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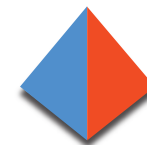
World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

## 9<sup>th</sup> Regional Steering Committee Middle East

### Follow-up on the implementation of GF-TADs Strategy 2021-2025

GF-TADs Global Secretariat team

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# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



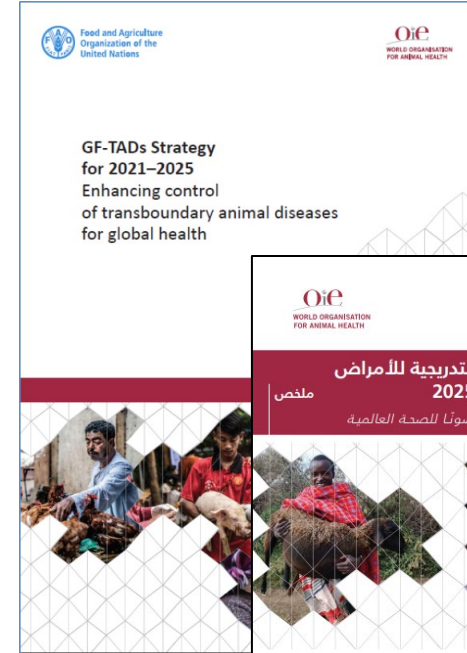
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# Objectives of the GF-TADs Strategy for 2021-2025

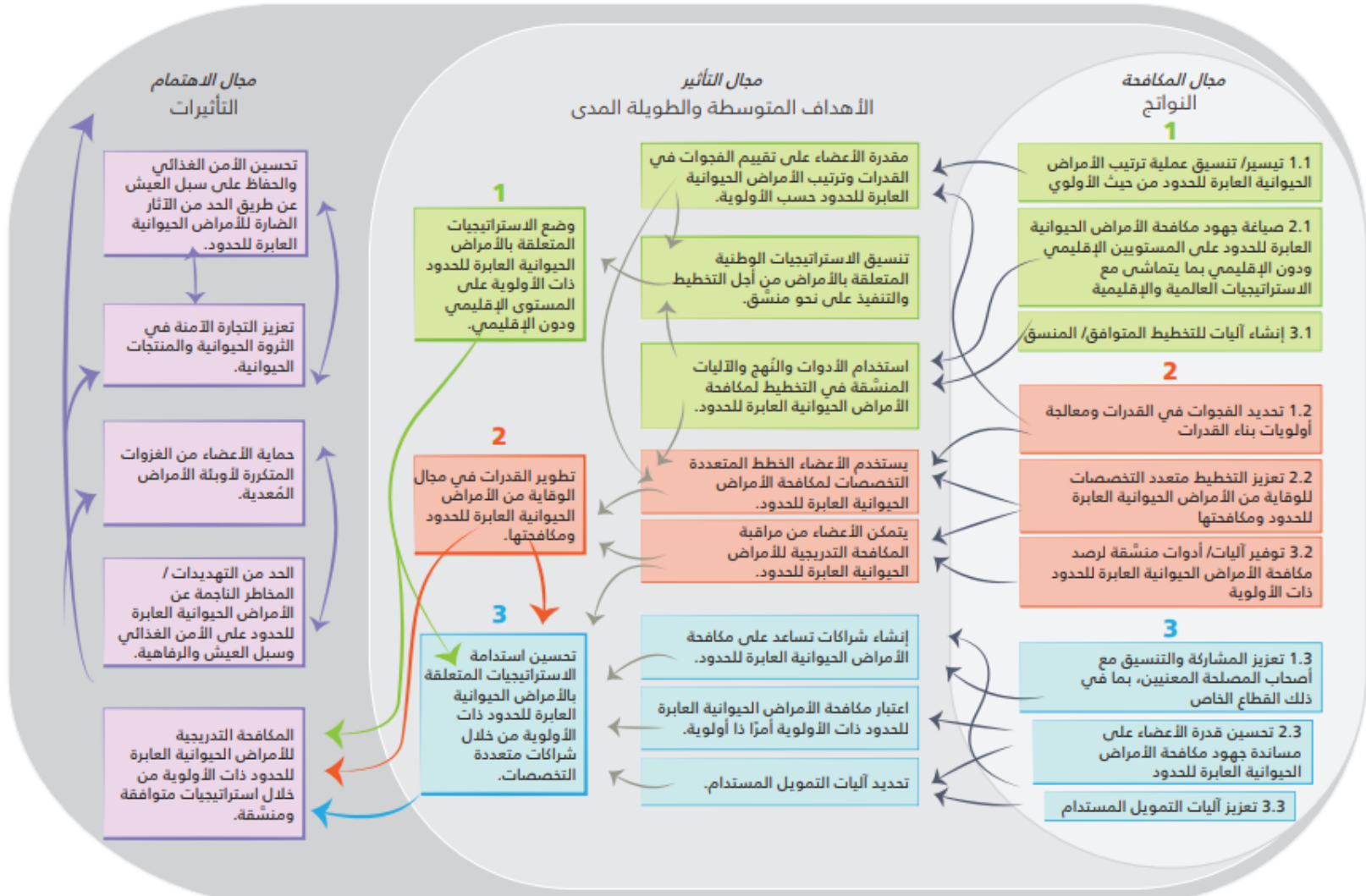
1. Establish strategies for priority TADs at the sub-regional, regional and global level.
2. Develop and maintain capacities to prevent and control TADs.
3. Improve sustainability of strategies to control priority TADs through multi-disciplinary partnerships.



