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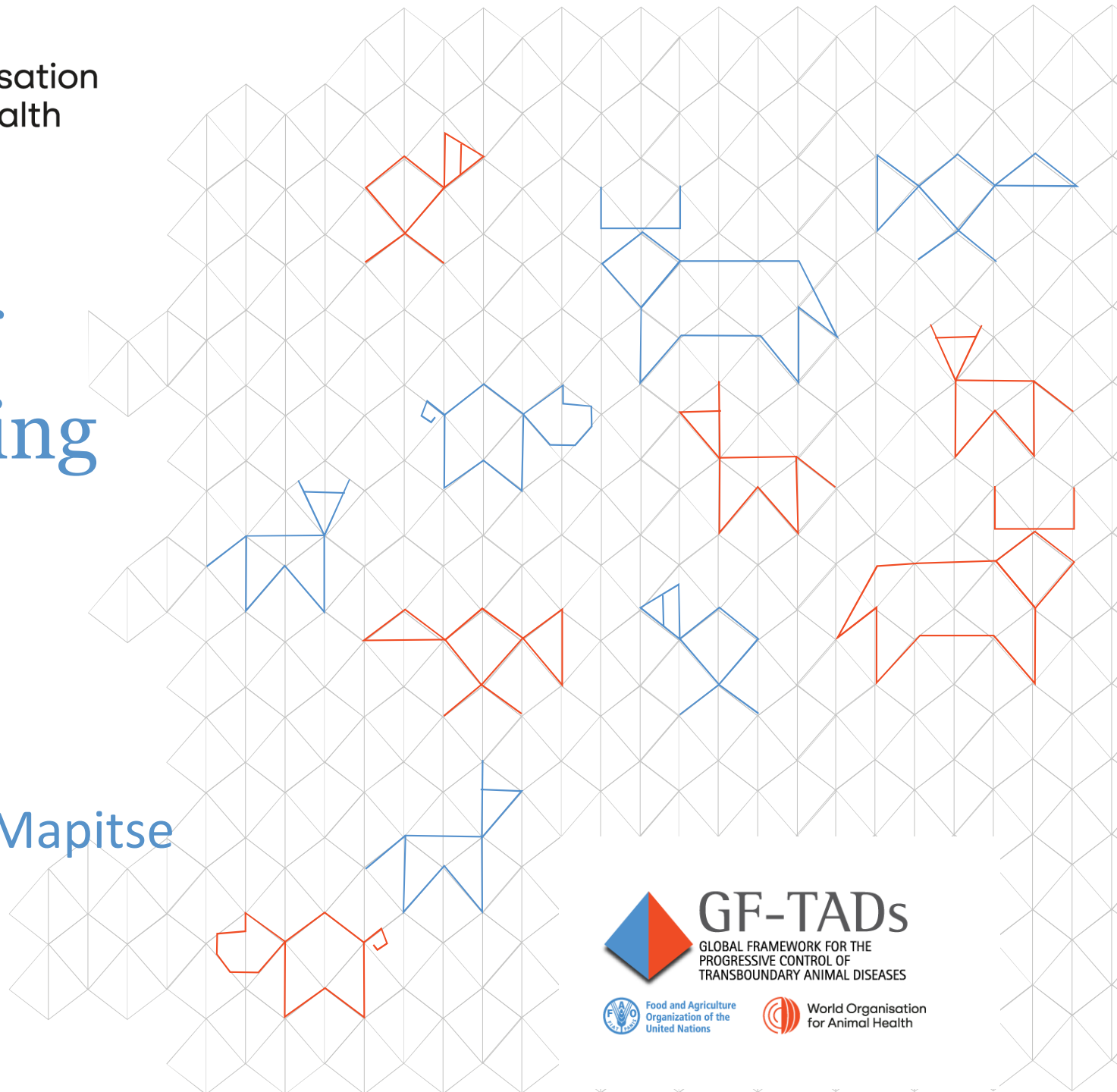


World Organisation
for Animal Health

Overview of the Recommendations of the 14th Global Steering Committee (GSC14)

