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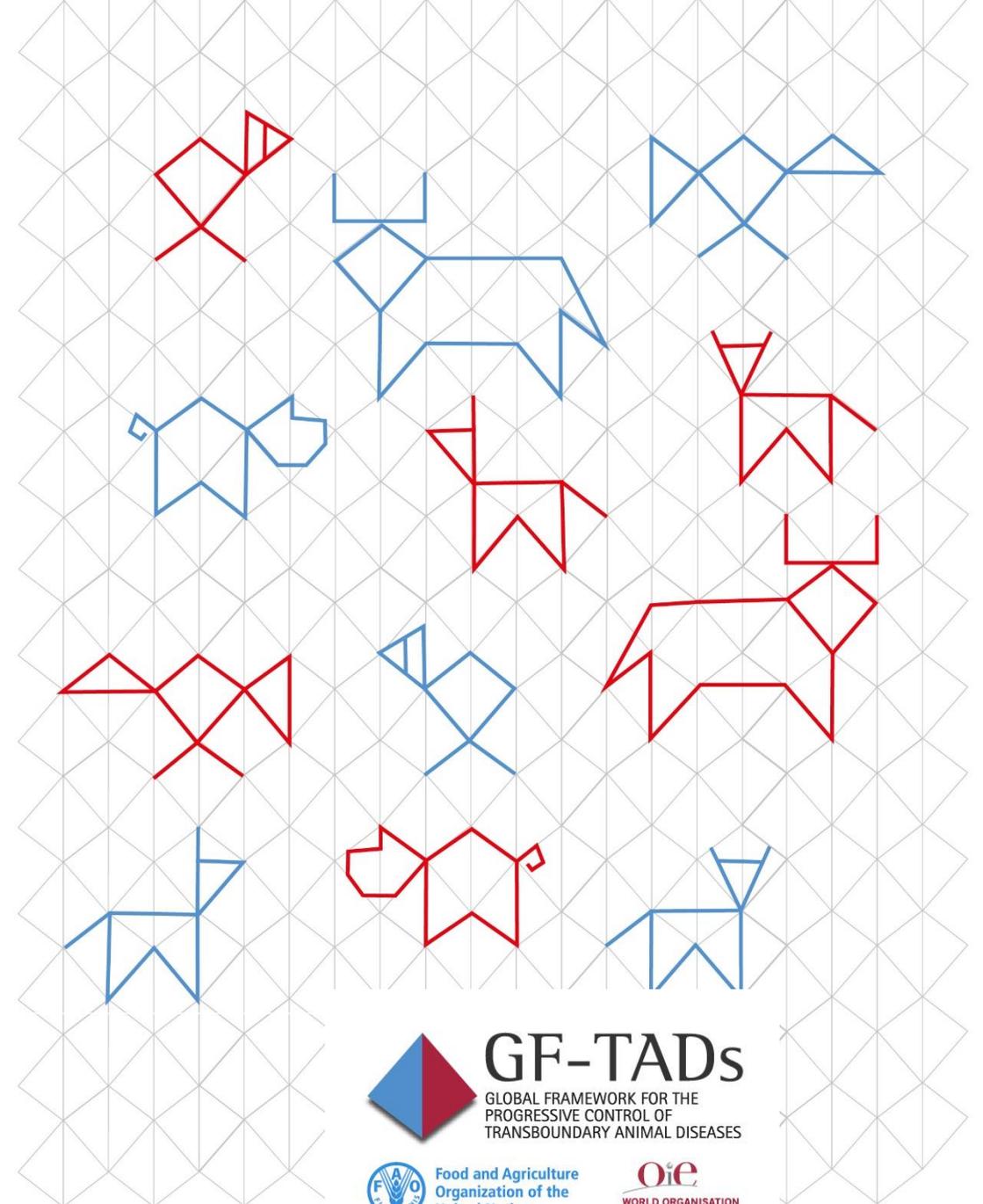


The GF-TADs Global Website

Global Secretariat

10th Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee
(RSC10) of the GF-TADs for Africa