# Theory of change



عوامل التمكين: ينسق الإطاران العالمي والإقليمي للمكافحة التدريجية للأمراض الحيوانية العابرة للحدود ويدعمان تنفيذ نظرية التغيير تنفيذ السياسات والأنشطة من قبل الأعضاء من القطاعين العام والخاص



أصحاب المصلحة المشاركون في مجالات نظرية التغيير

أصحاب المصلحة الخارجيين:

- الجماعات الاقتصادية الإقليمية ودون الإقليمية
- المنظمات المتخصصة الإقليمية ودون الإقليمية
- الشبكات المواضيعية
- المنظمات غير الحكومية الدولية
- شركاء الموارد والشركاء المنفذون

أصحاب المصلحة الوطنيين:

- القطاع العام
- القطاع الخاص
- المؤسسات البحثية والأكاديمية
- المزارعون والمنتجون المستهلكون
- المجتمعات المحلية
- المنظمات غير الحكومية المحلية

تعمل منظمة الأغذية والزراعة والمنظمة العالمية لصحة الحيوان بطريقة منسقة، جنبًا إلى جنب مع شركاء آخرين، لتقديم المساعدة الفنية ومساندة جهود الدعوة، بناءً على الصلاحيات والولايات الأساسية على المستوى القطري والإقليمي والعالمي.

# Theory of change

**Enabling factors:** Global and regional GF-TADs coordinate and support the implementation of the theory of change  
Implementation of policies and activities by Members from public and private sectors



