

First **T**ask-**F**orce meeting
Belgrade/Serbia – 20-21 December 2016

Information about activities in the region of possible
relevance for the regional strategic plan

Global GF-TADs Steering Committee



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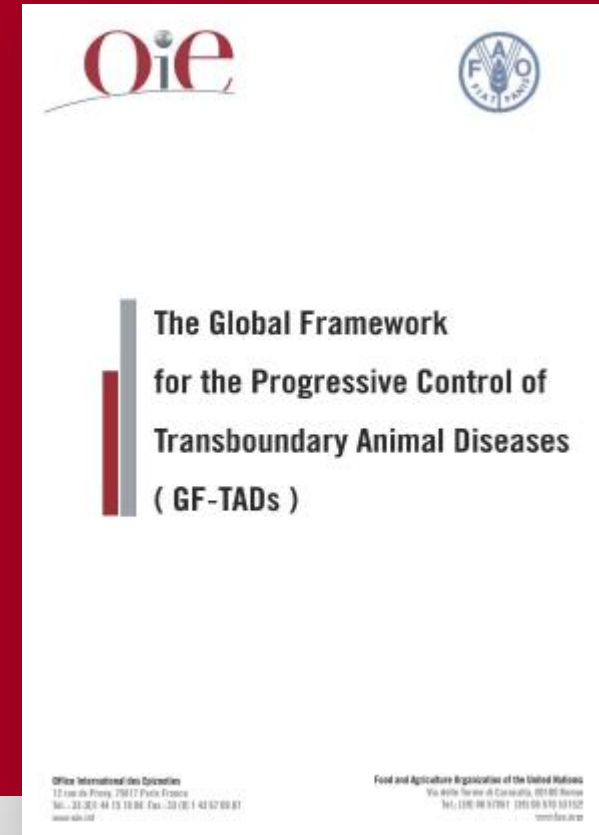
Content

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Introduction - reminders

The Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

- is a joint **FAO/OIE mechanism**, which combines the strengths of both organisations to achieve the prevention and control of TADs worldwide, and in particular to address their regional and global dimensions
- **WHO is also associated** (zoonotic TADs)
- was signed in **May 2004** (falls under the broader agreement between OIE and FAO, which was renewed at the same time)
- developed out of the **FMD crisis** which took place in Europe in 2001 and then, the HPAI crisis (2004)



Introduction - reminders

The Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

- **Global level launched in 2008** – while the regional branches were launched earlier, as part of the response to the HPAI crisis, which required prompt *in situ* coordination
- Deliberation during the International Conference on HPAI in New Delhi in December 2007 prompted the need of the global level, but also emphasized the need for collaboration on the prevention and control of **epizootic diseases beyond HPAI**
- Broad recognition that any uncontrolled TADs in one single country is a potential threat to all countries (**Global Public Good**)

