



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

GF-TADs Second Global Steering Committee meeting

SC2

July 8 & 9 2009, Rome

Draft Minutes

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Introduction

1. The Second Global Steering Committee meeting (SC2) of the Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) was held on July 8 and 9 at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy. The meeting took place over 1.5 days to allow sufficient time to present and debate institutional, financial and technical aspects, under the co-chairmanship of Mr. Traore (FAO/ADG) and Mr. Vallat (OIE/DG); J Butler (FAO/ADG) opened the meeting;
2. The main objectives of the SC2 were to (see also the detailed agenda in [Annex 1](#)):
 - ▶ Present the initiative's achievements since the SC1 at the global and regional levels,
 - ▶ Consolidate the GF-TADs global governance,
 - ▶ Present the methodology and process for the 2nd evaluation of the GF-TADs,
 - ▶ Receive guidance from the SC members on the elaboration of the GF-TADs program – budget for the next 5 years;
3. The supporting documents for the SC2 were made available to the participants on a FTP site (<ftp://ext-ftp.fao.org/AG/Data/agah/GF-TADs%20Global%20SC2/>) on 30th June 2009. The powerpoint presentations have subsequently been added, as well as additional documents discussed during the meeting (the list of documents is available in [Annex 2](#)). All the documents will be posted on the GF-TADs website (see points 38 to 40) when operational;
4. Thirty participants from FAO, OIE, WHO, regional organizations, donors and civil society (see list of participants provided in [Annex 3](#)) attended the meeting. According to the adopted Global SC composition (see point 27), an enhanced participation from the regional GF-TADs and WHO is however highly desirable for the next meeting;
5. The first Global SC meeting (SC1) was held on March 6 2008 at FAO headquarters in Rome / Italy. It was a first meeting to launch the initiative at the global level, while already operational at the regional level since 2004 to promptly support countries facing HPAI H5N1. The minutes of the SC1 were endorsed during SC2.

Nota bene: References to the meeting's presentations [ppt] and related SC2 recommendations [Rec] are made throughout the minutes.

I. Session 1: Rationale and Objectives of GF-TADs/ FAO-OIE collaboration

6. The presentation [ppt GF-TADs generalities] and discussions during the SC2 helped better define or clarify the objectives and the principles of intervention by the GF-TADs initiative at the global level.

Objectives

- **Coordination and dialogue tool**

7. GF-TADs is a facilitating mechanism meant to empower countries and regional alliances in the fight against TADs, to provide capacity building and to assist in the establishment of programmes for the targeted control of certain TADs based on their regional priorities. . FAO and OIE coordinate common activities and strengthen synergies between the two organisations in this field as defined in the FAO-OIE Chart of synergies and its companion *Vade Mecum* – while they can of course operate separately for other types of activity [Rec 6];
8. It also acts as a coordination and dialogue platform for major stakeholders – including donors – to delineate and promote a shared vision and common strategies in the fight of TADs at regional and global level and to give guidance for the coherent implementation of programmes and projects. Stakeholders can therefore intervene

and provide guidance through the Steering Committees set up at global and regional level. It intends, however, to be action-oriented and avoid additional bureaucracy or too many layers of consultation;

9. Launched in 2004, the GF-TADs is still under development and progress over the past year has been towards a better definition of the rules for 'internal' (see Chart points 22 and 23) and 'external' (see ToRs points 24 to 28) collaboration. Subsequent efforts will be put into the implementation of this framework.

- **“Caisse de resonance”**

10. Despite the fact that 75 % of emerging diseases are of animal origin, there is a constant need to raise awareness and to inform the general public that the best way to protect humans is to combat animal diseases, including zoonoses, at the animal source, with veterinarians being the qualified specialists to lead these programmes in collaboration with non animal health / veterinary disciplines (socio-economics, ecologists, production specialists);
11. FAO and OIE can use their specific channels and tools to ensure appropriate awareness, notably through the use of their respective regional Conferences and Commissions. However, the GF-TADs – combining the strengths and credibility of both organizations - is the right platform to ensure that animal health remains on top of the agenda of governments, Regional Organizations and international community including International Organizations and donors as well as private stakeholders;
12. Efforts should be made to increase communication and to better advertise events related to animal health and the important role of the veterinarians. The following events should in particular be broadly promoted :
- ▶ European Union Veterinary Week (October 2009?),
 - ▶ Veterinary World Day (last Saturday of April); it gives the opportunity to communicate with Member countries on the role of public health and animal production,
 - ▶ World Veterinary Year in 2011 (250 years following the establishment of the first veterinary school in the world),
 - ▶ Hanoi International Ministerial Conference on Influenza (April 2010).

