



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health

South East Asia GF-TADs Meeting

31 July 2026

Joint FAO/WOAH Global Secretariat team



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

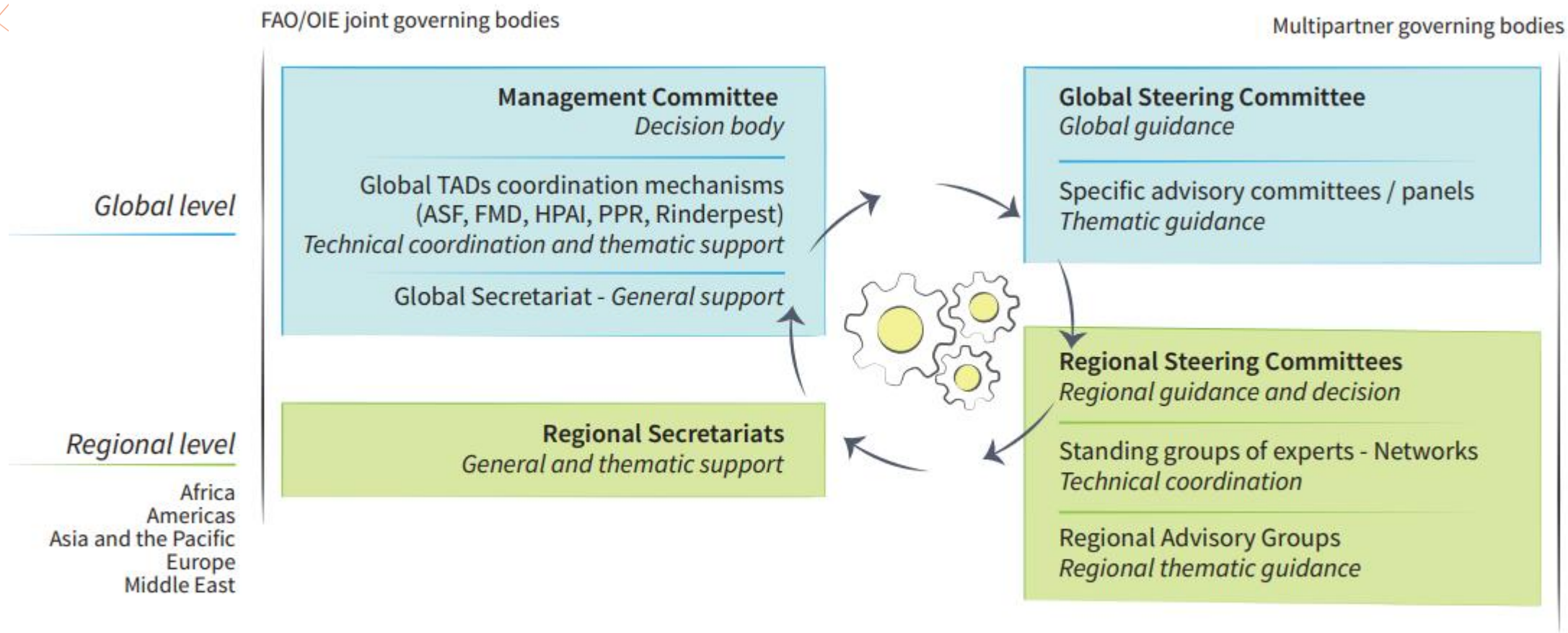


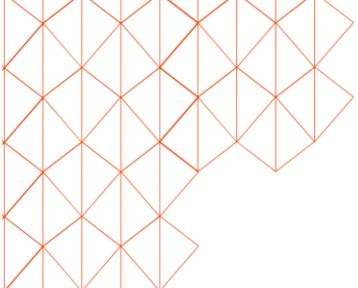
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Reminder of GF-TADs governance structure





GF-TADs Strategy Overview (2021–2025/6)

GF-TADs Strategy Overview (2021–2025/6)

Why

As a joint FAO–WOAH mechanism, GF-TADs designed to overcome institutional silos, align technical expertise and standards with development realities, and promote progressive disease control pathways tailored to diverse country contexts.

GF-TADs is a coordination mechanism; it's a governance and coordination platform that enables and guides national and regional action.

3 Objectives (9 Outputs)

- 1. Establish ccoherent Global and Regional Strategies. Strategies.
- 2. Develop and maintain capacities to prevent and control control TADs.
- 3. Improve the sustainability through multi-disciplinary disciplinary partnerships.



Theory of Change; Five Global Priority Diseases



Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

80 countries implementing Progressive Control Pathway; challenges like SAT1 & 2 incursions in West Eurasia.