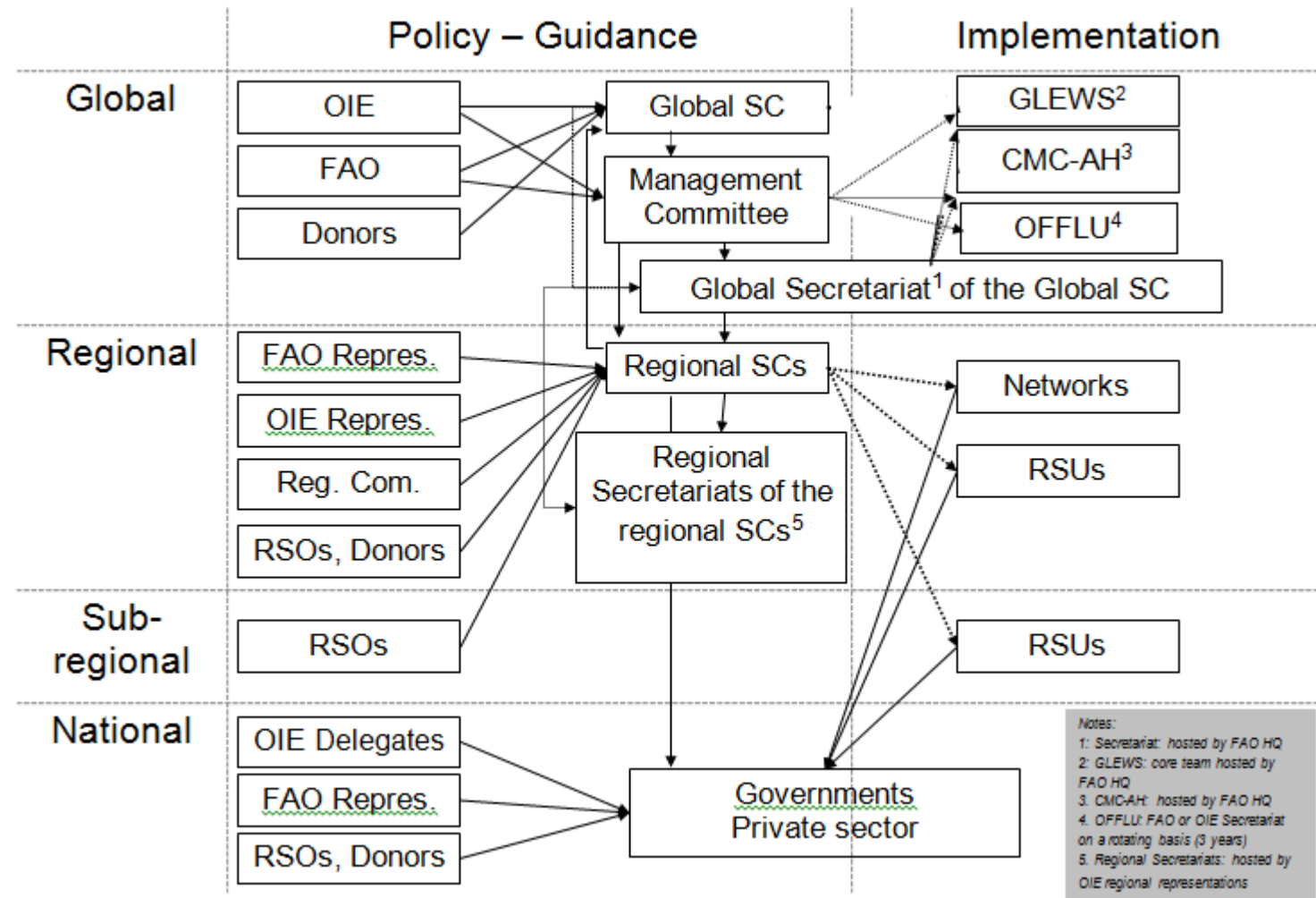
Introduction - reminders

The Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

- Intends to combine both a **vertical** (by disease) and a **transversal** (guarantee of good sanitary governance worldwide, based on the OIE standards) approach
- Estimated optimal balance between national, regional and global financial cost of support programmes is respectively 90%, 8% and 2% - GF-TADs intends to be the right arena for the global and regional levels, which do not usually get appropriate support

Introduction - reminders

GF-TADs governance



Introduction - reminders

The Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

- Global Steering Committee set in 2008
- Advisory role
- Approx 15 Members (OIE, FAO, WHO, regional Presidents, donors) + ad hoc observers
- Annual meetings:
 - GSC1 (2008); GSC2 (2009); GSC3 (2010); GSC4 (2011); GSC5 (2012); GSC6 (2013); GSC7 (2014); GSC8 (2015); **GSC9 (2016)**
- 2 evaluations conducted, one scheduled for 2017
- First Action Plan (2012-2016)
- (others)