6-8 October 2021



GF-TADs

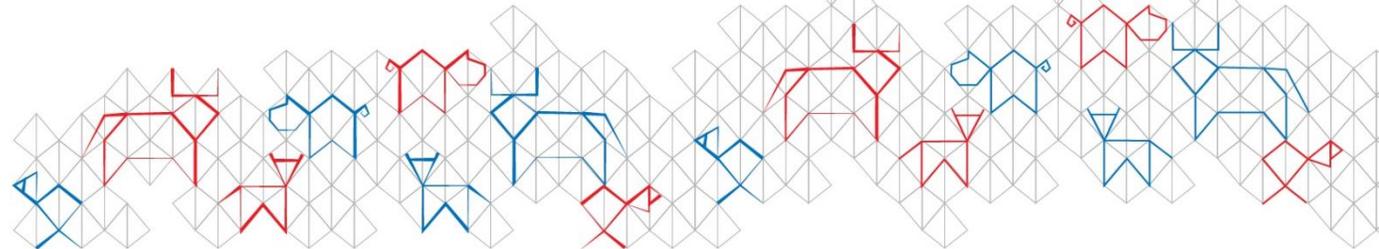
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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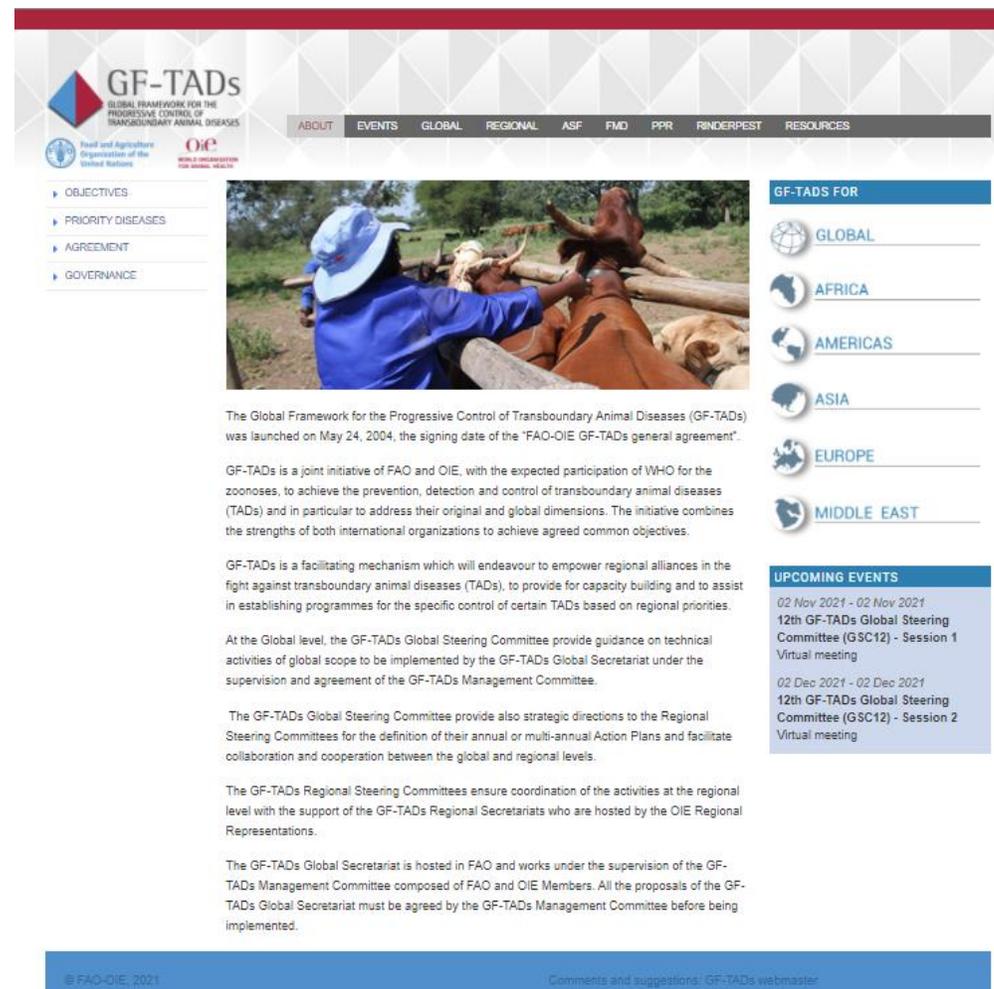


WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

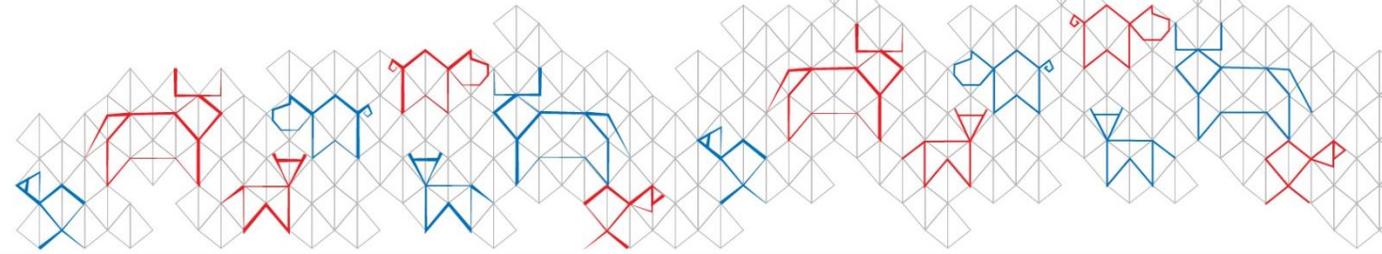


An overview of the GF-TADs website

www.gf-tads.org



The screenshot shows the GF-TADs website homepage. At the top left is the GF-TADs logo and the text 'GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES'. Below this are the logos for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). A navigation menu includes links for ABOUT, EVENTS, GLOBAL, REGIONAL, ASF, FMD, PPR, RINDERPEST, and RESOURCES. On the left side, there is a sidebar menu with links for OBJECTIVES, PRIORITY DISEASES, AGREEMENT, and GOVERNANCE. The main content area features a photograph of a person in a blue uniform and hat interacting with a cow. Below the photo, there is introductory text about the GF-TADs initiative, its objectives, and its structure. On the right side, there are two sections: 'GF-TADs FOR' with links for GLOBAL, AFRICA, AMERICAS, ASIA, EUROPE, and MIDDLE EAST; and 'UPCOMING EVENTS' with details for two virtual meetings in November and December 2021. At the bottom, there is a footer with the copyright notice '© FAO-OIE, 2021' and a link for 'Comments and suggestions: GF-TADs webmaster'.



An overview of the GF-TADs website

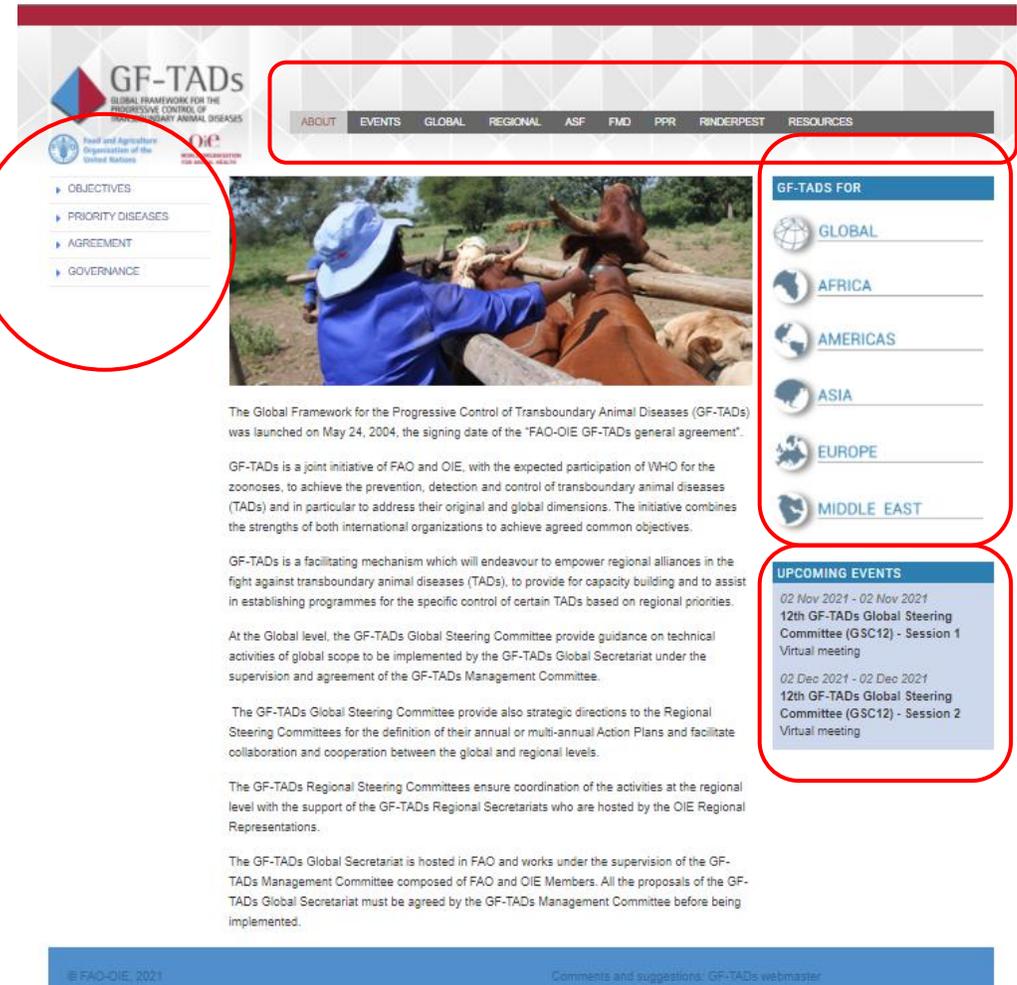
- Objectives
- Priority Diseases
- Agreement
- Governance