- **Lessons learning**

13. GF-TADs is also the appropriate platform to capture and capitalize on lessons learnt on how to better define and implement prevention and control strategies against major animal diseases. Recent experience shows that H1N1 has strongly benefitted from H5N1 in terms of coordination and prompt response from FAO and OIE (see points 51 to 54) working closely with WHO.

- **General guidelines**

14. The further development of a global vision, strategies, recommendations, and guidelines are the major objectives of the GF-TADs. The development of a strategy for the global control of FMD (see points 55 and 56) and the elaboration of the global guidelines for biosecurity in pigs (see point 52) are two on-going examples.

- **Clearance mechanism**

15. The question was raised whether the GF-TADs Steering Committees (GF-TADs SCs) – at the global and/or regional level – could also act as a clearing / labeling mechanism (example of GALVmed proposal on Newcastle disease vaccines);
16. In fact, other specialized mechanisms already exist and the GF-TADs SCs are not specifically mandated to review and clear proposals in the field of animal health. The vision, strategies and priority lists of diseases defined by the GF-TADs at the global level and for each region can, however, assist organizations and countries in the definition of their own priorities.

Principles for Prevention and Control Policies, Strategies and Programs

- **Multisectoriality, holistic approaches and good governance for Animal Health Systems**

17. Involving communication, socio-economics, ecology, human health (zoonoses), in addition to veterinary sciences and medicine in the prevention and control of animal diseases is key to the GF-TADs. In this respect, WHO is a permanent member of the global and regional Steering Committees (associated for zoonotic diseases). Guidance to clarify the relationship between WHO HQ and its regional offices was, however, requested. Better representation of other disciplines in the Global Steering Committee (Global SC) - notably wildlife and ecology - was strongly encouraged (see point 26);
18. Key activities such as surveillance, detection, early warning and rapid response to outbreaks should be based on a strong public-private partnership (see point 47), on good governance for Animal Health Systems and strong veterinary services (see point 48);
19. It was also strongly emphasized that multisectorial approaches need improved collaboration between sectors but it does not mean integration or fusion of services working in different sectors particularly animal and human health services.

- **Continuum among national – regional – global levels**

20. It is a common understanding that all organizations – including FAO and OIE – must prioritise impact at the country level. However this cannot be achieved without regional and global coordination and the sharing of lessons and experiences among countries and regions.
21. GF-TADs specifically addresses the regional and global dimensions in the prevention and control of TADs to optimize efforts at country level. However, it was strongly recalled that all GF-TADs priorities and activities must be driven by country needs and priorities, with ownership assumed locally at regional level, notably by Regional Organizations.

II. Institutional aspects and governance

FAO - OIE Chart on competencies and complementarities

22. The Chart of competencies and complementarities between FAO and OIE and its companion *Vade Mecum* –defining common areas of activity between FAO and OIE - were officially endorsed in October 2008 [ppt Chart]. Whilst there is no immediate need to revise them, they are however living documents and the second evaluation of the GF-TADs (see chapter IV) could envisage a possible updating of the FAO OIE chart of complementarities and synergies if considered to be appropriate .Issues are, however, considered today to be more related to the implementation of the Chart rather than in its delineation. Some participants have requested that the activities of the two organizations on wildlife be further described.
23. There are some areas where the implementation of the Chart is not optimal: such as the Gap analysis exercises (see also point 49). The permanent participation of FAO experts in the OIE specialized Commissions (Scientific Commission and Biological Standard Commission particularly) as well as the establishment of joint OIE-FAO working groups or ad hoc groups (and not only OIE groups) are also constant requests from FAO, considered to be the privileged OIE partner and are still not accepted by the OIE Council.