Animal diseases	
▶	Rinderpest
▶	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
▶	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
▶	Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
▶	Rabies
▶	Rift Valley Fever (RVF)
▶	African Swine Fever (ASF)
Cross cutting topics	
▶	The reinforcement of Veterinary Services (VS)
▶	Strengthening the GF-TADs supporting structures (Global Tools) and making them sustainable
▶	Strengthening the Internal GF-TADs structures, procedures and coordination and ensuring the sustainability at global and regional level

17. The disease priority lists provided by the RSCs are summarized below.

Region	Priority diseases (indicated focus)									
Europe	FMD (1)	HPAI	PPR	Rabies (2)		CSF	ASF (3)	Brucell osis		
Middle East	FMD (1)	HPAI	PPR	Rabies	RVF (3)			Brucell osis (2)	Sheep and goat pox	Glanders BT
Africa	FMD (2)		PPR (1)	Rabies (4)	RVF (5)		ASF (6)		CBPP (3)	NCD
Asia										
SAARC region	FMD	HPAI	PPR							
ASEAN-3 region	FMD	HPAI		Rabies		CSF				
SPC region	Preventive and preparedness activities only									
Americas	FMD (1)	HPAI		Rabies (3)		CSF (2)			NWS (4)	BSE

Introduction - reminders

The Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

- 2 Global Strategies: FMD (2012); PPR (2015)

Global Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR



Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is a highly contagious disease of sheep and goats caused by a Morbillivirus closely related to rinderpest virus and is considered to be one of the most damaging livestock diseases in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Bearing in mind the strong negative...
2015

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), Global



HPAI
Rabies

The Global Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Strategy



Diseases are among the most significant limiting factors for livestock production. Their impact can vary from reduced productivity and restricted market access to the elimination of entire flocks or herds, with the resultant loss of biodiversity and valuable genetic resources. Foot and mouth...
2012

Foot-and-Mouth (FMD), Global

Outcomes of the GSC9

- GSC9 (8-9 Nov 2019, OIE HQ / Paris)
- Well attended – except Africa; few donors
- GF-TADs Europe represented by vice President (Dr Herzog), the EC (Dr Klemm) and the Secretariat (Dr Leboucq)
- Agenda:
 - Global Secretariat activities and implementation of the GSC8 recs
 - Regional presentations
 - Presentation of global strategies (PPR; FMD; Rabies + HPAI, RVF, Rinderpest)
 - Presentation of global tools (OFFLU; CMC-AH; GLEWS)
 - Revised results framework and performance indicators
 - 3rd GF-TADs evaluation