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)

Global eradication target by 2030 (to be extended); 59 countries officially recognized as PPR-free as of late 2024.

African Swine Fever (ASF)

Global panzootic affecting 31 countries in 2024, with 6,807 outbreaks.

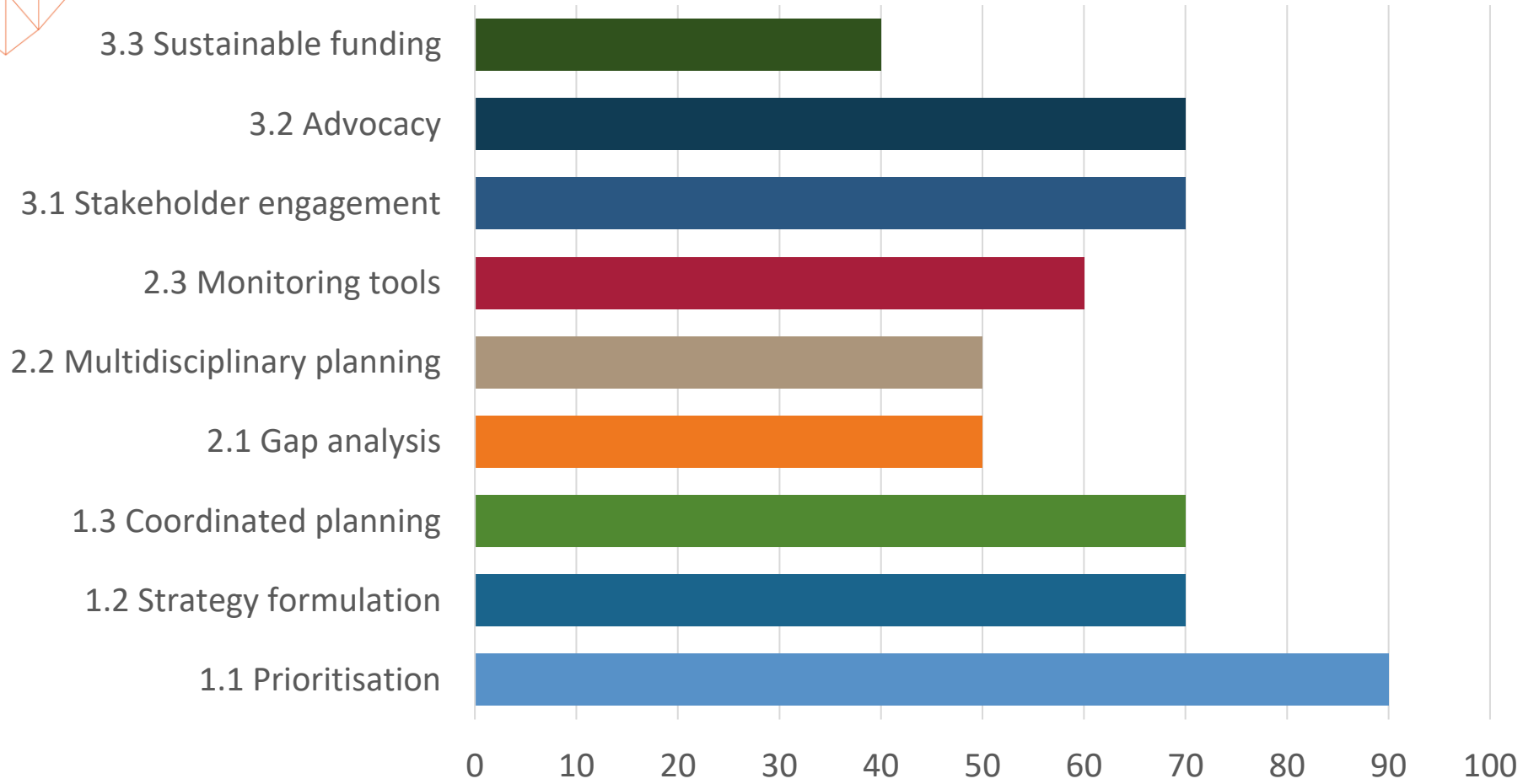
High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (HPAI)

Impacting many countries since 2020; Global Strategy Launched and Working Group established.

Rinderpest post-eradication programme

Maintenance of global rinderpest freedom and the continued reduction of lab-stored materials (maintained at 4 countries outside facility mandates).

KPIs for 9 Outputs (ordinal scores)



Indicative scores based on qualitative synthesis of evidence; values represent ordinal categories, not quantitative performance measurement.