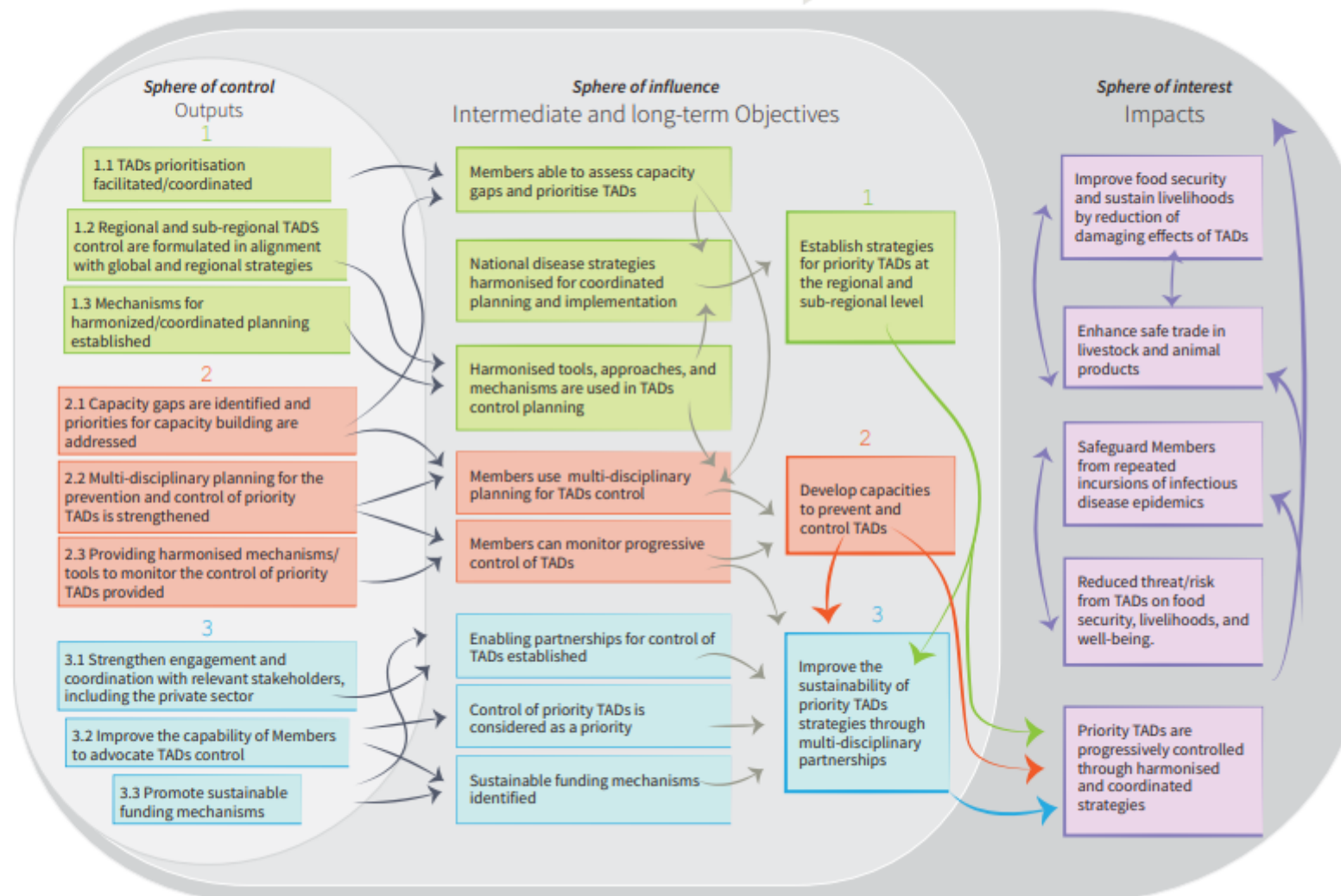
## Stakeholders involved in the spheres of the ToC

### External Stakeholders:

- Regional and sub-regional economic communities
- Regional and sub-regional specialised organisations
- Thematic networks
- International NGOs
- Resource and implementing partners

### National Stakeholders:

- Public sector
- Private sector
- Research institutions and academia
- Farmers and producers
- Consumers
- Local communities
- Local NGOs



FAO and OIE work in a coordinated way, together and with other partners, for the provision of technical assistance and advocacy support, based on core competencies and mandates at country, regional and global level



## Sphere of control or outputs

### Output set 1

- 1.1: facilitate and coordinate TADs prioritization.
- 1.2: formulate regional and sub-regional TADs control strategies
- 1.3: Establish mechanisms for harmonized/coordinated planning

### Output set 2

- 2.1: Address capacity gaps identified and priorities for capacity building.
- 2.2: Strengthen multi-disciplinary planning for the prevention and control of priority TADs .
- 2.3: Provide harmonized mechanisms/tools to monitor the control of priority TADs.