Entities at the global level

24. The Terms of Reference of the Global Steering Committee (Global SC), the Management Committee (MC) and the Global Secretariat (Global Sec) – for GF-TADs governance at the global level have been elaborated and endorsed by FAO and OIE with minor amendments being proposed by the Global SC, which were accepted by FAO and OIE representatives (see point 26) [ppt ToRs of global entities]. They clearly define the roles of each entity, which are broadly speaking guidance for the Global SC, decision-making for the MC, and facilitator/ coordinator/monitoring

for the Global Sec. It was strongly emphasized that the MC must take the guidance provided by the Global SC members into account;

25. MC meetings are convened at least once a year, upon request from FAO and OIE and can be prior and / or post Global SC meetings to prepare common positions or to implement conclusions agreed in Global SC meetings. The annual Global SC meetings are very important to discuss animal health priorities and policies with key stakeholders and to provide general guidance for coherence and implementation of programmes and projects.
26. Amendments were proposed (and accepted) to the ToRs of the Global SC in order to (i) accommodate the possibility to set up working groups on specific topics as needs arise – example of a Working Group on FMD (see points 55 and 56) - and (ii) to appoint a representative of an appropriate wildlife organization as a permanent member considering the growing importance of wildlife issues notably in the OWOH strategic framework (see point 45) [Rec 1 and 5].
27. During the SC2, the Members of the Global SC and of the Management Committee were officially appointed (see list of Members in [Annex 4](#)). Members have been appointed for 2 years, coinciding with the global SC3 and SC4 [Rec 3];
28. It was also decided to officially set up the Global Secretariat. While this is already functional, funds are needed to make it fully operational and to recruit a 'Support to the Secretary' who will be responsible for the implementation of the ToRs of the Global Sec, under the supervision of the MC [Rec 4]. The Global Secretariat is hosted at FAO and headed by the Chief of EMPRES.

III. Achievements since the SC1 at global and regional level

Implementation of the SC1 Recommendations

29. Most of the 14 recommendations from the SC1 have been implemented or are on-going [ppt implementation of SC1 recommendations]. The deferred launching of the second evaluation has delayed all activities related to the design of an Action Plan and its associated fund-raising.

Reports from the Regional GF-TADs Steering Committees¹

- **Regional Steering Committees**

30. Detailed reports were provided for the 5 regions [Regional ppts] (Report for GF-TADs for the Americas was provided by OIE during the SC2 meeting);
31. The following comments were made:
 - ▶ All regional GF-TADs SCs are different; there is not a unique model; there is a crucial role for the Global Sec to ensure exchange of best practices among the regional SCs,
 - ▶ For the regional level to be sustainable, support and ownership from the RECs is indispensable; the regional SCs are the appropriate 'tools' to facilitate this process,
 - ▶ There is a need to ensure the link between the regional activities and the countries' benefits (see also point 20 and 21). In particular, the sharing of lessons and experiences among countries with similar issues is to be emphasized,
 - ▶ The multisectoriality has to be improved since it is still not well developed in most of the regions of the world except in Africa where the ALive platform adds a lot in this regard and has guided the Integrated National

¹The purpose of these sections (Regional GF-TADs SCs and RAHCs) is not to report in depth on their achievements (this is done during the Regional SCs) but rather to see how the global level could help make them more functional and more coordinated among them.

Action Plans (INAPs) exercises for avian and human H5N1 influenza (GF-TADs for Africa recommendations become ALive resolutions after approval by the ALive Executive Committee),

- ▶ A specific effort to improve the GF-TADs coordination in Latin America should be carried out and involvement of all stakeholders strengthened, notably by including Canada and USA.

- **RAHCs**

32. It was recalled that RAHCs are not organizations or legal entities but regional or sub-regional mechanisms to develop synergies and coordinate experts activities between FAO and OIE and regional organizations when they are involved. Contracts with donors are signed with one of the organizations member of the RAHC. RAHCs have very different institutional arrangements from one region to the other (no unique model);
33. A major issue for the RAHCs is their financial sustainability. In this respect, counterparts from the host countries are indispensable and anchorage to the RECs should be sought at an early stage. This aspect will be further explored during the in-depth evaluation of the RAHCs (see point 42);
34. To date,
 - ▶ RAHCs with FAO and OIE technical teams are operational in Bamako, Gaborone, Tunis (since 2009), Beirut and, in a virtual manner, in Bangkok (the FAO team is based in the FAO Regional Office, the OIE team in the SEA-FMD /OIE Sub-regional Office). Regarding Bamako, Gaborone and Tunis, official agreements between FAO and OIE were signed in February 2009,
 - ▶ For African RAHCs, IBAR is expected to join officially shortly and the anchorage to RECs also further looked at. The feasibility of a specific RAHC dedicated to Central Africa will also be explored by FAO and OIE; OIE is expected to join in Nairobi and to explore the feasibility to join FAO in Kathmandu [Rec 11],
 - ▶ There is no agreement today regarding the establishment of a joint FAO-OIE RAHC for Central Europe. FAO has established a Regional Animal Health Centre in the Ankara FAO Sub-regional Office for Central Asia (SEC) and has proposed OIE to join it,
 - ▶ No discussions were held on the Americas (FAO Regional technical teams are in Chile / Regional and in Panama / Sub Region Central America).