Revision of the Overall GF-TADs strategy

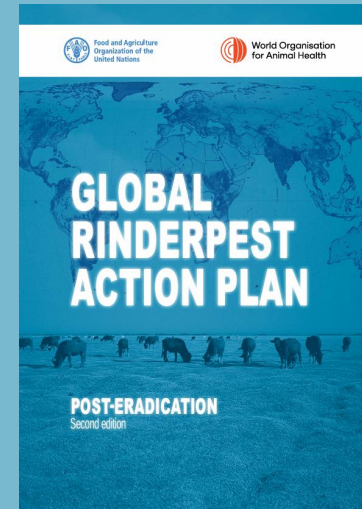
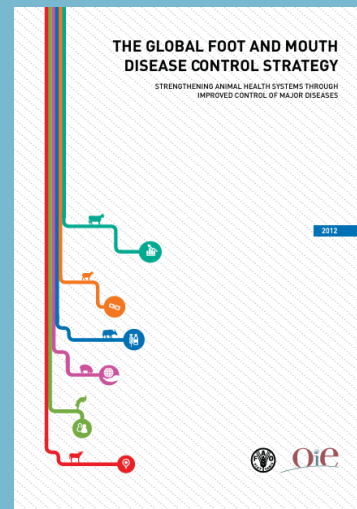
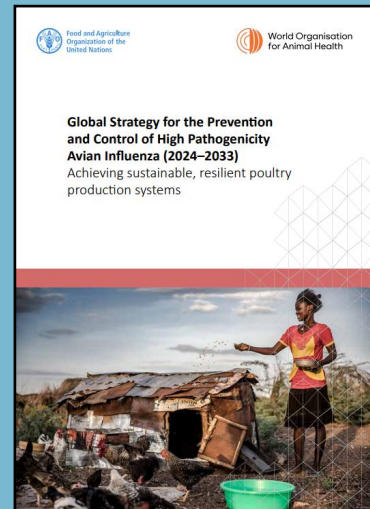
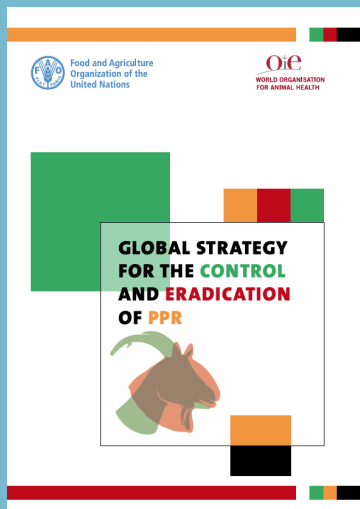
- **Information available in 2026:**

- The previous GSC inputs & recommendations
- Performance of the current strategy
- The 3rd Evaluation (2018)
- The 4th Evaluation/Review (ongoing)
- Strategic inputs from MC following each organisation's agenda (FAO GPP-TADS, WOAHA's 8th strategic plan)

Development of the new GF-TADs strategy and revised governance – expected operational in 2027