- About
- Global
- Regional ASF
- FMD
- PPR
- Rinderpest
- Resources

GF-TADs for:

- Global
- Africa
- Americas
- Asia
- Europe
- Middle East

Upcoming events



The screenshot shows the GF-TADs website interface. A red circle highlights the navigation menu with items: ABOUT, EVENTS, GLOBAL, REGIONAL, ASF, FMD, PPR, RINDERPEST, RESOURCES. Another red circle highlights the 'OBJECTIVES' dropdown menu, which includes: OBJECTIVES, PRIORITY DISEASES, AGREEMENT, and GOVERNANCE. A third red circle highlights the 'GF-TADS FOR' section, which lists: GLOBAL, AFRICA, AMERICAS, ASIA, EUROPE, and MIDDLE EAST. A fourth red circle highlights the 'UPCOMING EVENTS' section, which lists: 02 Nov 2021 - 02 Nov 2021 12th GF-TADs Global Steering Committee (GSC12) - Session 1 Virtual meeting, and 02 Dec 2021 - 02 Dec 2021 12th GF-TADs Global Steering Committee (GSC12) - Session 2 Virtual meeting.

The main content area of the website includes a header with the GF-TADs logo and title, a navigation bar, a main image of a person in a blue uniform and hat interacting with a cow, and several text blocks providing information about the framework, its objectives, and governance.

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".

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.

GF-TADs is a facilitating mechanism which will endeavour to empower regional alliances in the fight against transboundary animal diseases (TADs), to provide for capacity building and to assist in establishing programmes for the specific control of certain TADs based on regional priorities.

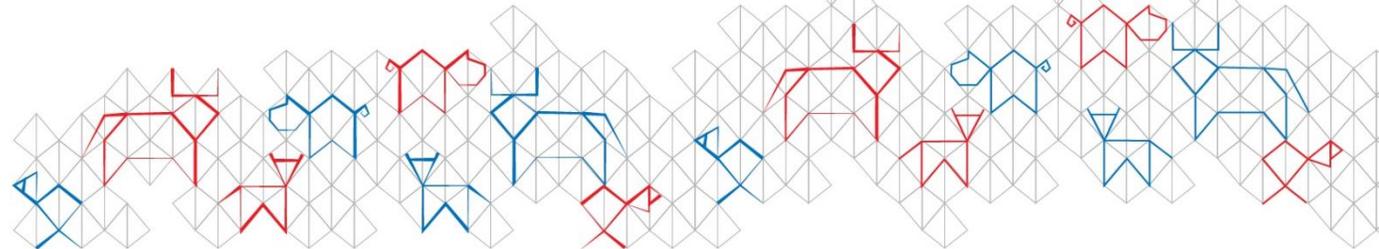
At the Global level, the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee provide guidance on technical activities of global scope to be implemented by the GF-TADs Global Secretariat under the supervision and agreement of the GF-TADs Management Committee.

The GF-TADs Global Steering Committee provide also strategic directions to the Regional Steering Committees for the definition of their annual or multi-annual Action Plans and facilitate collaboration and cooperation between the global and regional levels.

The GF-TADs Regional Steering Committees ensure coordination of the activities at the regional level with the support of the GF-TADs Regional Secretariats who are hosted by the OIE Regional Representations.

The GF-TADs Global Secretariat is hosted in FAO and works under the supervision of the GF-TADs Management Committee composed of FAO and OIE Members. All the proposals of the GF-TADs Global Secretariat must be agreed by the GF-TADs Management Committee before being implemented.

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Comments and suggestions: GF-TADs webmaster



Governance

- ▶ OBJECTIVES
- ▶ PRIORITY DISEASES
- ▶ AGREEMENT
- ▶ GOVERNANCE

Governance

At the Global level, the **GF-TADs Global Steering Committee** provides guidance on technical activities of global scope to be implemented by the GF-TADs Global Secretariat under the supervision and agreement of the GF-TADs Management Committee.

The GF-TADs Global Steering Committee provides also strategic directions to the Regional Steering Committees for the definition of their annual or multi-annual Action Plans and facilitate collaboration and cooperation between the global and regional levels.

The Global Steering Committee provides the oversight of GF-TADs; it is co-chaired by FAO and the OIE and includes GF-TADs donor(s), RECs.