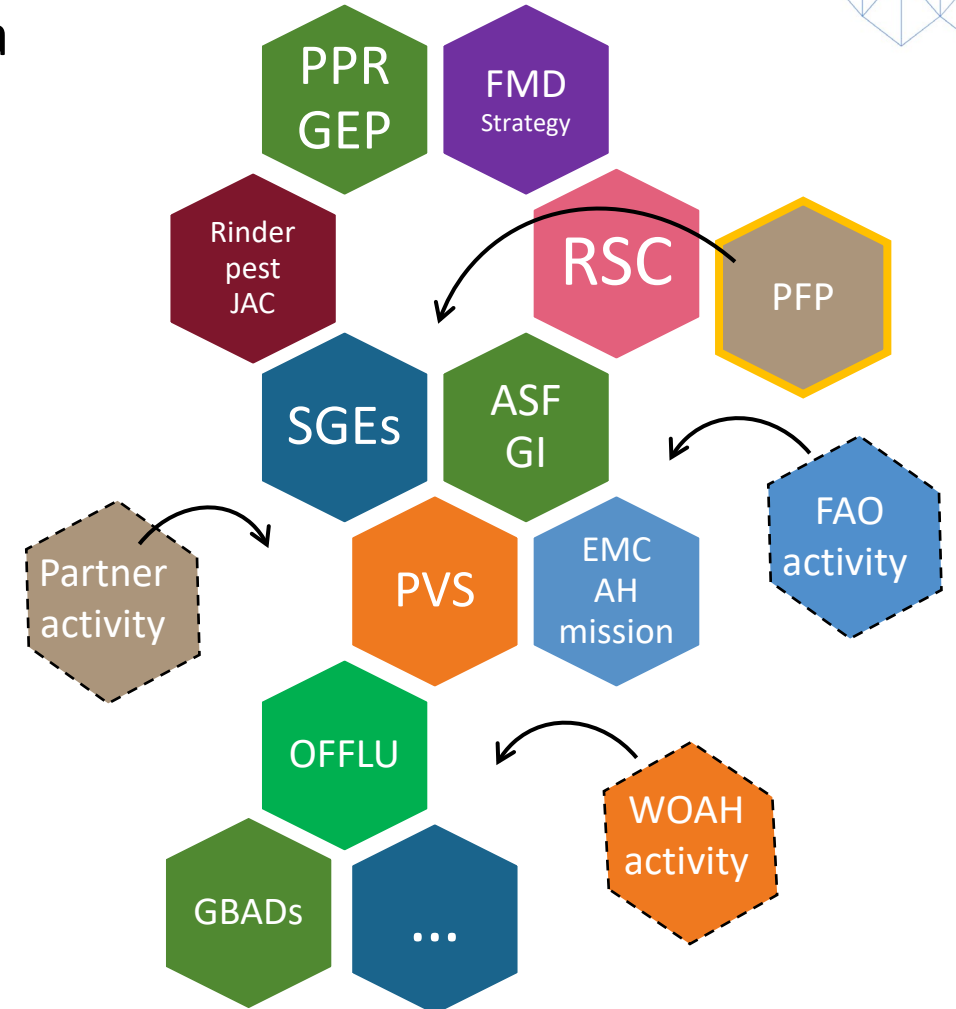
### Output set 3

- 3.1: Strengthen engagement and coordination with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector.
- 3.2: Improve advocacy skills for TADs control.
- 3.3: Promote sustainable funding mechanisms.

## Implementation of the GF-TADs Strategy : Strong coordination to value all partners' contributions

The implementation of the GF-TADs Strategy relies on a contribution from all stakeholders

1. Map how FAO and WOAHA activities at global and regional levels under umbrella of the GF-TADs contribute to the GF-TADs Strategy
2. Identify within FAO and WOAHA what activities have the potential to contribute to the GF-TADs Strategy but which are not coordinated with GF-TADs mechanism and identify new
3. Engage and coordinate with partners, in particular at regional level, to include the outputs of their activities to the GF-TADs strategy



## Milestones

- M1.** A Partnership and Financing Panel has been established by first semester of 2022
- M2.** A KPI framework is available for global priority TADs by the end of the first semester 2022
- M3.** Regional priority TADs strategies are available by the end 2022.
- M4.** Capacity gaps should be identified by the end of 2022.
- M5.** A joint workplan has been developed for global priority TADs by the end of the first semester of 2022 and will be revised by the end of the first semester 2024.