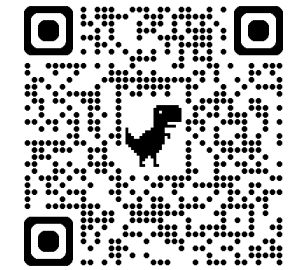
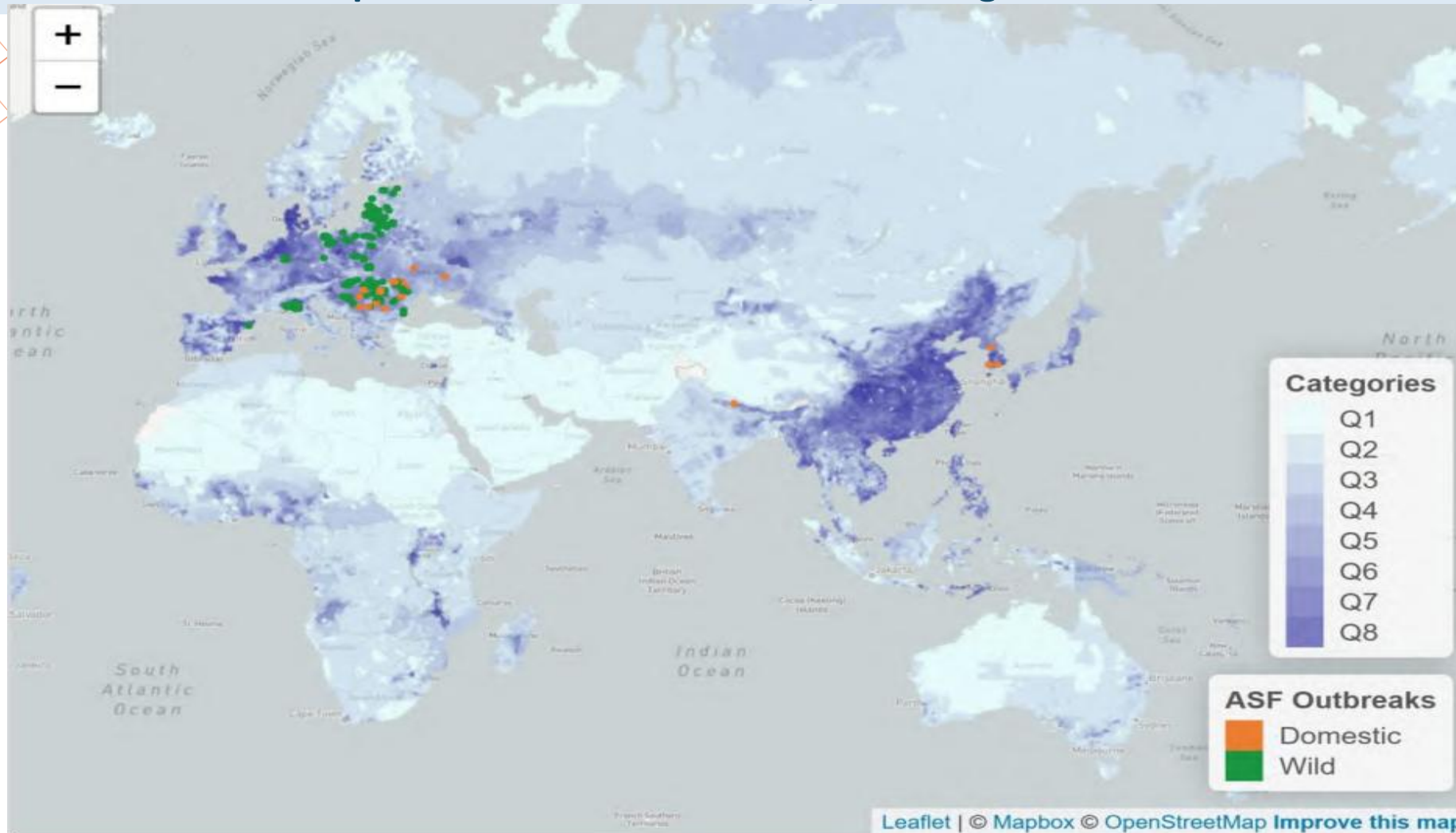
GF-TADs Review questions

1. What have FAO and WOAHA delivered (through the DTRA funded projects) in support of the GF-TADs strategy?
2. To what extent did the GF-TADs governance structures support the design, coordination, implementation and oversight of the DTRA-funded interventions?
3. To what extent were the recommendations of the 2018 evaluation implemented, especially those related to governance structures?



GF-TADs Global TADs Strategies

Update of the ASF situation, according to the information shared with WOAH



Download the
Situation update
here

Figure 3. Map of ASF outbreaks which started between 1 March 2026 – 31 March 2026 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views are provided as well. The density of pigs based on [FAO GLW 4: Gridded Livestock Density](#) (as of 2020) is shown in the background in shades of blue.

Global control of African swine fever: A GF-TADs initiative

Coordinated by the joint ASF working group: FAO/ WOAHA

Three objectives for the 2026 revised ASF Global initiative:

- **Objective 1.** Develop and promote tools, guidance and training that enable the assessment, prevention, emergency response and control ASF, aligned with regional risks and national objectives.
- **Objective 2.** Strengthen coordination and cooperation framework for the global control of ASF.
- **Objective 3.** Facilitate business continuity and safe trade and reduce livelihood impacts at all levels.



