



FAO/OIE

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Creation of a Regional Steering Committee (Middle East) for The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)

The Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) is a joint FAO/OIE mechanism, which combines the strengths of both organizations to achieve the prevention and control of animal transboundary diseases (TADs) worldwide and in particular to address their regional and global dimensions. WHO is also associated to this mechanism for zoonotic TADs. The initiative's agreement was signed in May 2004, and falls under the broader agreement between OIE and FAO, which was renewed at the same time.

The initiative initially developed out of the FMD crisis which took place in Europe in 2001, but proved very efficient in the coordinated response to HPAI crisis since 2003. The need for collaboration on the prevention and control of all epizootic diseases beyond avian influenza was emphasized during the last International Conference on Avian and Human Influenza (Sharm El Sheikh, October 2008) and there is now a broad recognition that any uncontrolled transboundary animal disease in one single country is a potential threat to all countries, with potentially large impacts on the livestock sector and sector-related livelihoods. This clearly demonstrates that the prevention and control of transboundary animal diseases is a Global Public Good. The newly developed One-World-One-Health strategy advocates this message builds on these findings advocates this message, specifically promoting interventions at the interface between the animal and human health.

The GF-TADs is operational at the regional level since 2004: governance, list of priority diseases, workplans have been defined for the Middle-East Asia, America, Africa and Europe, and regional

tools, namely regional networks and regional Animal Health Centres have been put in place in some of these regions. At the global level, while global tools – GLEWS], OFFLU and CMC-AH – were developed rapidly to respond to HPAI, the global governance – Management Committee, global Steering Committee, Global secretariat - was put in place at a later stage, during the first Global Steering Committee meeting in March 2008.



GLEWS will be an integral aspect of the GF-TADs in improving epidemiological intelligence in the realm of infectious agent dynamics and factor that favour their spread. Strengthening disease reporting mechanisms and laboratory networks will enable a truer geographical distribution of disease occurrence - when combined with GIS instrumentation and better authoritative diagnosis overlaid with marketing patterns, pastoral migratory routes, areas of civil strife, climate alterations, price differentials across borders – for an improved information base for risk awareness and risk mitigation.