The **GF-TADs Management Committee** is a decision-making body: it makes all final decisions regarding the GF-TADs initiative at the global and regional levels.

The **GF-TADs Global Secretariat** is hosted in FAO and works under the supervision of the GF-TADs Management Committee composed of FAO and OIE Members. All the proposals of the GF-TADs Global Secretariat must be agreed by the GF-TADs Management Committee before being implemented.

The GF-TADs Regional Steering Committees ensure coordination of the activities at the regional level with the logistical support of the GF-TADs Regional Secretariats who are hosted by the OIE Regional Representations.

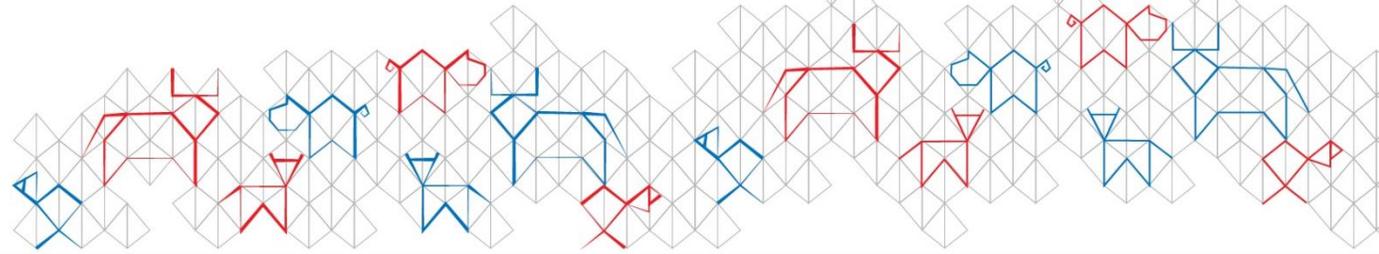
As with the Regional Commissions, the FAO and OIE representations will be critical to participate in overseeing or advancing the implementation of the GF-TADs objectives and developing additional financial support. The Regional Steering committee ensures sub-Regional coordination

TERMS OF REFERENCE (PDF)

- Global Steering Committee (GSC)
- Global Management Committee (MC)
- Global Secretariat (GS)
- Regional Steering Committee Africa (RSC Africa)
- Regional Steering Committee Americas (RSC Americas)
- Regional Steering Committee Asia (RSC Asia)
- Regional Steering Committee Europe (RSC Europe)
- Regional Steering Committee Middle East (RSC Middle East)

RELATED DOCUMENTS (PDF)

- Third Joint FAO-OIE Evaluation of the Global Framework for Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)
October 2018



Events



GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

- ABOUT
- EVENTS**
- GLOBAL
- REGIONAL
- ASF
- FMD
- PPR
- RINDERPEST
- RESOURCES

12th GF-TADs Global Steering Committee (GSC12) - Session 2

Virtual meeting
02 Dec 2021
Keywords: Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) , Global

12th GF-TADs Global Steering Committee (GSC12) - Session 1

Virtual meeting
02 Nov 2021
Keywords: Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) , Global

1st Meeting of Global Coordination Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease (GCC-FMD)

Virtual meeting
22 Sep 2021 - 23 Sep 2021
Keywords: Foot-and-Mouth (FMD) , Global

PPR Global Eradication Programme Regional Consultation on PPR control in the South African Development Community (SADC)