Global Control of
African Swine Fever
A GF-TADs Initiative 2026–2030

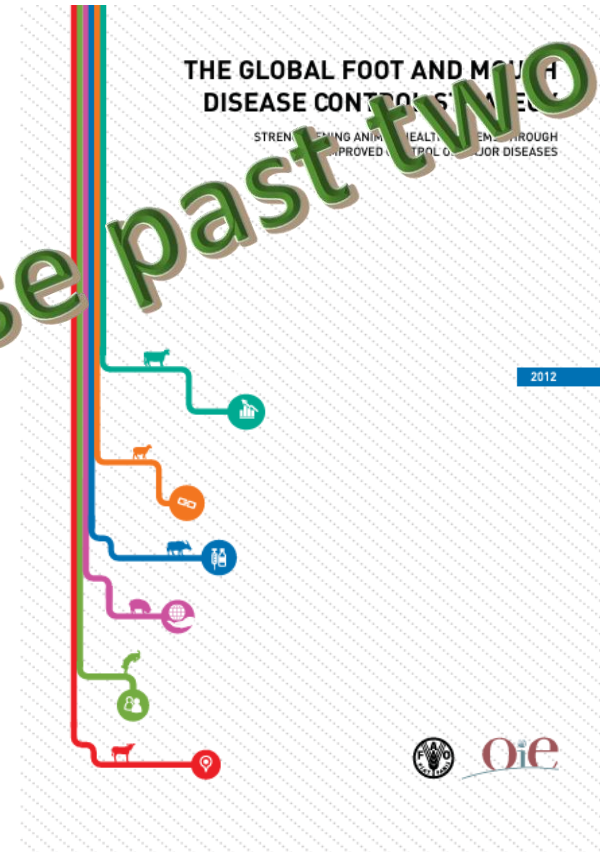


GLOBAL FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL STRATEGY

Coordinated by the joint FMD working group: FAO/ WOAH and EU FMD

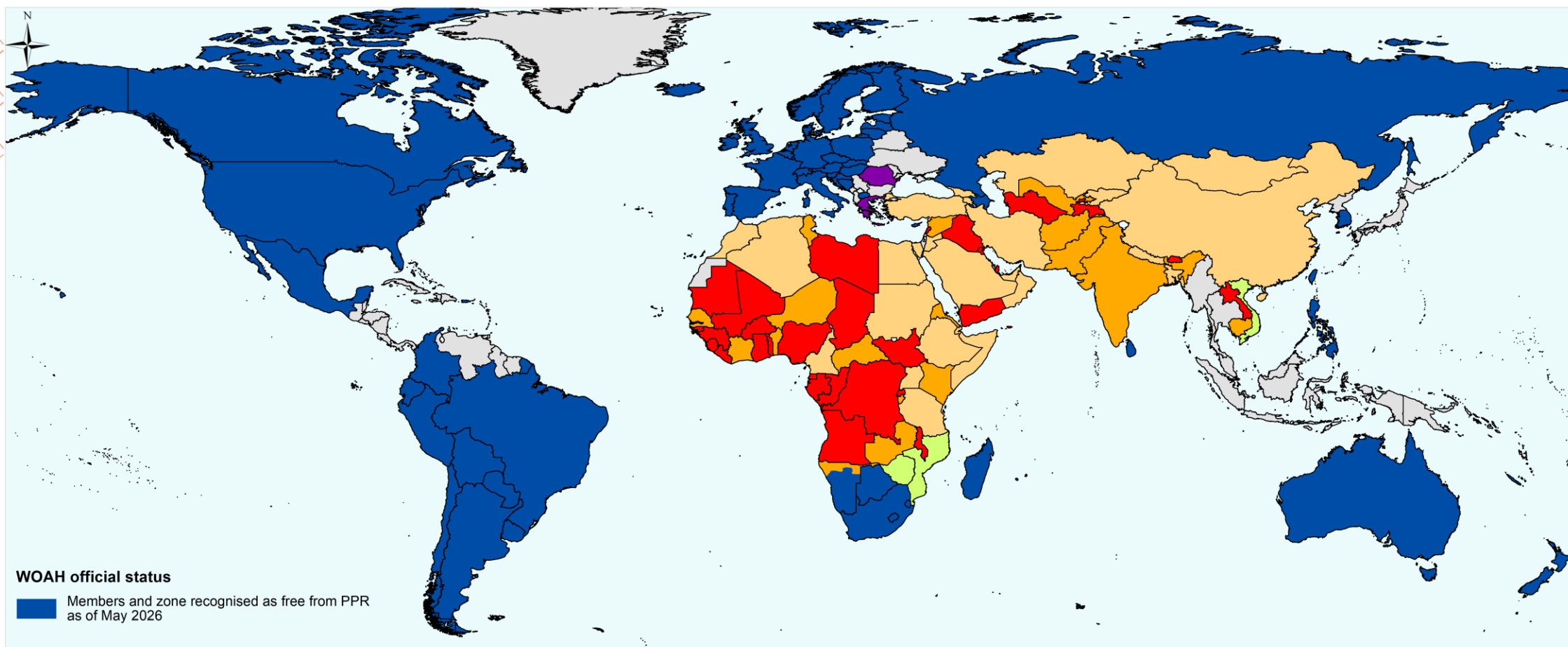
The 2012 Global FMD Control Strategy has three interlinked components:

1. Global FMD control;
2. Strengthening of Veterinary Services;
3. Prevention and control of other major diseases of livestock.



Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to May 2026

WOAH official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES)

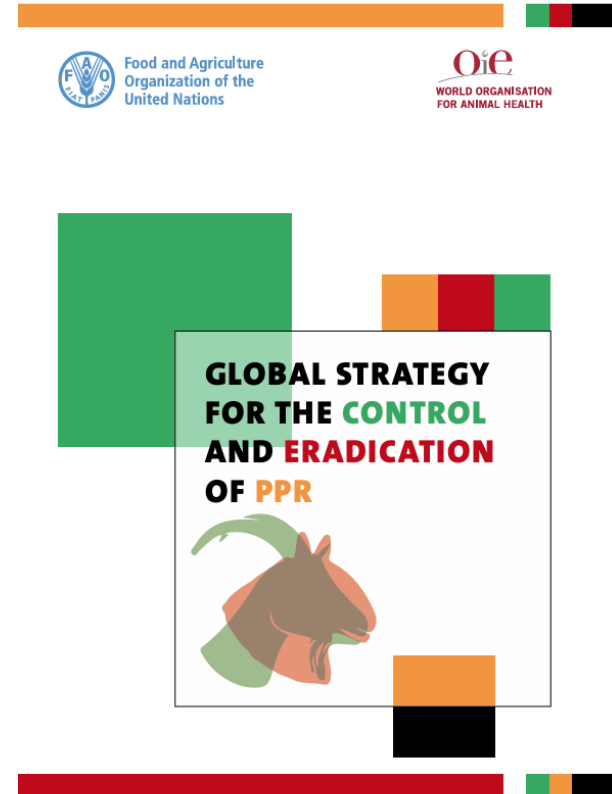


Global Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR

Coordinated by the joint PPR Secretariat : FAO/ WOAH

The specific objectives of the 2015 Global Strategy are:

- a) the eradication of PPR by **2030**, which requires:
 - in infected countries, achieving a progressive reduction of the incidence and spread, leading to final eradication of PPR;
 - in non-infected countries, maintaining the officially recognised PPR free status.
- b) reinforcing Veterinary Services
- c) improving animal health globally by reducing the impact of other major infectious diseases.



Pillars of the Global Strategy



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Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (2024–2033)

Achieving sustainable, resilient poultry
production systems

PREVENT

PROTECT

TRANSFORM

Through
One Health approach
Public-private partnerships
Long-term, transformative
changes



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Driving One Health partnerships and coordinated action



Avian influenza Task Force with UNEP/CMS



Regular coordination call
FAO, WHO, WOA and **OFFLU**



Updated joint FAO/WHO/WOAH public health assessment of recent influenza A(H5) virus events in animals and people

Assessment based on data as of 1 July 2023

28 July 2023

Key points

At the present time, based on available information, FAO-WHO-WOAH assess the global public health risk of influenza A(H5) viruses to be low, while the risk of infection for occupationally or frequently exposed (e.g., with backyard poultry) persons is low to moderate depending on the risk mitigation and hygiene measures in place and the local avian influenza epidemiological situation. Transmission between animals continues to occur and, to date, a growing yet still limited number of human infections are being reported. Although additional human infections associated with exposure to infected animals or contaminated environments are expected to occur, the overall public health impact of such infections at a global level, at the present time, is considered minor. The assessment could change if and when additional epidemiological or virological information becomes available.

This risk assessment from FAO, WHO and WOAH updates the assessment of the risk of zoonotic transmission (for example, animal to human) considering additional information made available since the previous [assessment of 17 April 2023](#). This update is limited to the inclusion of additional information being made available globally. Due to the potential risk to human health and the far-reaching implications of the disease on the health of wild birds, poultry, livestock and other animal populations, timely notification to global authorities and the use of a One Health approach are essential to tackle avian influenza effectively, to monitor and characterize virus circulation, to prevent transmission within species and to new species to reduce spread among animals, and to prevent human infections from exposure to animals.

Infections in animals

To date, H5 avian influenza viruses have been detected in birds and/or mammals across all continents except Oceania. The predominant H5 virus clades currently circulating worldwide include clades 2.3.2.1a and 2.3.4.4.

Between 1 March and 1 July 2023, an additional 807 A(H5N1) outbreaks in animals (including bird and mammal species) have been reported to WOAH. Of these, 268 outbreaks occurred in poultry (of any farming system), 389 outbreaks in wild bird and 92 outbreaks occurred in mammalian species. In Cambodia, 9 out of 14 outbreaks in poultry occurred in the vicinity of reported human cases.