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GF-TADs Management Committee



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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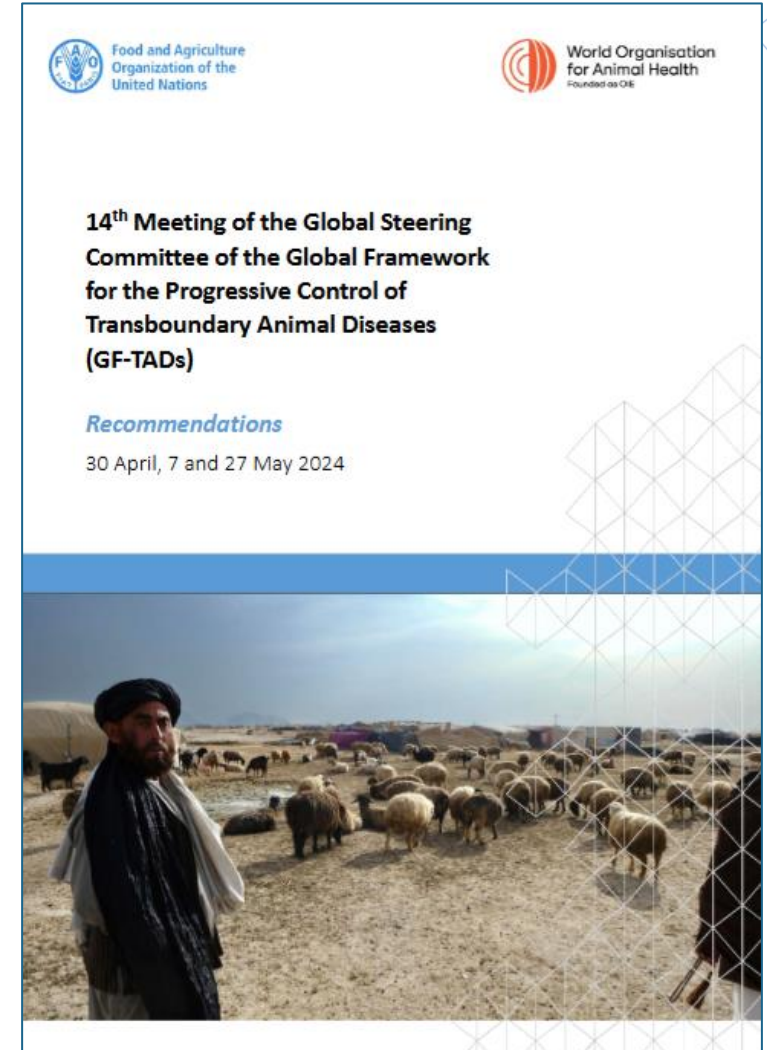
RSC14 Recommendations

Download link GSC14 recommendations:

<https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cd3673en>

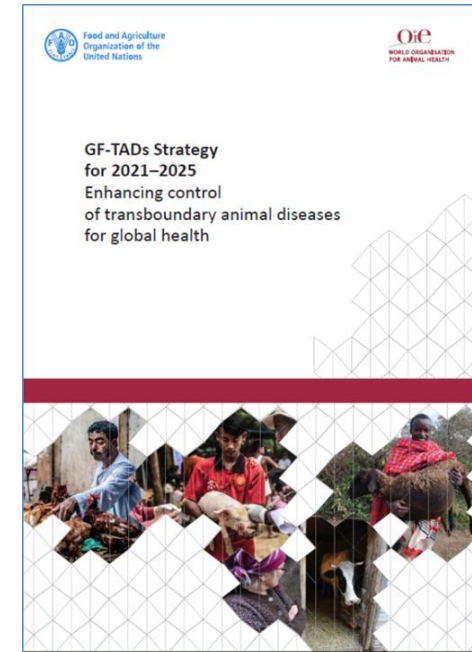
Other previous GSCs recommendations:

<https://www.gf-tads.org/global/recommendations-gsc/en/>



Introduction

- **Objective of this brief talk:** provide an overview of key GSC14 recommendations and their relevance to Africa
- **GF-TADs framework:** A global initiative by FAO and WOAHA for the progressive control of TADs
- **Alignment with GF-TADs 2021-2025 Strategy** and its extension to 2026
- **Contribution to tackle global challenges:** particularly through contributing to progress with SDGs, food security, livelihoods, Health, Sustainable Livestock Transformation, Climate Action



<https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cb8962en>

Key considerations leading to GSC14 Recommendations

Progress made in global disease-specific strategies (FMD, PPR, ASF, HPAI, Rinderpest)

Persistent capacity gaps, vaccine availability, biosecurity, legal frameworks wildlife-livestock interface, and border surveillance

Need for strong governance, partnerships & resources

Regional contexts and priorities –lack of integration disease control with broader livestock policies.

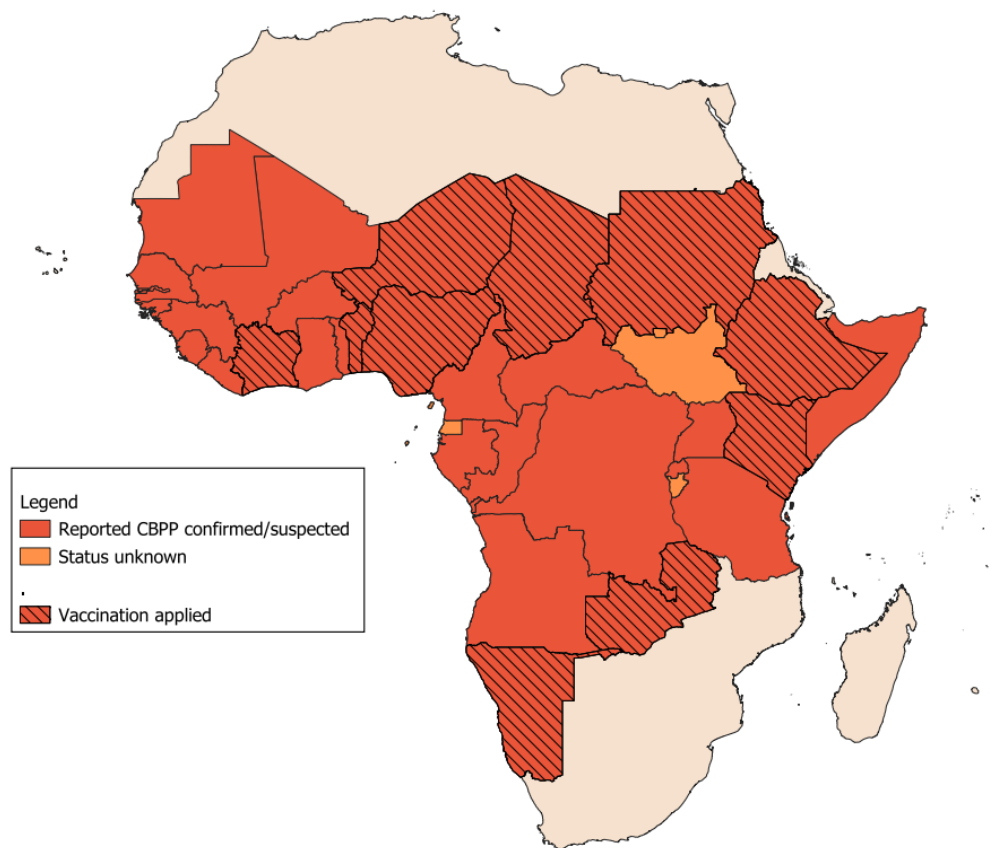
Socioeconomic factors: Agriculture practices and production systems political/security crises, climate change

GSC14 key recommendations (global perspective)

1. **Extension of GF-TADs Strategy** to 2026 for better impact assessment
2. **Governance improvements** at global, regional, and national levels
3. **Strengthening** disease control frameworks and national veterinary services to tackle priority TADs
4. **Enhanced coordination with stakeholders** including farmers and producers, private sector, veterinary services, etc.
5. **Improved partnerships and resource mobilization** aligned with FAO-WOAH strategic goals
6. **Control must be holistic and system-based**, not just one disease at a time