Virtual meeting
13 Sep 2021 - 15 Sep 2021

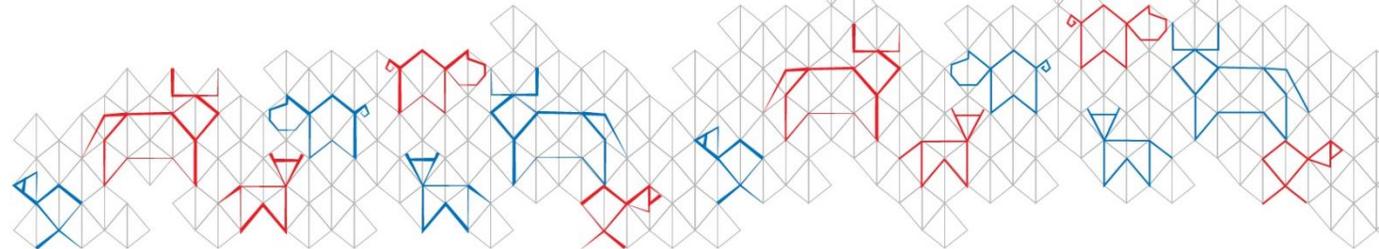
FILTER BY

Free text

Disease

Region

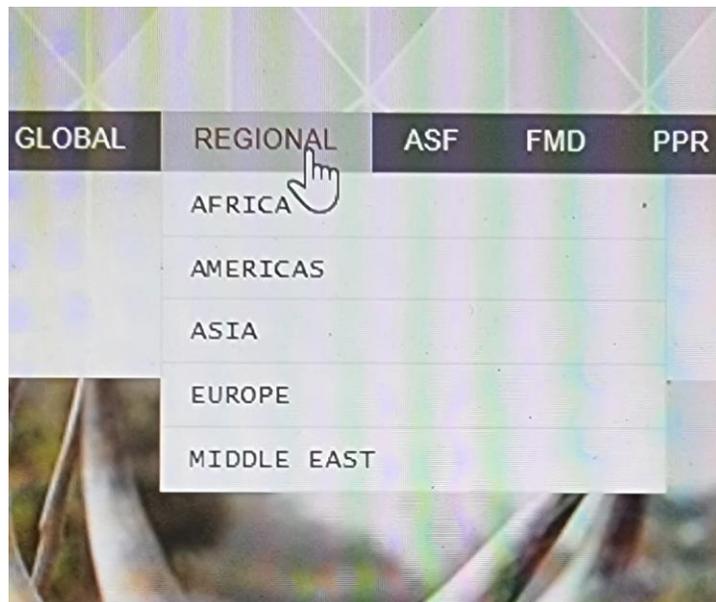
Year



Regional

GF-TADS AFRICA

- ▶ RECOMMENDATIONS RSC
- ▶ FIVE YEAR ACTION PLAN
- ▶ EVENTS



GF-TADS for AFRICA

The Regional Steering Committees (RSCs) act as regional stakeholder platforms, bringing together the OIE Regional Commission, FAO Regional Representation and WHO Regional Office(s) with the leading regional technical and where appropriate economical organisations, country representatives and regional and international development partners. The RSCs provide a platform for exchange of information to avoid overlap and to look for synergies by encouraging the creation of regional alliances and partnerships and the definition of a common vision and subsequent action plan for the control of priority TADs in the region. The RSCs are also promoted for supporting the governance and coordination or advising major regional or continental projects (for instance through back to back meetings as in the case of the Veterinary Governance project in Africa and the Highly Pathogenic and Emerging Diseases project in Asia).

UPCOMING EVENTS

No events found

RELATED DOCUMENTS (PDF)

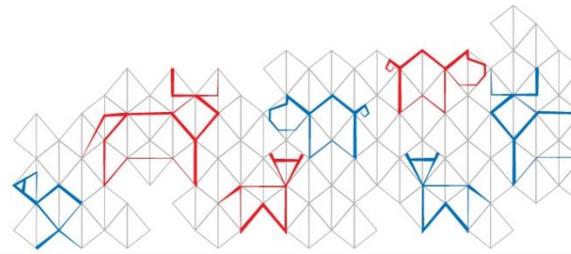
- Recommendations of the 9th GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Africa (RSC9 Africa)
- Five Years Action Plan 2012-2016

RELATED LINKS

- Regional GF-TADs section for Africa

CONTACTS

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GF-TADs Regional Secretariat
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GF-TADS AND ASF

- ▶ THE GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE CONTROL OF ASF



African swine fever at a glance

African swine fever (ASF) is a contagious disease of domestic and wild pigs. The number of countries and territories affected by ASF has increased in recent years, with notifications from countries across sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and Asia. The ASF situation continues to evolve (access to the latest updates), threatening pig health and welfare worldwide.

Pork accounted for 35.6 percent of global meat production in 2018 (FAO Food Outlook 2019), becoming one of the main sources of animal protein among a growing human population. ASF not only threatens food security worldwide, but also impacts the livelihoods of small- and large-scale pig producers and many other actors involved in the supply chain, other related industries, and

RELATED LINKS

- OIE webpage on ASF
- OIE 'ASF kills pigs' awareness campaign
- FAO webpage on ASF
- SGE on ASF for Europe
- SGE on ASF for Americas
- SGE on ASF for Asia
- African swine fever: An unprecedented global threat - A challenge to livelihoods, food security and biodiversity. Call for action [event]
- STOP ASF: Public and private partnering for success [event]

RELATED DOCUMENTS (PDF)

- **Global control of African swine fever: A GF-TADs initiative (2020-2025)**

- **Global control of African swine fever: A GF-TADs initiative (2020-2025)**
Chinese | English | French | Russian | Spanish
- **2020 Annual Report**. Global control of African swine fever: A GF-TADs initiative
- Regional strategy for the control of ASF in Africa
- Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the European Union
- African Swine Fever in wild boar: Ecology and biosecurity