H5 clade 2.3.2.1 viruses

Since 1 March 2023, clade 2.3.2.1a and 2.3.2.1e (previously classified as a 2.3.2.1c) viruses have been detected in poultry in Bangladesh and Cambodia, respectively. Influenza A(H5N1) infections in felids were reported in January 2023 in a wildlife rescue centre in Maharashtra State, India, causing

1 of 13

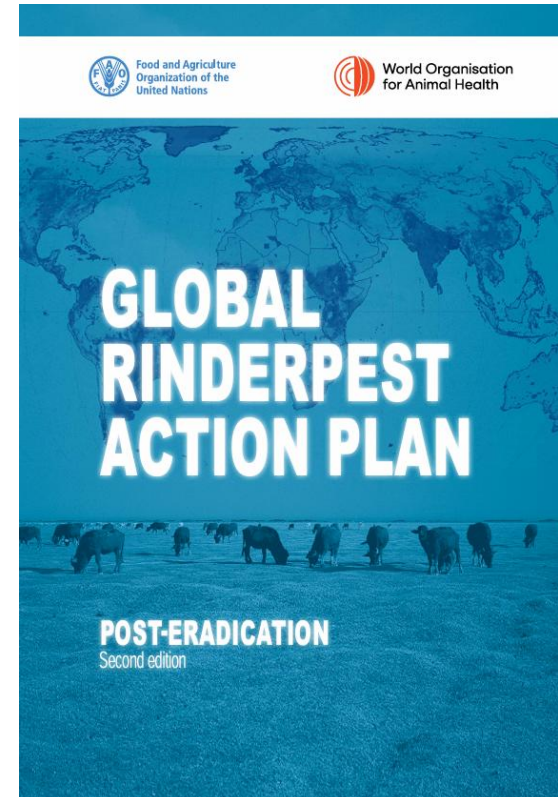
FAO-WHO-WOAH
Joint risk assessments
+
Participation to WHO
Tool for Influenza Pandemic
Risk Assessment (TIPRA)

Rinderpest Post eradication campaign

Coordinated by the joint Rinderpest Secretariat : FAO/ WOAH

The purpose of the 2nd edition (2024) of the GRAP is to:

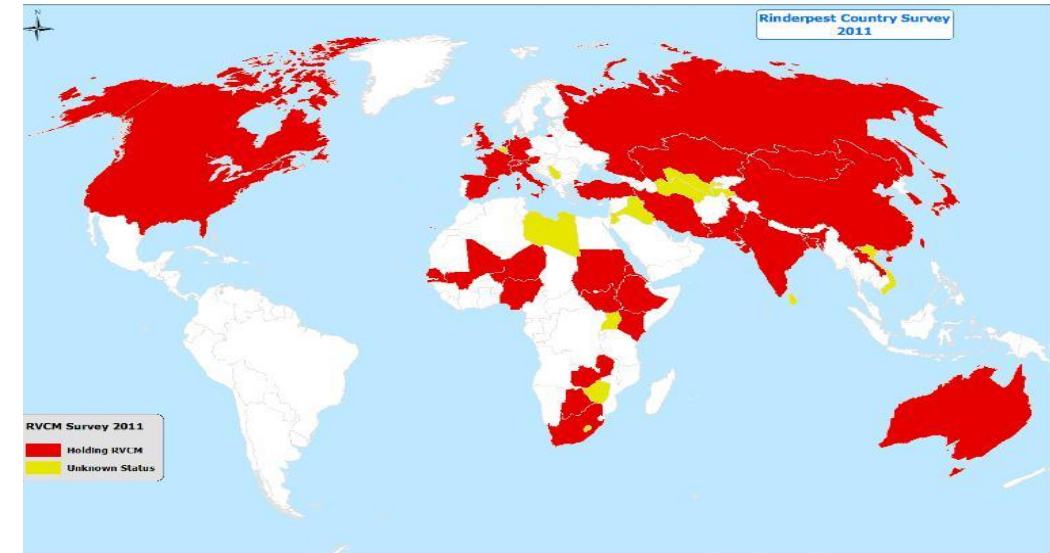
- complement and expand on the rinderpest emergency management guidance already in place from FAO, WOAH, regional/continental organizations, and countries;
- provide a framework on a national, regional/continental and international basis to reduce the likelihood of rinderpest re-emergence, and to facilitate a coordinated response if re-emergence occurs;
- identify actions beneficial to the five stages of emergency management (Prepare, Prevent, Detect, Respond and Recover) as they relate to the potential re-emergence of rinderpest;
- evaluate the readiness status of a country, region or international organization, and reveal gaps that may need additional support or funding.



