmap Meetings were held (Eastern Africa and Central Africa) (virtual); Meeting of the Global Coordination Committee on FMD (GCC-FMD); seven countries submitted FMD Control Plans for review by the FMD-WG; 13 PCP Support officers were working with over 30 countries; Review of Global FMD Control Strategy implementation is ongoing. On stakeholder resources she mentioned that all meeting reports are available on the GF-TADs website, an open-access video on 'What you need to know about FMD' has been provided, and an open-access course entitled 'Introduction to the Risk Assessment Plan' as well as PCP-FMD Dashboard and South East Asia and China FMD Campaign (SEACFMD) Portals had been launched. As main challenges she

mentioned the spread of FMD, for example an incursion in the Botswana zone, Kazakhstan zones and Indonesia (previously free since 1986) and suspensions of official free status. Also, she mentioned an incursion of serotype O in Southern Africa, as well as outbreaks of SAT2 and 3 in Botswana and South Africa. She also named several factors that hampered progress: lack of financial resources and competing priorities, gaps in surveillance (needed to understand epidemiology and how to break transmission chains) and challenges in procuring effective and affordable vaccines appropriate for the circulating strains. She then provided suggestions to tackle these challenges.

Dr Felix Njeumi, from the PPR Secretariat at FAO, presented an update from the PPR Secretariat. For the main achievements he listed the events organised and held during the course of the last year. These included: PPR Roadmaps and Coordination meetings; a PPR consultation meeting for South Asia on 21–22 January 2022; Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) PPR coordination meeting on 1–2 March 2022; Middle East PPR/FMD Consultative meeting 11–13 September 2022; South African Development Community (SADC) PPR roadmap 12–14 September 2022; PPR GEP governing institutions meetings; PPR Advisory Committee meeting 2–3 November 2022; and PPR GREN meeting 7–9 December 2022. Also, he mentioned that the revised PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT) had been finalised and was awaiting final validation before being published and translated into various languages. The PPR Blueprint was drafted and subjected to stakeholder review. A shorter version of the PPR Blueprint has been developed and was launched on 4 November 2022. A follow-up meeting was called by the Ireland Ambassador in Rome on 30 November and involved discussions with resource partners, EU, BMGF, DTRA, USAID, IsDB and IFAD, among others, that are ongoing. The main challenges mentioned were with regional and subregional level engagement with the PPR Blueprint: Besides consultative meetings to inform development, there has not been much revision and adoption; Limited resources to fund the PPR Blueprint; Gaps in technical capacities – surveillance, diagnostics, disease control, legal framework, stakeholder engagement; Limited logistical support and skilled human resource to implement technical elements; Cross-border and regional coordination, especially in support of an Episystems approach; and lack of unification in Members' cooperation towards implementation of activities. Among ways to address these challenges Dr Njeumi mentioned that the PPR Secretariat have planned a series of consultations, meetings and training sessions with Members, focusing on the Brief PPR Blueprint, the roles of regional advisory committees,

how to use PMAT and Episystems and how to delineate them, and how they affect vaccination, surveillance and general coordination of PPR activities as well as post-vaccination monitoring.

Dr Mariana Marrana at WOA and Dr Muhamad Arshad at FAO from the Rinderpest Post-eradication Secretariat then provided an update. On the status of rinderpest virus-containing material in countries they provided a comparison with 2012, when there were 36 countries storing Rinderpest Virus Contagious Material (RVCM); in 2022 only 5 countries were storing RVCM (plus 6 RHF). On the main challenges they mentioned that the FAO–WOAH 2012 Agreement to Maintain Global Freedom from Rinderpest needs to be revised; and the process to select and evaluate the members of the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) has, so far, been informal. They also added that there is no Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the inspection process that connects with standards (e.g. WOA Manual chapter 1.1.4), and materials needed for diagnostic tests could be held by WOA Reference Laboratories independently of Rinderpest Holding Facility (RHF) Category A designation (Category B RHF should be maintained in the post-eradication era given their role as vaccine reserves for global preparedness). With regard to addressing these challenges they listed the following four items: (i) Revise the FAO–WOAH 2012 Agreement to Maintain Global Freedom from Rinderpest; (ii) Review and update the membership and terms of reference (ToRs) of the JAC; (iii) Review and update the RHF inspection process and checklist, ISO & PIC/S standards and the WOA Manual chapter, and develop a workshop for development and comparison of SOPs in March 2023; (iv) Second phase of post-eradication: Strategy to reduce the number of RHF to a minimum – ‘Category A’ can become progressively extinct; Explore options for additional RVRs and expand the number of vaccine doses; Develop a framework between FAO and RVR for vaccine deployment; Development of the non-infectious ELISA needs support in order to reduce the need for virus holdings for diagnostics; Advocacy – destruction of RVCM while keeping the genetic information; Support to maintain awareness of rinderpest among veterinarians, livestock keepers and academics; and Resource mobilisation to continue biothreat reduction.