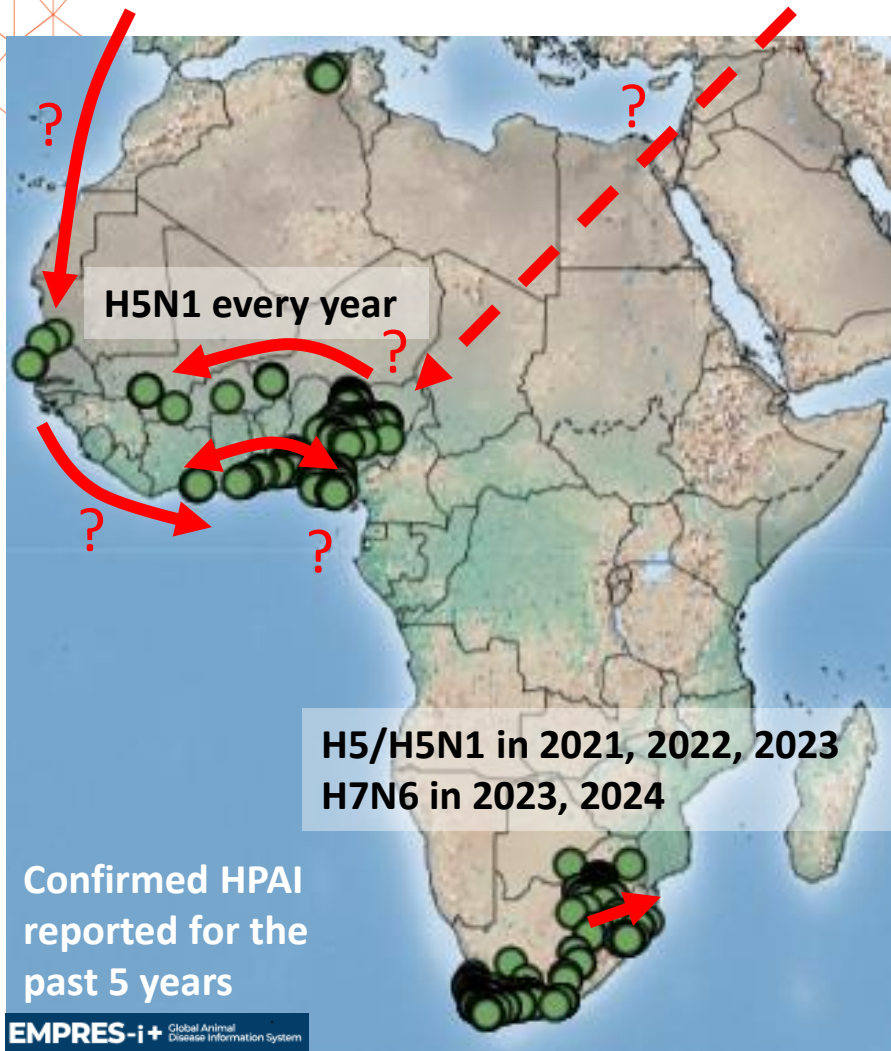
Regional focus – Africa's challenges and priorities

- **The burden of endemic diseases-CBPP remains a major threat:** economic impact on pastoralist communities
- **Vector borne diseases (RVF)** risks increasing
- **FMD, and ASF:** spreading in the region, requiring control efforts
- **Vaccines & diagnostics** tailored for the African context
- **Enhancing** regional/sub-regional surveillance & early warning systems
- **Cross-border** coordination and harmonized policies
- **Regional leadership:** stronger leadership and participation is essential for better coordination and regional perspectives



Countries that have reported the disease during the period from 2019 and 2023 (source: *Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia: Global Eradication Remains a Challenging and Distant Goal* doi: 10.1016/j.cvfa.2024.01.003 July 2024)

HPAI in Africa



- The development of the **GF-TADs Global strategy** for the prevention and control of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) for 2024 –2033
- **Adapt the strategy** to specific subregional and regional contexts and its implementation
- Establish a **coordination mechanism** to monitor and facilitate the implementation of the HPAI strategy
- Ensuring that the strategy’s **implementation roadmap** is communicated by the time of the next Global Steering Committee meeting at the latest.