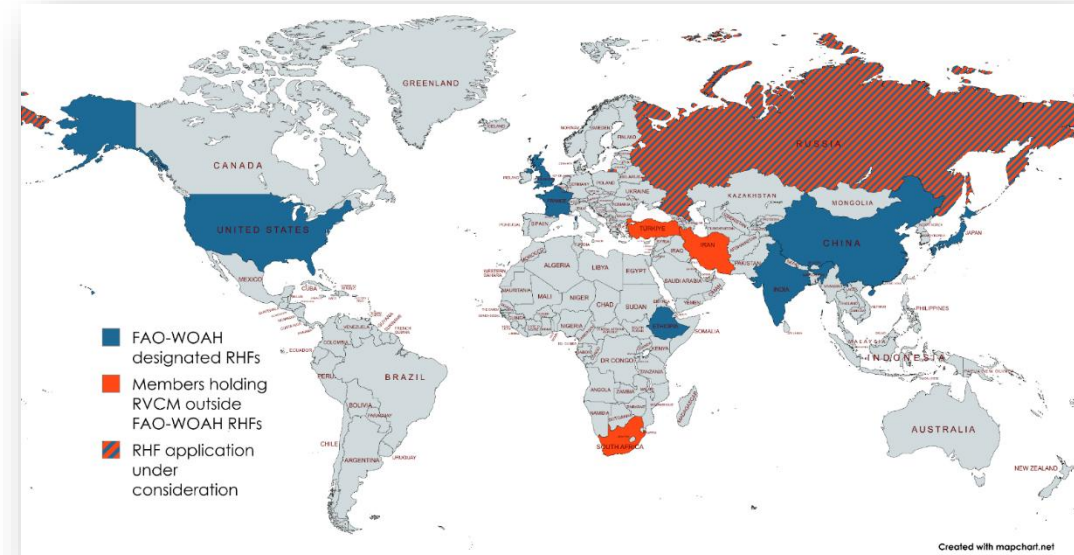
RINDERPEST POST-ERADICATION

- Declaration of eradication in 2011
- In 2012, 44 laboratories in 36 countries held RP virus
- In 2026, 8 Rinderpest Holding Facilities (RHF) in 7 countries:
 - ✓ **2015:** RHF in Ethiopia, Japan, UK, USA
 - ✓ **2017: RHF Network established - assist in the implementation of activities to maintain global freedom from rinderpest**
 - ✓ **2019:** RHF in China and France
 - ✓ **2025:** RHF in India
 - ✓ 2 vaccine reserves (AUPANVAC, NIAH Japan) and 1 vaccine seed bank (CIRAD)
- **In 2026, 4 labs in 4 countries holding RP virus outside RHF**
 - Iran, South Africa, Turkey
 - Russian Federation (RHF application under consideration)

2012



2026





GF-TADs approaches in other regions

Update on GF-TADs in Africa

Chair: Africa Union – IBAR – Dr H. Salih

Priorities: ASF, FMD, HPAI, PPR, CBPP, *RVF*

Recent activities:

- Pan African PPR eradication programme associating all regional economic activities, PANVAC, FAO, WOAHA
- Standing group of experts on ASF run by priority topics (last on vaccine)
- Standing group of experts on CBPP run by priority topics (last on slaughterhouse surveillance)
- Regional Steering Committee organised over 2.5 days to cover all topics
- Subregional FMD roadmaps /RAGS meetings at the initiative of the FMD WG



Update on GF-TADs in Americas

Chair: US – USDA – Dr C. Estrada

Priorities: ASF/CSF, HPAI, Newworld Screw worm, *FMD*

Recent activities:

- SGE HPAI: Poultry control capacity, impact on wildlife including seals, HPAI in cattle
- SGE New world Screw worm: growing concern after once eradicated, OH dimension
- SGE ASF/CSF: keeping momentum to preparedness



Update on GF-TADs in Europe

Chair: European Union – DG SANTE – Dr B. Van Goethem

Priorities: ASF, FMD, HPAI, PPR, LSD, Rabies in wildlife

Recent activities:

- Standing group of expert established on small ruminant diseases focusing on PPR and SGP following circulation in south east Europe
- Momentum on FMD/PPR roadmaps in Centra Asia
- Standing group of expert on LSD geographical focus
- Webinars on specific FMD and ASF situations
- Biannual Regional Conference on all priorities and reduced investment for in person SGE ASF and HPAI

- Regional coordination through SGEs and RAGs;
- Evidence-based, cross-border, multi-disease strategies;
- Integration of scientific, operational, and policy approaches;



Update on GF-TADs in Middle East

Chair: Saudia Arabia – WEEQA– Dr S. Al Ahrbi

Priorities: FMD, HPAI, PPR, *RVF*, *Brucellosis*

Recent activities

- Roadmap FMD and PPR, keeping momentum as much as possible
- Regional Coordination Meeting on HPAI Situation in the Middle East and Action Plans Guided by Global HPAI Strategy
- Action plan challenged by lack of financing and geopolitical context





Thank you for your attention