**YEAR 1 - 2022**

## Milestones

- M1.** A joint workplan has been developed for regional priority TADs and revised by the end of the first semester of 2023 and revised by the end of the first semester 2025.
- M2.** Mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of information among multi-disciplinary partners should be established by the end of 2023.
- M3.** Significant case studies have been developed by the end of first semester 2023
- M4.** Members of the RSCs and GSC have been selected, consistent with the objectives of the GF-TADs Strategy by the end of 2021, and reviewed by the end of 2023

**YEAR 2 - 2023**

## Milestones

- M1.** A KPI framework is available for regional priority TADs by the end of the first semester 2024
- M2.** A specific capacity-building programme for advocacy is available by the end of first semester 2024
- M3.** A joint workplan has been developed for global priority TADs by the end of the first semester of 2022 and will be revised by the end of the first semester 2024.
- M5.** Priorities are reconfirmed in all regions 2021 and 2024.

**YEAR 3 - 2024**

## Milestones

- M1.** A joint workplan has been developed for regional priority TADs and revised by the end of the first semester of 2023 and revised by the end of the first semester 2025.

**YEAR 4 -2025**



**CORE ACTIVITIES**

Activities from current global or regional TADs strategies that contributes to the GF-TADS nine outputs.

Activities from FAO and WOAHA structure that are not currently included in the workplan of the global or regional TADs strategy but that have a potential to contribute to the coordination mechanism.

Specific activities identified to address certain outputs of the strategy.

Activities conducted by other stakeholders, mainly at regional level will contribute to the outputs of the GF-TADs strategy and it should be considered in which conditions and how to acknowledge their contribution. It is proposed to start clarifying first the inclusion of the FAO/WOAH activities before considering those from external partners.

## Managing for results – Consolidated M&E systems

Projects within  
each priority TAD

Priority TADs  
Initiatives

Global GF-TADs  
Strategy

SDGs

- Aligned Theory of Change, concepts (Outputs, Outcomes) and Impact statements
- Similar templates for Logframes - required minimum information
- Align M&E implementation – planning, data collection, quality assurance, reporting, evaluations, learning and IT Tools
- M&E governance and partnership
- Capacity requirements – Technical & Financial

Revise the Logframe matrix : (Re)Craft indicators - Develop baselines and targets - Means of Verification and assumptions