Key gaps- Decision support and advocacy to improve animal health

■ Importance of early warning systems

- Strengthen **risk monitoring and risk assessment** and to mitigate disease outbreaks and enhance preparedness
- Better **analyse data on disease reservoirs and risk factors**, filling knowledge gaps to support evidence-based recommendations and national capacity building

■ Harmonizing data collection and analysis across regions

- Standardize **data collection and analysis methodologies** to support evidence-based policies
- Acknowledge common needs across different TADs (e.g., **biosecurity, surveillance, disease control measures**)

■ Strengthening advocacy for TADs control

- Emphasize the **economic and public health benefits** of controlling TADs
- Highlight shared challenges among TADs—**a more integrated strategy**

Example of decision-support tools:

Tool Name	Purpose	Key Benefit	Example Application
EMA-i+ / EMPRES-i+	Early warning & real-time disease reporting	Rapid response & surveillance enhancement	For major TADs as well as country specific diseases
SET and the EW framework	Surveillance system evaluation	Identifies strengths & weaknesses for improvement	Applied in Indonesia to improve data sharing
OutCosT	Economic impact assessment of outbreaks	Supports resource allocation & policy decisions	Used in Bolivia & Chile for HPAI cost analysis
EuFMDiS	Disease spread modelling	Simulates outbreak scenarios for preparedness	Used across 15 European countries for FMD & PPR
WAHIS	Global animal health information system	Facilitates disease reporting & transparency	Supports disease notification & control planning worldwide
DST	Modelling, Forecasting	Support decision making	DST-RVF, DST-AI
PCP-FMD Self-Assessment Tool	PCP-FMD Self-Assessment Tool	PCP-FMD Self-Assessment Tool	PCP-FMD Self-Assessment Tool
PPR PMAT (Performance Monitoring and Assessment Tool)	PPR PMAT (Performance Monitoring and Assessment Tool)	PPR PMAT (Performance Monitoring and Assessment Tool)	PPR PMAT (Performance Monitoring and Assessment Tool)

Decision support and advocacy -- continued

- **More focus on sharing risk information at a regional level**
 - Improve regional coordination for preparedness and response
 - Leverage regional risk and knowledge-sharing platforms to enhance situational awareness and policy alignment

- **Enhancing regional financing mechanisms and partnerships**
 - Strengthen financing mechanisms to support sustainable interventions for TADs
 - Promote coordinated investment in the livestock sector and animal health to maximize impact

- **Incorporating biosecurity measures**
 - Integrate biosecurity more explicitly into disease prevention and control strategies
 - Support Member States in implementing effective biosecurity measures at farm, national, and regional levels

- **Coordination and investment in the livestock sector and animal health**
 - Organizations contributing to GF-TADs should support coordination activities between resource partners and Members to synergize commitments
 - Leverage investments in the livestock sector to enhance disease control and prevention

