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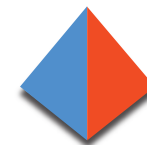
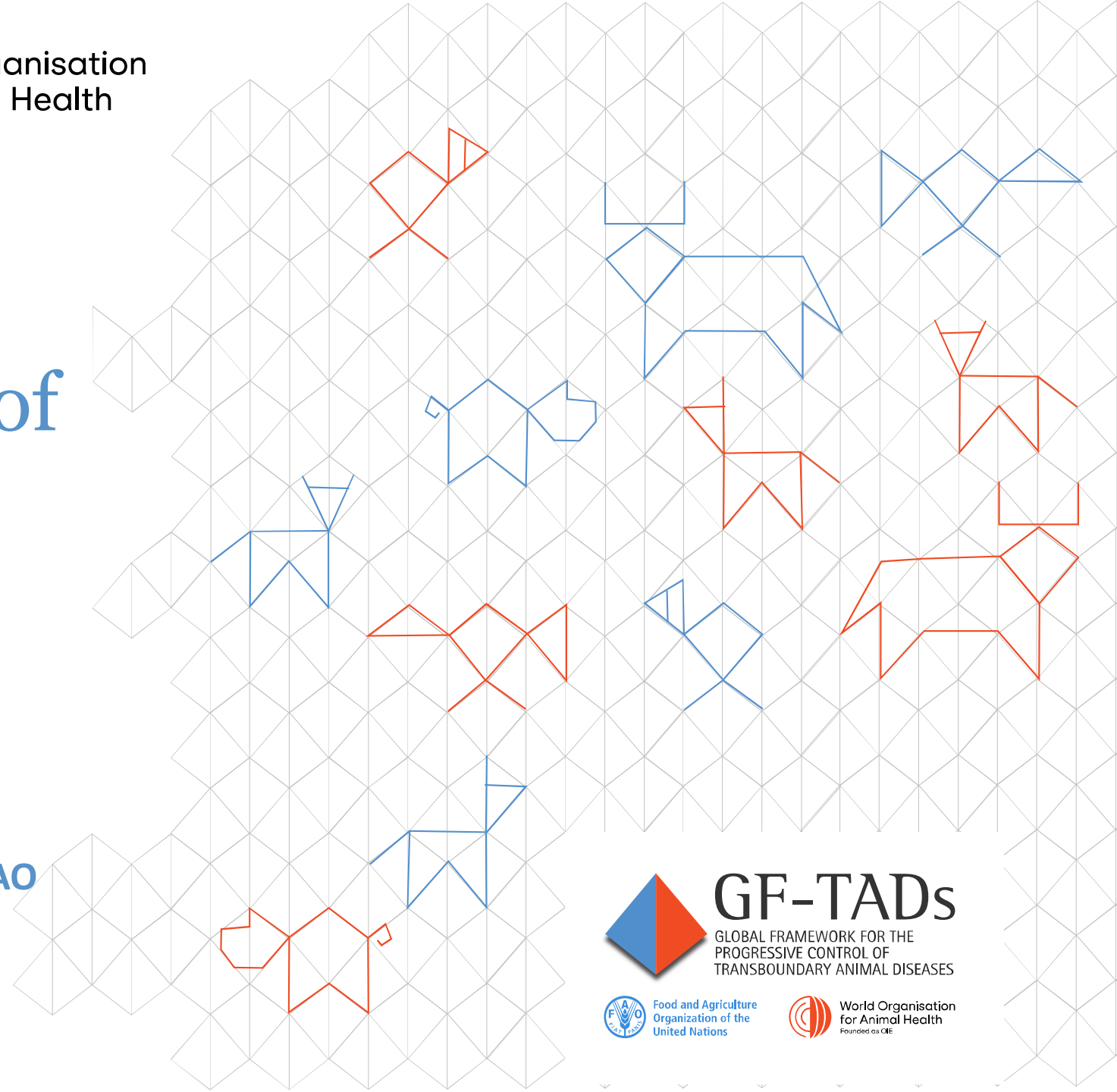


World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

One Health interface of the GF-TADs

Dr. Friederike Mayen

Senior Livestock Development Officer in the FAO
Regional Office for Near East and North Africa



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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Former Tripartite Collaboration – 15 areas of work in 2021

Re-enforcement of National Services in Human Health, Animal Health and Food Safety

Intelligence, Early warning and disease information systems

Preparedness and Response to emerging, re-emerging and neglected infectious diseases

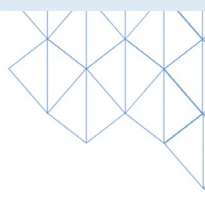
Coordination on Research and Development in the area of zoonotic pathogens

Antimicrobial Resistance

Food Safety

Dog-mediated Rabies

Zoonotic Influenza



MERS-CoV

Zoonotic Tuberculosis

Vector borne disease

Rift Valley fever (RVF) coordination

Climate Change

Sharing of pathogens, genetic materials and sequences

Communications – overarching all activities

Progress in One Health

- ❑ Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) established with an important scientific advisory role.
- ❑ One Health Regional Platforms strengthened and new ones initiated to share information and best practices.
- ❑ Important progress in establishing a Joint Framework on AMR, a Global Leaders' Group on AMR, and in work towards an AMR Multi-stakeholder Partnership Platform, mobilizing resources and action to fight antimicrobial resistance that threatens the lives of millions.
- ❑ Successful cooperation between the Tripartite and UNEP which has now reached an important new milestone with the signature of a formal collaboration agreement.