Report from the GF-TADs Global Secretariat (global activities)

- **GLEWS – OFFLU – CMC-AH [GLEWS, CMC-AH, OFFLU ppts]**

35. The three tools of the global GF-TADs have proven instrumental over the past year in the management of Pandemic H1N1 – 2009 crises respectively in terms of designing policies, strategies, methods and tools (e.g. culling, biosecurity...), tracking / sharing information, identification of strains / vaccines development, epidemiological investigations and surveys and rapid response. The tools are financed through projects funds from Canada and the USA mainly;
36. OFFLU has changed name from Avian Influenza Network to Animal Influenza Network. This tool is an example of a success story in the collaboration among OIE and FAO, and WHO;
37. The CMC-AH held its third Steering Committee on 7th July 2009; the report and recommendations will be made available to the participants. The European Commission has Emergency Teams with a similar mandate, able to intervene within 24 hours if needed, upon a Member Country's request. These Teams have already been occasionally mobilized by the CMC-AH and EC proposed to involve them as often as needed.

- **GF-TADs Website**

38. A mock-up of the GF-TADs website (proposed URL where the website will be finalised and agreed by the MC: www.gf-tads.org) elaborated by the Global Secretariat was presented during the SC2 [ppt presentation of GF-TADs website]. The site intends to house all documentation related to the GF-TADs since its launching in 2004 and to sort it according to the global and regional windows available on the website. It is of course not a duplication of OIE and FAO (AGA) websites;

39. It is an independent website (no FAO or OIE graphic chart to comply with), proposed to be hosted on the FAO server;
40. The following comments were made:
- ▶ OIE, FAO and other participants welcomed the principle of a website for the GF-TADs; it is an indispensable tool for a platform to gain visibility and communicate properly,
 - ▶ Editorial and content policies must be agreed by the Management Committee, and a detailed website must be presented during the next MC meeting prior to its official launching (expected before the end of 2009) [Rec 12],
 - ▶ The website is managed by the Global Secretariat under the supervision of the MC (see related ToRs) who only withholds the administrative rights. From the regional level, inputs will be provided to the Global Secretariat from the Regional Secretariats according to rules that need to be defined,
 - ▶ Websites are not always user friendly, notably in areas with limited internet access. It was suggested that relevant documentation for a Global SC meeting or a specific GF-TADs activity must continue to be provided directly by email as well.

IV. The second evaluation of the GF-TADs

41. In accordance to the Rec 5 of the first Global SC meeting, the 2nd evaluation of the GF-TADs was launched in May 2009 based on ToRs jointly agreed by FAO and OIE (initially scheduled for 2008). A first evaluation was carried out in December 2005 at a stage when the initiative was still in its infancy, and its results presented during the SC1 (see SC1 minutes). The consultant selected for the 2nd evaluation made a detailed presentation of the proposed methodology (questionnaire; interviews; desktop review) [ppt 2nd evaluation methodology];
42. The following comments were made :
- ▶ A lot of work is expected within the restricted timeframe proposed. The consultant was asked to prioritize activities to achieve the main outcomes. In particular, the availability of the responses to the questionnaire was questioned,
 - ▶ The evaluation of the RAHCs (which are the RSUs of the GF-TADs) was raised. While a priority, only a questionnaire survey will be carried out, due to time and budget constraints. It was therefore decided that, pending the availability of funds, an in-depth evaluation of all operational RAHCs based on field visits be conducted. It was underlined that all RAHCs are different and that a unique model is not a possible nor a desired outcome [Rec 10],
 - ▶ USAID/USDA may be interested in financing the in-depth evaluation of RAHCs; this is to be further discussed with the USDA/USAID representative in the GF-TADs Global SC;
43. The conclusions of the second evaluation will be made available at the end of September 2009. They will be circulated to the SC members for comments and to the MC for endorsement [Rec 7].