RSC11 recommendations aligned with GSC14 priorities

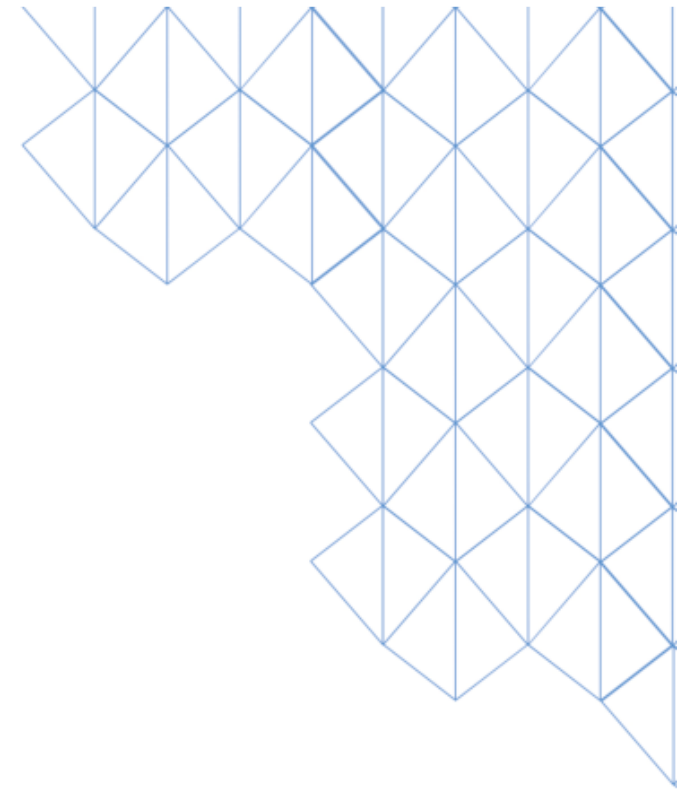
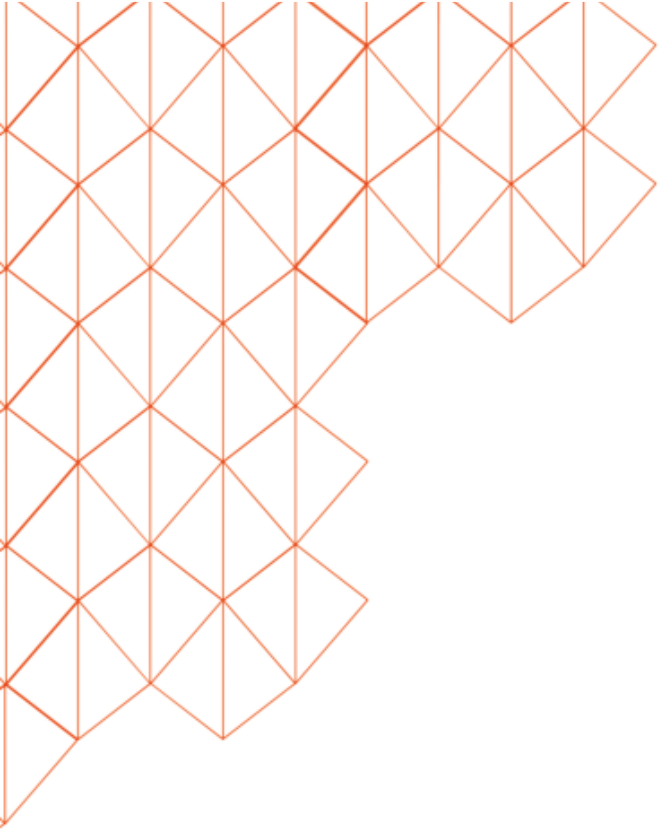
- **Key priorities from RSC11 meeting in Nairobi (2022):**
 - Strengthening cross-border coordination & harmonization of TADs control efforts
 - Enhancing resource mobilization and resource partners mapping
 - Supporting regional efforts on vaccine access & surveillance (FMD, PPR, ASF, CBPP)
 - Addressing emerging challenges (HPAI, RVF, AHS) through stronger partnerships

- **GSC14 builds on RSC11 by:**
 - Extending GF-TADs Strategy to 2026 for sustained impact
 - Enhancing governance and coordination across stakeholders
 - Strengthening data-driven decision-making and advocacy efforts
 - Expanding focus on sustainable livestock transformation and SDG alignment

Next Steps, call to action and conclusion

- Implementation of GSC14 recommendations in Africa
 - Strengthening GF-TADs Regional Steering Committees
 - Enhancing regional coordination, data sharing and use, and leveraging investments
 - Collaboration with FAO, WOA, and national veterinary services
 - Strengthening collaborative efforts among governments, private sector, and development partners
 - Commitment to a sustainable livestock sector through effective disease prevention and control
 - GF-TADs as a key enabler for achieving resilient food systems and improved animal health in Africa





Thank you