Dr Gounalan Pavade at WOA and Dr Ismaila Seck at FAO, co-chairs of the HPAI task force provided an update. In terms of the main achievements, they mentioned the following items: Avian influenza task force: Governance and terms of reference of the task force were drafted and finalised; A work plan describing the activities of the task

force for follow-up was finalised and updated regularly; A concept note for the revision of the global AI prevention and control strategy was drafted, defining the scope and focus to consider, which included avian diseases/subtypes to be covered, animal species and different stakeholders as the target audience. In addition, two internal consultations (22 and 29 September 2022) were conducted with regional and subregional FAO/WOA offices and other FAO/WOA affiliated experts on the scope and focus of future updated strategy, and an online survey for assessment of the 2008 HPAI strategy was prepared. This online questionnaire survey to collect feedback on the use and relevance of the 2008 HPAI strategy was drafted and finalised; the online survey will be sent to FAO/WOA global, regional and subregional offices where AI projects were implemented between 2008 and 2018, as well as the Reference Centers. On consultancy and meeting updates they added that the overall objective of the consultancy is to work with the AI task force to design a global avian influenza (AI) prevention and control strategy to enable FAO, WOA and their members and partners to synchronise and harmonise AI control and eradication activities in different epidemiological situations. As a first step, the terms of reference for a consultant were drafted and presented to the MC for approval. With regard to meetings, the update is that regular monthly meetings were conducted among members of the task force for follow-up on different identified tasks, and the outputs of the task force during the last MC meeting were presented. The main challenges identified were: Gaps in Veterinary Services are being identified through the PVS process, including the quality of veterinary education and strength of the national chain of command; Capacity and quality management of laboratory and epidemio-surveillance services require strengthening, to cover both national systems and regional networks; Gaps exist in proper design and implementation of vaccination strategy according to the local situation and the availability of suitable efficient vaccines; A need for longer-term strategies and work plans, evaluation and strengthening of Veterinary Services (including laboratories), better engagement of industry/farmers and partnership with the public sector, appropriate improvements to farm biosecurity, and modification of high-risk marketing methods; Challenges experienced by countries in implementing the classical prevention and control measures; Gaps in socio-economic data for the disease burden and Veterinary Services prevention and control; A need to review currently used vaccine licensing procedures in certain countries; Persistence of the virus in wild birds on regular introduction. The ways to address

these challenges presented by the task force co-chairs were: Improved laboratory capacity in a number of countries is assisting surveillance programmes; Enhanced surveillance and openness to provide better information and understanding on the evolution of H5N1 viruses and the epidemiology and control of HPAI; Improved information on social and economic effects of the disease, the control measures implemented and market stocks; The continued building of capacities in key institutions, including better functioning Veterinary Services with the necessary powers to implement essential control measures and regulations; Effective engagement of private-sector stakeholders in these risk reduction efforts; Sustained political commitment, from the highest level of government, reflected in provision of appropriate resource allocation and regulations; Improved coordination among different organisations and sectors at global, regional and national levels; Updating of the global AI prevention and control strategy to assist countries in developing their national plans according to global standards; A targeted approach advocating for sharing epidemiological and sequence data from the countries in 'blind spots' to support global efforts for AI prevention and control (diagnostics, vaccination, risk assessment, etc.).