Outcomes of the GSC9

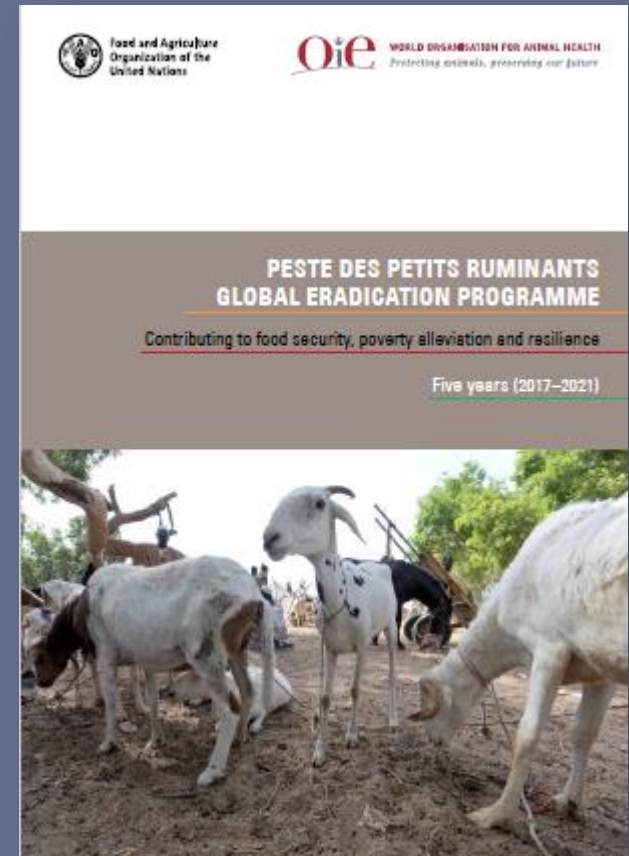
Main outcomes

- **Europe (together with Asia) is by far the most active region as regards GF-TADs labelled events (mainly Standing Group of Experts ASF and LSD)**
 - model commended as **best practices for other regions**
 - largely due to significant EU financial support for GF-TADs for Europe activities
 - **rabies as possible candidate for a further SGE under GF-TADs Europe** (discussed in Lisbon)
 - Work of the **Task Force** of the Regional Commission Europe to help prepare the next GF-TADs Action Plan (2017-2021).

Outcomes of the GSC9

Main outcomes

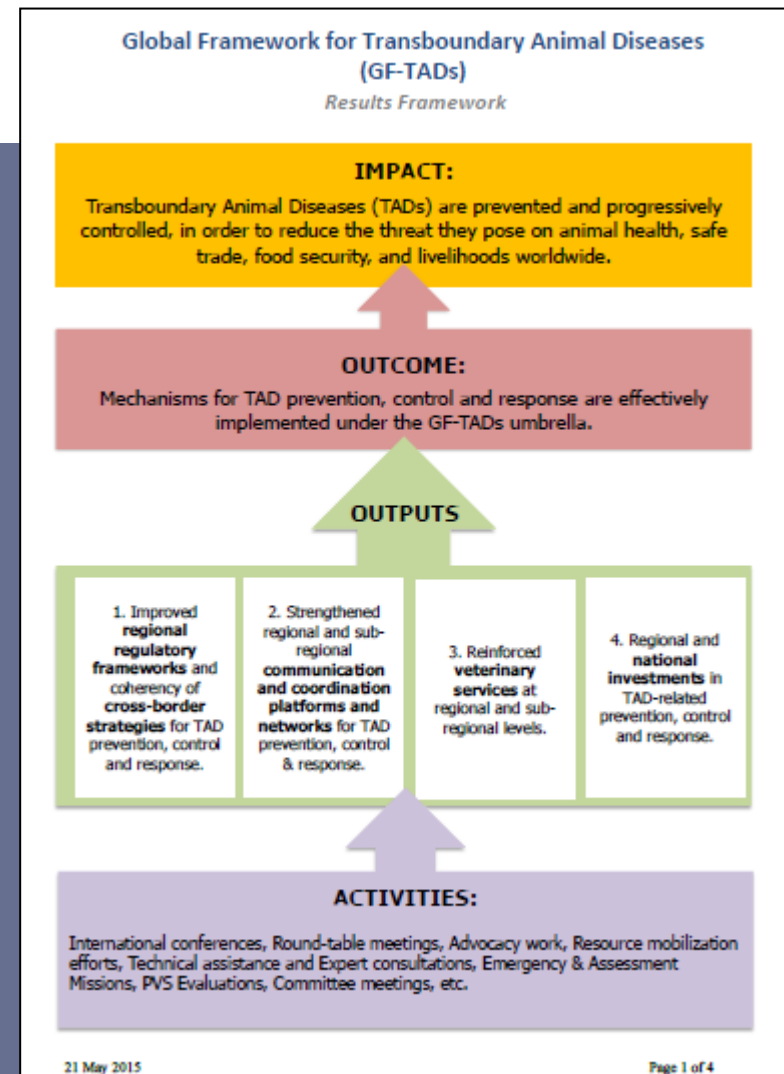
- Interesting update on **PPR global eradication strategy** (goal: eradication by 2030):
 - PPR GEP first 5 year action plan recently published (total costs little less than 1 billion US\$ for 5 years)
 - pledging conference scheduled in early 2017, with preliminary visits to the main donors (of note, PPR GEP benefit cost ratio estimated at 33.8; 1.5 billion animals to be vaccinated within first 5 years; total costs little less than 1 billion US\$ for 5 years;
 - 8 Roadmaps launched (out of 9); 2nd meetings scheduled for 2017