# Gaps identification, priorities and synergies



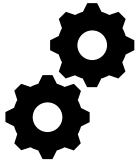
ASF, FMD, PPR



2020, 21, 22



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



## Technical issues

Gap Categories	Examples common technical issues
<b>Risk Assessments</b>	Need for risk analyses to reinforce risk management (preparedness, surveillance, detection and response); better understanding of the value chain (on farm, at slaughter, when processing); need for socio-economic assessments and impact
<b>Disease communication/ Outreach</b>	Maintain high level awareness among farmers, veterinarians, butchers, hunters, input suppliers and other value chain stakeholders; improve access to knowledge; enhance risk communication strategies and community engagement; lack of transparency on information sharing between neighbouring countries (region) and trade partners; use of platforms and mechanisms for coordination of risk communication messaging
<b>Biosecurity</b>	Good (Strengthen) biosecurity practices; improve on-farm biosecurity and at national level; improve disposal and cleaning and disinfection techniques; farmers should be incentivised to implement single solid or double fences and adequate biosecurity practices to prevent contact between domestic animals and wildlife
<b>Access to vaccines/ Vaccination Campaign Strategies</b>	Absence of an export market and costs of vaccines the main restriction for not establishing a concerted national vaccination programme or investments in vaccines; development/validation of vaccines; readiness (RMD, PPR); post-vaccination monitoring (SMD, PPR); measure post-vaccination responses against representative viruses for circulating serotypes and lineages; vaccination should be rationalized in relation to the epidemic approach and targeted based on risk
<b>Laboratory Support</b>	Improve laboratory diagnosis/capacity; search for rapid screening tools; sample submission/shipment; sharing information on circulating strains; encourage national laboratories to participate in proficiency testing schemes; identify resources for the establishment of a regional antigen and/or vaccine bank in collaboration with vaccine manufacturers and development partners
<b>Wildlife</b>	Improve control measures of disease in wildlife populations (e.g. core zones); countries should implement preparedness, surveillance and response measure in wildlife populations; strengthen collaboration between the Veterinary Services and the wildlife authorities
<b>Access to safe trade</b>	All countries to implement OIE standards, compartmentalisation/ zoning, business continuity, disease-free recognition status
<b>Legislations and regulatory frameworks</b>	Ensure fit and financial support, business continuity, depopulation/compensation schemes, disease reporting, lack of financial transition to farmers to report suspicion; national and strategic plans; enhance political will; review and update of national legislation to ensure that the legal framework risk mitigation (ops plans, capacities and procedures); contingency planning, prevention, early detection, and rapid response; improve outbreak management; combine the prevention and control activities for all listed diseases; outbreak notification; simulation exercises
<b>Emergency/Control/Contingency plans (Outbreak Management)</b>	Improve field investigations; improve data collection and management; better design of early detection surveillance strategies and activities; availability of real-time surveillance information; harmonisation of epidemiological methods and a regional approach is important to ensure that different country and regional situations are appropriately assessed and understood; improve disease reporting; monitor circulating strains movement control within countries and between countries (zoning and compartmentalisation); buffer zones; improved border control/inspections; reduce illegal practices such as the smuggling of animal products and live animals during travel and migration; improve identification of animals and traceability; normalise
<b>Surveillance and Epidemiology</b>	
<b>Movement control</b>	

## Needs to address them

Needs	Possible solutions to improve performance and efficiency	Recommendations
<b>Partnership/ Collaborations</b>	Foster cooperation between countries (cross border) at the regional level, global level – all relevant stakeholders, foster PPPs, joint emergency preparedness and simulation exercises; enhance communication and advocate strategies with specific stakeholders to connect at their level; TADs control and broader challenges; promote development of multi-stakeholder platforms to build bridges between PPPs; promote innovation, exchange information and invest in research on existing knowledge gaps in the epidemiology of TADs; facilitate collaboration to enable rapid detection and efficient response to outbreaks	GC512 - 3, 5, 13, 4, 17, 19, 29, 30
<b>Capacity building/ training</b>	Mutualize tools between TADs, develop activities serving multiple TADs; Capacity building for biosecurity along the value chain and increasing public awareness; develop technical (labs, field investigations) and operational capacities (emergency systems); improve use of these tools among users	GC512 - 1, 13, 14, 17, 18, 29
<b>Political engagement and investment</b>	Advocacy for ministerial commitment (political will) targeting sustainable momentum and investment - Support enabling farmer's representation - identify and publish success stories; secure specific fund/financial support for disease related activities; provide advisory support for national strategic plans	GC512 - 2, 4, 13, 15, 16
<b>Evidences</b>	Collect evidences / case studies / socio-economic assessment at local level, develop and use SMART indicators at G and R levels, quantify vaccine needs	GC512 - 7, 13, 18, 19
<b>Enabling legal environment</b>	Support transversal work on legislation, compensation scheme/insurance, harmonized registration of vaccines and tender process; support PPPs; ensure sustainable financial and human resourcing for animal health services	GC512 - 8, 13, 14
<b>Reactivity</b>	Pre-qualification system, vaccine banks, support to preparedness and contingency planning, joint simulation exercises	GC512 - 5, 13,
<b>Continuous support for expertise</b>	Support for FSO, TSEs, networks; increase collaboration for technical support from FAO/DIE and other partners; exchange between regions/countries; Application of science-based - accepted and feasible control measures, improve access to knowledge	GC512 - 11, 14, 16, 17, 28
<b>FAO Progressive Management Pathway for biosecurity* (PMP-B)</b>	FAO will develop a Progressive Management Pathway for Biosecurity (PMP-B) to support countries to progressively improve capacities for biosecurity in production systems and value chains. The PMP-B will be a collaborative, stepwise approach to assessing and managing biological risks to animal production and health, supported by the provision of appropriate tools, with shared public-private responsibilities. The PMP-B will result in reduced burden of disease and AMR, reduced transboundary spread of diseases, improved socio-economic benefits in the livestock sector, and enhanced One Health outcomes.	COAG Livestock Subcommittee
<b>Increase use of tools</b>	Encourage countries to use available tools such as: OIE PVS, FAO PEP, FAO LMT and SET; ensure countries request initial evaluation or OIE PVS follow-up mission	Third Evaluation of GTADs