Tripartite becomes Quadripartite in 2022

- ✓ UN Environment Programme joins alliance to implement One Health approach
- ✓ Strengthened partnership aims to accelerate coordinated strategy on human, animal and ecosystem health
- ✓ Tripartite partnership for One Health partners FAO, OIE, WHO formally became the Quadripartite through a Memorandum of Understanding with UNEP.



Global One Health Joint Plan of Action

- Action Track 1: Strengthen One Health collaborative capacity to promote health and healthy systems
- Action Track 2: Mitigate the risk of emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics
- Action Track 3: Reduce the burden of endemic/neglected zoonoses
- Action Track 4: Mitigate food safety risks across the food chain
- Action Track 5: Antimicrobial resistance
- Action Track 6: Embed the environment dimension fully into One Health actions

Objectives of the GF-TADs Global Strategy

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**.



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Priority Diseases

The global and regional Action Plans address the animal diseases and cross cutting topics identified as 'priority' for the global or regional level by the GF-TADs Global or regional Steering Committee, and Management Committee.

- ❖ AFRICA: ASF, FMD, PPR AND AS SECONDARY LEVEL PRIORITY: RVF, PPCB
- ❖ EUROPE: ASF, LSD, RABIES AND AS SECONDARY LEVEL PRIORITY FMD, AVIAN INFLUENZA, BRUCELLOSIS, PPR
- ❖ MIDDLE EAST: FMD, PPR AND AS SECONDARY LEVEL PRIORITY RVF, BRUCELLOSIS, RABIES
- ❖ GLOBAL: ASF, FMD, PPR, RINDERPEST POST-ERADICATION PROGRAMME

Priority Diseases

January 2022:

In response to recent large-scale outbreaks of Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in wild birds, the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) convened the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds.

The highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 virus, plus other subtypes including H5N8 caused multiple avian influenza outbreaks that occurred in the UK, The Netherlands, Israel, and India seriously affecting wild birds.

The Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds provided recommendations and guidance for authorities and managers of countries affected or at risk.



GF- TADs Regional Action plan for the Middle East 2020 – 2024- Focus on:

- To improve generation of information/data on and establish programs for the specific control of priority TADs: FMD, PPR
- To improve generation of information/data on and establish programs for the specific control of priority TADs Rift Valley Fever, Brucellosis and Rabies
- To reinforce Veterinary Services.
- To liaise with other regional or supra-regional initiatives to establish continuous intra- and inter-regional and cross-border collaboration and concerted action.
- To encourage countries to invest considerably in extension campaigns to farmers and vets, since the level of awareness and especially of biosecurity is likely to be very low in the field.

Priority diseases in ME- reasons

FMD: Strong emphasis at the global level, with the implementation of OIE/FAO global strategy based on the successful PCP mechanism.

PPR: Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), given the clear and practical pathway directed by the global strategy (PMAT)

RVF: Growing concerns in the Middle East, especially for trade in livestock between the Middle East and the Horn of Africa

Brucellosis: Currently considered as the most important zoonotic disease in the region, it needs special approaches involving regional accredited laboratories, inter-sectoral collaboration and setting relevant legislative governance.

Rabies: Especially the implementation of the eradication strategy of “Dog mediated human Rabies until 2030” Tripartite and Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC)

Example Brucellosis in the Regional GF-TADs Action Plan for Middle East

Specific objectives:



- The brucellosis risk for humans is reduced in affected countries,
- Sustainable brucellosis control programmes are in place in endemic and at risk countries
- Enhanced national capacity for effective surveillance and control of brucellosis in animals and humans –
- Brucellosis control activities are coordinated and harmonized at regional and sub-regional levels
- Intersectoral coordination well established

Eligible activities

- Surveys (contribution to) to determine the prevalence of brucellosis in livestock in countries where the situation of brucellosis is not known
- Assistance to the national veterinary authorities in developing and implementing informed strategies for effective control of brucellosis in animals
- Promotion of inter-sectoral collaboration and public awareness for brucellosis.
- Promotion of regional coordination and harmonisation of brucellosis control and surveillance activities

Example Rabies

- Implementation of the eradication strategy of “Dog mediated human Rabies until 2030” Ex-Tripartite, now Quadripartite and Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC)
- Three-phase plan maps out the societal changes that are needed to reach this goal.
- Actions targeting the disease reservoir in dogs and aligns the rabies response to efforts to strengthen health systems. Collaboration to combat critical health risks at the human-animal-environment = challenges that require a genuine One Health approach.



What is our common goal? To consolidate, develop and harness the cooperation and effectiveness to address the threats at the human-animal-plant-ecosystem interface, particularly preventing further zoonotic pandemics and AMR, by means of a strengthened **One Health** approach.

Thank you very much for
your attention