SESSION 5. PROGRESS AND SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Following apologies from the chair of the RSC for Europe, Dr Budimir Plavsic, WOA Regional Secretary of the GF-TADs for Europe, presented an overview of recent activities. The 10th RSC was organised in person in the margin of the WOA regional conference for Europe. The membership of the RSC was updated, a new action plan was proposed, following the objectives of the global strategy, and the list of priorities was reviewed, listing FMD, ASF, PPR, LSD, rabies and avian influenza. The work on ASF was supported by the Standing Group of Experts (SGE), and recognised surveillance in domestic pigs and wild boar, as well as awareness. Following the successful eradication in the Balkans, the LSD SGE activities now focus on post-vaccination surveillance and will be more involved in the Central Asia situation. FMD activities are focusing on the epidemiological network and promoting the characterisation of circulating strains. The rabies SGE is focusing on oral vaccination in Western Balkan states, while dog-mediated rabies is followed under the One Health regional mechanism. The speaker mentioned participation of the GF-TADs in an incident coordination group related to possible consequences for animal health and welfare in Ukraine. For avian influenza, no specific mechanism is in place at this stage, but key priorities have

already been discussed in the context of the regional conference for Europe and include a strong interest in vaccination. He finally indicated that communication on activities involves the website and social media.

The acting chair of RSC for the Middle East, Dr Sanad Al Harbi, delivered an overview for the region. He reminded participants of the objectives of the regional action plan, to facilitate collaboration, prevent TADs occurrence and reduce their impact, promote Veterinary Services and ensure delivery of the plan, focusing on regional and cross-border collaboration, raising awareness, provision of technical guidance and improvement of diagnostic capacity for FMD, PPR, Rift Valley fever and rabies. The previous year's activities supported follow-up of FMD and PPR control, with the holding of the 9th RSC meeting. A regional meeting on HPAI is expected in the first semester, as well as the 10th RSC meeting. Among challenges faced in the region, the speaker highlighted the lack of resources to supply appropriate vaccines and diagnostic kits, the requirement for increased capacity for risk assessment and monitoring, and to reactivate laboratory and epidemiological networks, and the need to improve political commitment for sustainable financing and private sector engagement.

The chair of the RSC for Asia and the Pacific, Dr Huang Baoxu, reminded attendees of the priorities defined at subregional level, which include FMD, avian influenza, pig diseases, PPR, rabies and emerging diseases. Regular technical coordination activities on these diseases and LSD took place and collaboration was enhanced with partners including those from the wildlife and conservation sectors. He highlighted a number of publications developed in recent years to provide technical guidance. Among challenges, he mentioned the increased threat of TADs, the difficulty placing some activities under the umbrella of the GF-TADs, the coordination with global disease working groups suspended due to the COVID-19 situation and the regional contexts impacting the collaboration with subregional economic communities. Soon the 12th RSC will be organised to discuss the regional GF-TADs strategy, and to review the list of priority TADs and the operational work plan for the next two years. Subregional GF-TADs meetings will be subsequently organised and, when relevant, laboratory and epidemiology networks will be organised for the different priority TADs. To address the challenges, the coming regional strategy will contribute to strengthening collaboration at regional level; efforts will be required also for cross-regional coordination, better coordination with global disease working groups and strengthened engagement with relevant partners, including from the private sector.