MC42 meeting

Enable veterinary services systems to control TADs  
Empower producers and identify benefits  
Engage in activities that serve multiple TADs purpose

# 11 groups of technical issues to consider (*not now*)

Gap Categories	Examples common technical issues
<b>Risk Assessments</b>	Need for risk analyses to reinforce risk management (preparedness, surveillance, detection and response); better understanding of the value chain (on farm, at slaughter, when processing), need for socio-economic assessments and impact
<b>Disease communication/ Outreach</b>	Maintain high level awareness among farmers, veterinarians, butchers, hunters, input suppliers and other value chain stakeholders; improve access to knowledge; enhanced risk communication strategies and community engagement; lack of transparency on information sharing between neighbouring countries (regions) and trade partners; use of platforms and mechanisms for coordination of risk communication messaging.
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<b>Laboratory Support</b>	Improve laboratory diagnostics/capacity; search for rapid screening tools; sample submission/shipment; sharing information on circulating strains; encourage national laboratories to participate in proficiency testing schemes; identify resources for the establishment of a regional antigen and/or vaccine bank in collaboration with vaccine manufacturers and development partners;
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<b>Access to safe trade</b>	All countries to implement OIE standards; compartmentalization/zoning, business continuity, disease-free recognition status
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<b>Surveillance and Epidemiology</b>	Improve field investigations; improve data collection and management; better design of early detection surveillance strategies and activities; availability of real-time surveillance information; harmonisation of epidemiological methods and a regional approach is important to ensure that different country and regional situations are appropriately assessed and understood; improve disease reporting; monitor circulating strains
<b>Movement control</b>	movement control within countries and between countries (zoning and compartmentalization); buffer zones; improved border control/inspections; reduce illegal practices such as the smuggling of animal products and live animals during travel and migration; improve identification of animals and traceability; nomadism