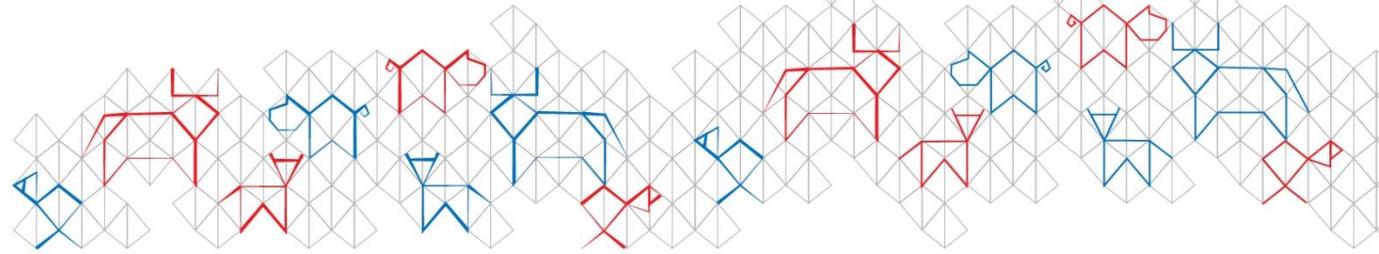
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FMD and PPR

GF-TADS AND FMD

- ▶ PROGRESS ON FMD CONTROL STRATEGY
- ▶ ROADMAPS
- ▶ EVENTS



More than 1 billion small farmers around the world depend on livestock for their livelihoods; however, outbreaks of foot and mouth disease (FMD) inflict an estimated annual global loss of billions of dollars and pose a continuous risk of disease spread into free areas.

In order to decrease the impact of FMD worldwide, the FAO and OIE developed a Global FMD Control Strategy that was endorsed in 2012 by representatives from more than 100 countries and international and regional partners in Bangkok, Thailand. The aim of the Global FMD Control Strategy is to reduce the global burden of FMD and the risk of reintroduction of the disease into free areas. To do so, a global approach for the control of FMD is needed. Some countries may also be aiming at eradicating the disease and other countries that have already been recognised as free from FMD at maintaining their status.

RELATED DOCUMENTS (PDF)

- The Global Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Strategy
- Foot and mouth disease vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring
- Progressive Control Pathway Guidelines
- Progressive control of FMD on a global scale

CONTACTS

- **FAO Contact**
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- **OIE Contact**
oie-fmd@oie.int

▶ PROGRESS ON PPR CONTROL AND ERADICATION STRATEGY



Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), also known as sheep and goat plague, is a highly contagious and devastating animal disease affecting small ruminants. It is caused by a virus belonging to the genus *Morbillivirus*, family *Paramixoviridae*. Once newly introduced, the virus can infect up to 90 percent of an animal herd, and the disease kills anywhere from 30 to 70 percent of infected animals. The PPR virus does not infect humans.

PPR was first described in 1942 in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. Since then the disease has spread to large regions in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Eastern Europe. Today, more than 70 countries are affected or at high risk and many more are without an official PPR status. PPR infected and at risk countries are home to approximately 1.7 billion heads – around 80 percent – of the global population of sheep and goats. PPR causes annual economic losses of up to USD 2.1 billion. Looking beyond this figure, 300 million families are at risk of losing their livelihoods, food security, and employment opportunities.

RELATED DOCUMENTS (PDF)

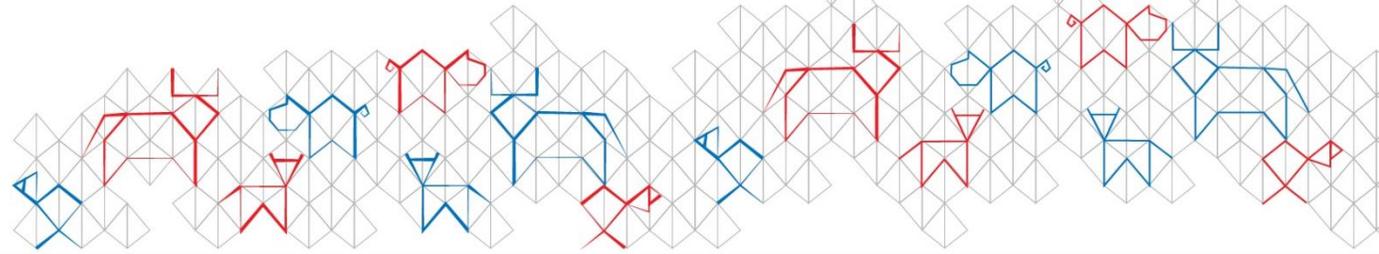
- Peste des Petits Ruminants global eradication programme (2017-2021)
- Global Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR
- Guidelines for the Control and Prevention of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Wildlife Populations

RELATED LINKS

- FAO PPR website
- OIE PPR website

CONTACTS

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PPR-Secretariat@fao.org



Rinderpest

GF-TADS AND RINDERPEST

- ▶ GLOBAL RINDERPEST ACTION PLAN (GRAP)



Rinderpest is the first animal disease, and only the second infectious disease, after smallpox for humans, to have been eradicated globally thanks to decades of internationally concerted effort.