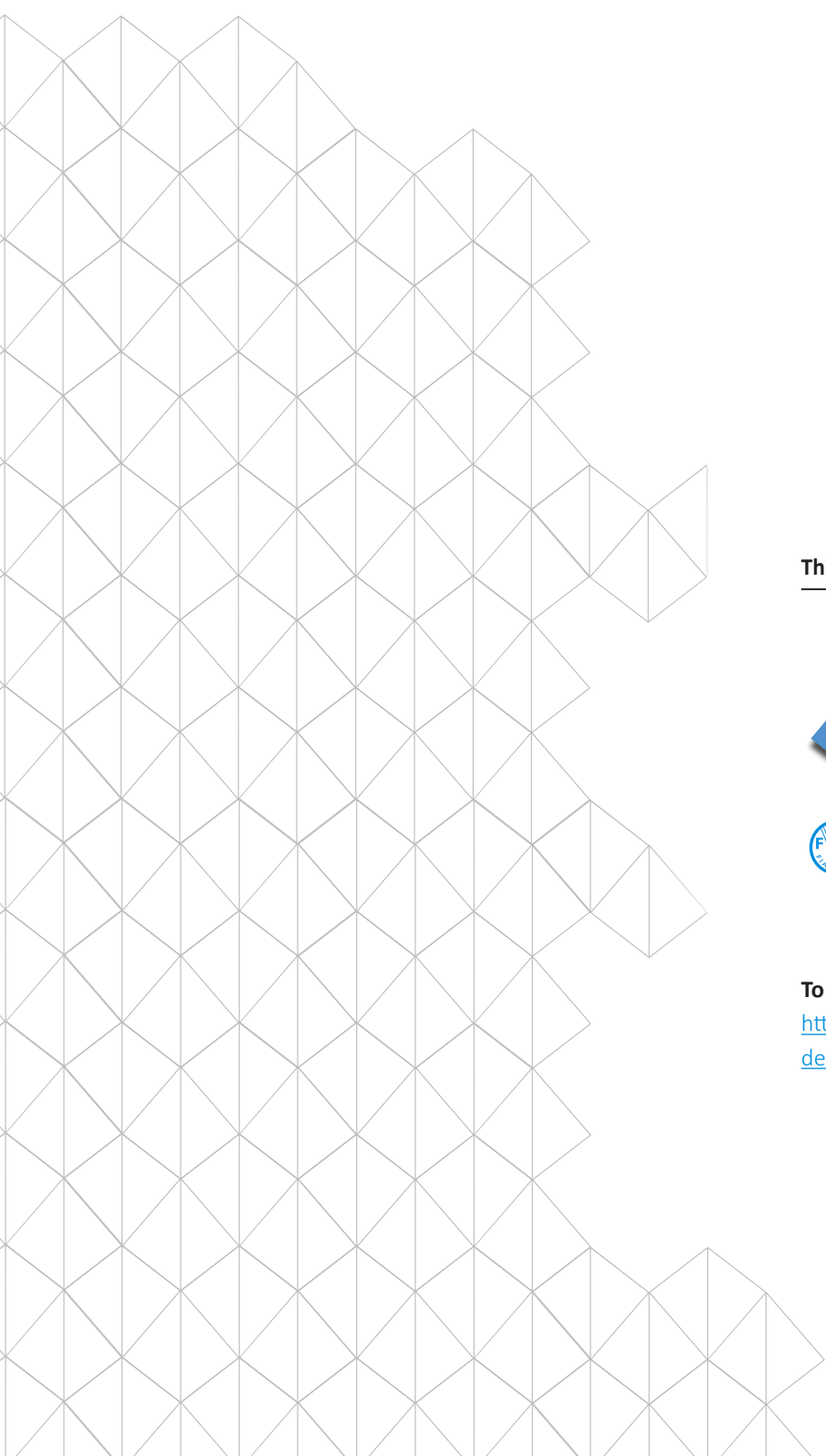
The co-chairs of the session recognised the importance of private sector engagement, regional specificities and inter-regional collaboration. Dr Carolin Schumacher commented in particular on the importance of public–private partnerships, the importance of engaging national strategies aligned to regional frameworks, the challenge of coordinating all these activities and the potential for synergies; she also called for input on the proposed PFP workplan. Dr Jean-Philippe Dop commented on possible levels of synergies, between diseases, between regions and between TADs and One Health, and Dr Keith Sumption stressed the need to do more risk assessment, use incident coordination groups and develop procedures. Dr Thanawat Tienzin highlighted the need to capture the results from all activities delivered at national and regional levels delivered by organisations to appreciate the progress made, and supported the need for synergies, considering that many actions delivered at country level are addressing similar issues (e.g. surveillance, laboratory capacity, biosecurity, etc.). Dr Mark Reweyemamu reminded attendees of the importance of distinguishing diseases with an eradication strategy, such as PPR, from

other diseases with a control strategy, and referred to experience with rinderpest, looking at the different impacts of the eradication on wellbeing and economics to promote resource mobilisation and national engagement. Dr Luis Barcos shared the need for innovative approaches to ensure the security of businesses and food production systems.

To conclude, Dr Jean-Philippe Dop thanked the chairs of the RSC and all participants for their contributions and acknowledged the variety of forms that synergies can take. Dr Thanawat Tienzin reminded participants of the points discussed previously with Dr Monique Eloit and the importance of sharing responsibilities in the GF-TADs operations between FAO and WOAHA at global and regional levels, and the role of the MC in monitoring the progress made.

SESSION 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The draft recommendations were presented, and reactions were captured via mentimeter. The GS and MC committed to circulating the updated recommendations for comments and approval.



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<https://www.gf-tads.org/events/events-detail/en/c/1155867/>