Outcomes of the GSC9

Main outcomes

- Final version of the **Key Performance Indicators under GF-TADs** were presented for endorsement:
 - Pilot phase launched in 2015
 - Objective: simplify and clarify the indicators and the process ;
 - When final, to be applied and used by the regions to present their results at the next GSC (2016-2017 activities)



Outcomes of the GSC9

Main outcomes

- **3rd evaluation of GF-TADs mechanism :**
 - decided at the 2015 GSC
 - FAO evaluation office in charge of this evaluation with financial support of FAO, with a call for 3 experts launched by end of the year
 - To take place March-June 2017;
 - Draft report to become available in summer 2017; to be possibly discussed at a workshop in September 2017 and main recommendations to be presented at GSC10 in October 2017.

Outcomes of the GSC9

Main outcomes

- GF-TADs website available (www.gf-tads.org)



The screenshot shows the homepage of the GF-TADs website. At the top left is the GF-TADs logo, a diamond shape split into blue and red halves, with the text "GF-TADs" and "GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES" below it. To the right of the logo are the logos for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). A search bar is located in the top right corner. Below the logo and search bar is a navigation menu with the following items: ABOUT, EVENTS, GLOBAL, REGIONAL, RESOURCES, and LINKS. On the left side, there is a vertical menu with the following items: OBJECTIVES, PRIORITY DISEASES, AGREEMENT, and GOVERNANCE. In the center, there is a large photograph of a person wearing a blue shirt and a light blue hat, standing next to a wooden fence and looking at a brown cow. Below the photograph, there is a paragraph of text: "The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) was launched on May 24, 2004, the signing date of the 'FAO-OIE GF-TADs general agreement'." Below this paragraph, there is another paragraph: "GF-TADs is a joint initiative of FAO and OIE, with the expected participation of WHO for the zoonoses, to achieve the prevention, detection and control of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) and in particular to address their original and global dimensions. The initiative combines the strengths of both international organizations to achieve agreed common objectives." On the right side, there is a section titled "GF-TADs FOR" with a list of regions: GLOBAL, AFRICA, AMERICAS, ASIA, EUROPE, and MIDDLE EAST. Each region is accompanied by a small globe icon. At the bottom right, there is a section titled "EVENTS".

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Outcomes of the GSC9

Main outcomes

- **Overall, 19 recommendations adopted (still not circulated officially)**
- **GF-TADs for Europe, referenced twice for best practices:**
 - **Standing Group of Experts (ASF; LSD)**
 - **Stray dog population control initiative under the OIE Platform on AW for Europe (with rabies dimension)**

Outcomes of the GSC9

Main outcomes

- **Recommendations specifically relevant to the GF-TADs for Europe:**
 - Rec 1, 2 and 3 on performance indicators → to be used by GF-TADS for Europe in the 2nd Action Plan, and when reporting in future GSC meetings
 - Rec 4 on GSC8 recs: GF-TADs Regional Steering Committees to identify the constraints that impede the achievements of the recommendations of the GSC meetings and, when relevant, propose corrective actions
 - Rec 7 on regional activities: regional GF-TADs to include other cross-cutting expertise, such as risk assessment and communication
 - Rec 9 on regional activities: Promotion of RVF awareness in Europe
 - Rec 19 on the 3rd GF-TADs evaluation: Report and recommendations to be shared in advance with the members of the GSC and presented during the GSC10 (GF-TADs for Europe SC to consider them)

Conclusions / discussion

- Interesting discussions during the GSC9 that provide important guidance to the GF-TADs for Europe
- GSC10 (Rome; Nov 2017): maintain good representation of GF-TADs Europe
- Questions? Discussion?

Thank you for your attention



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