# 9 areas of intervention to consider (*not now*)

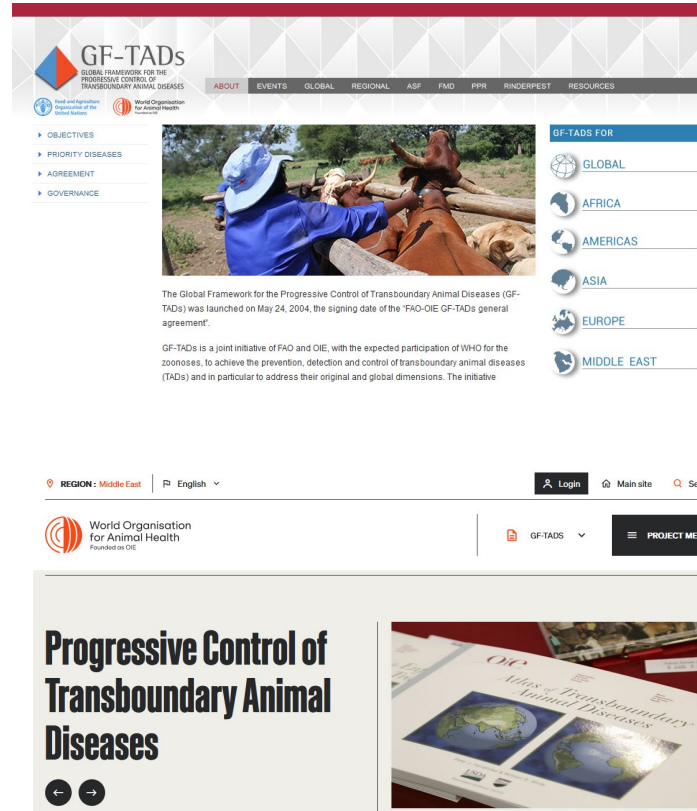
Needs	Possible solutions to improve performance and efficiency	Recommendations
<b>Partnerships/ Collaborations</b>	Foster cooperation between countries (cross border) at the regional level, global level – all relevant stakeholders. Foster PPPs, joint emergency preparedness and simulation exercises; enhance communication and advocate strategies with specific stakeholders to connect at their level TADs control and broader challenges; promote development of multi-stakeholder platforms to build bridges between PPPs; promote innovation, exchange information and invest in research on existing knowledge gaps in the epidemiology of TADs; facilitate collaboration to enable rapid detection and efficient response to outbreaks.	GSC12 - 3, 5, 13, 4, 17, 19, 29, 30
<b>Capacity building/ training</b>	Mutualize tools between TADs, develop activities serving multiple TADs; Capacity building for biosecurity along the value chain and increasing public awareness; develop technical (labs, field investigations) and operational capacities (emergency systems); improve use of these tools among users;	GSC12 - 1, 13, 14, 17, 18, 29
<b>Political engagement and investment</b>	Advocacy for ministerial commitment (political will) targeting sustainable momentum and investment - Support enabling farmer's representation - identify and publish success stories; secure specific funds/financial support for disease related activities; provide advisory support for national strategic plans	GSC12 - 2, 4, 13, 15, 16
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<b>Enabling legal environment</b>	Support transversal work on legislation, compensation scheme/insurance, harmonized registration of vaccines and tender process; support PPPs; ensure sustainable financial and human resourcing for animal health services	GCS12 - 8, 13, 14
<b>Reactivity</b>	Pre-qualification system, vaccine banks, support to preparedness and contingency planning, joint simulation exercises	GCS12 - 9, 13,
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<b>Increase use of tools</b>	Encourage countries to use available tools such as: OIE PVS, FAO PPEP, FAO LMT and SET; ensure countries request initial evaluation or OIE PVS follow up mission	Third Evaluation of GFTADs

\*The term “biosecurity” has been defined as an integrated approach to analysing and managing risks to health that includes policy, regulation, and practices to protect agriculture, food, and the environment from biological risks.

## Suggested areas to target influence from Regional Steering Committee

Reference to strategy	Areas for possible RSC intervention
Outcome 1: Establish strategies for priority TADs at the subregional, regional and global level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update regional priority TADs</li> <li>• Decide on follow up of priority TADs (SGE, RAGs, ad hoc coordination group...) and support (global disease groups, regional experts...)</li> <li>• Organise how partners involved in TADs control in the region coordinate (and access) their workplans</li> </ul>
Outcome 2: Develop and maintain capacities to prevent and control TADs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange information on gap identified from different initiatives and prioritise the needs</li> <li>• Identify / share successful experiences from countries – promoting multidisciplinary approach</li> <li>• Encourage activities that benefit overall capacity to address TADs / gain efficiency across TADs</li> </ul>
Outcome 3: Improve sustainability of strategies to control priority TADs through multidisciplinary partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide inputs to the PFP on regional needs, considering also inclusion of private sector / academia</li> <li>• Contribute to activities supporting development of methods for evidence-based advocacy</li> <li>• Develop communication lines to have influential participations in other institutional events</li> </ul>
Transversal suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop best practices related to the organisation of RSC and regional technical coordination groups (SGE, roadmaps...) meetings</li> <li>• Promote a bottom-up approach in the interaction between regional level and disease working groups / management committee</li> </ul>

<http://www.gf-tads.org/>



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Thank you for your attention