This highly contagious disease, also called cattle plague or steppe murrain, had been a scourge for centuries and killed millions of animals, including cattle, buffaloes, yaks and many other domesticated and wild even-toed ungulates. Rinderpest caused significant disruption and damage to agricultural supply chains throughout the world. The costs of eradication of rinderpest was billions of dollars, with decades of multi-national eradication campaigns and renewed efforts of national veterinary services and livestock owners to curb its resurgence, and finally, to declare it as eradicated in 2011.

RELATED LINKS

- [FAO rinderpest webpage](#)
- [Post-rinderpest era](#)
- [Maintaining global freedom from rinderpest](#)
- [Rinderpest Disease Recognition e-Learning Course](#)
- [OIE webpage](#)
- [OIE awareness campaign](#)
- [OIE rinderpest serious game](#)

CONTACTS

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Mariana Marrana

Chargée de mission, Preparedness and

Resilience Department

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Peste des petits ruminants outbreak investigation in wildlife. Report of the virtual training workshop 16–17 March 2021



Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is an important disease of wildlife and a threat to biodiversity, in addition to having major impacts on small ruminant production. Aiming to enhance capacity to detect and respond to suspected PPR events...

Year of publication: 2021

Keywords: Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), Global

Guidelines for the Control and Prevention of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Wildlife Populations



The PPR Secretariat, the OIE Working Group on Wildlife, and the PPR Global Research and Expertise Network (GREN) have jointly developed these guidelines for PPR prevention, outbreak response, and control in wildlife, which can be used by countries to develop their PPR national strategic plans. These guidelines are intended to...

Year of publication: 2021

Keywords: Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), Global

Stop African swine fever (ASF): Public and private partnering for success. Report of the online event. 14–28 June 2021



African swine fever (ASF) virus continues to spread across the globe with a huge socio-economic impact. Coordinated efforts among all relevant stakeholders are needed to achieve control of this deadly disease. Public and private partnerships (PPPs) can provide optimal use of the unique strengths of both sectors when they are...

Year of publication: 2021

Keywords: African Swine Fever (ASF), Global

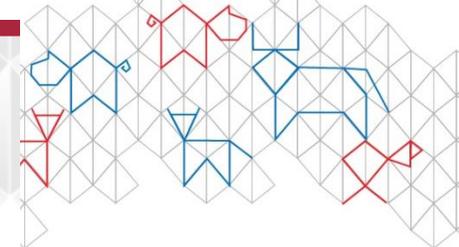
Global Control of African swine fever: A GF-TADs initiative. 2020 Annual report

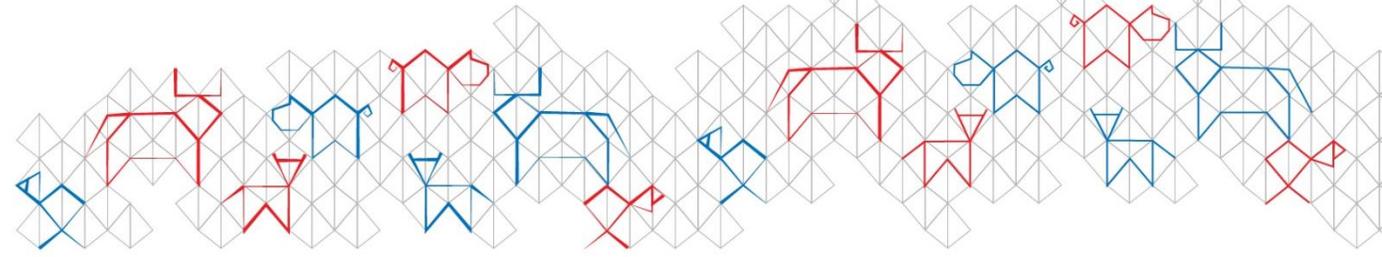


The first annual report of the Global Control of African swine fever a Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) initiative for 2020-2025 includes context and presentation of the initiative; FAO and OIE activities to achieve the objectives of Global Initiative e.g. establishment of GF-TADs working group...

Year of publication: 2021

Keywords: African Swine Fever (ASF), Global





Thank you for your attention