V. GF-TADs priority topics / strategic orientations

OWOH

44. FAO, OIE, WHO, UNICEF in collaboration with UNSIC and the World Bank, developed a strategic framework One-world-One-Health to comply with the Recommendations made during the New Delhi (December 2007) and Sharm-el-Sheikh (October 2008) international conferences on Avian and human Influenza [ppt OWOH]. It was agreed to go beyond avian influenza and to tackle all animal diseases that have an impact on human population

health and well-being. Strong emphasis has therefore been put on the linkages among domestic animals – humans – wildlife, with activities focussed at the animal source;

45. The following comments were made :

- ▶ Relation of OWOH with the national level remains unclear, both in terms of demand-driven process and in terms of countries' benefits. There is therefore a need to launch an awareness campaign on OWOH in Developing Countries, so as for the DCs to endorse the strategy and to promote country ownership. Demands could thus become more bottom up, with greater chances of support from donors,
- ▶ The Global Public Good (GPG) dimension of some animal diseases needs to be clarified; this is important to determine who should pay for their prevention and control and whether grants (GPG) or loans (private goods) can be allocated to DCs,
- ▶ The OWOH strategy should be implemented: i) in crisis time, just before the crises occurrence (according to disease intelligence results and awareness and to avoid the spread of first outbreaks if/when they occur) or during the crises (to eradicate the disease and avoid it to become endemic); ii) in "peace time" (to monitor the epidemiological situations and avoid endemic, rare or absent diseases to become crisis),
- ▶ OWOH is a great step forward in terms of approaches, which combine transversal cross-cutting dimensions and vertical (disease specific) strategies. However, donors fatigue and waning interest cannot be ignored, after more than five years of significant allocation of funding to animal health (H5N1 mainly) in a context of financial, economic and food price worldwide crises. In spite of the progressive shift in donors approaches (beyond H5N1 and towards more long term solutions), strong and long term commitment to OWOH implementation will however be difficult. The advocacy work has to be done during the following months before the International Ministerial Conference to be held in Hanoi, Vietnam in April 2010,
- ▶ There is however still a window of opportunity with important prospects for funding through the renewed interest in agriculture, notably by the World Bank and USAID,
- ▶ OWOH took its name from an existing document from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and copyright issues or change of name should rapidly be sorted out. The expression in French, 'un Monde, une seule Santé' is one of the possible options,
- ▶ The necessity to improve the intersectorial (domestic and wild animal health – human health – ecosystems) collaboration was repeated but more interaction will not mean fusion of services (see points 17 and 19),
- ▶ FAO and OIE are currently developing a OWOH strategy, which focuses more specifically on animal health aspects since emergence of crises has to be addressed at their source in animals;

46. In terms of forthcoming OWOH calendar,

- ▶ A technical and advocacy meeting to improve the sensibilization of other sectors than human health and animal sectors (wildlife, environment, trade, tourism..) and to precise the ways to operationalize the strategy will be organized before the end of the year; the location of the meeting is still under discussion. OIE and FAO propose to hold it in CDC Atlanta [Rec 16],
- ▶ Another meeting to specifically address the wildlife component of OWOH is also expected to take place in 2010. It was initially scheduled for December at FAO Headquarters. However, due to budget and time constraints, it has been cancelled. OIE was requested to explore the possibility to organize it with FAO and WCS in 2010,
- ▶ The next International Ministerial Conference will be held in Hanoi in April 2010, where a more elaborated version of the OWOH will be presented. The orientations given during the New Delhi and Sharm-El-Sheik Conferences should however be followed. H1N1 should not be at the fore front of all discussions to ensure that appropriate balance between human and animal health remains [Rec 16].

Reinforcement of Veterinary services and good governance of Animal Health Systems

47. Good governance of Animal Health Systems should be ensured (in line with the OIE / FAO Paper: 'Ensuring good governance to address emerging and re-emerging animal disease threats: supporting the veterinary services of developing countries to meet OIE international standards on quality') in order to define and implement appropriate policies and regulations regarding prevention and control of animal disease strategies including compliance to OIE norms for Veterinary Services, central command for TADs matters or enforcement of rules and regulations (control of animal and product movements, culling when appropriate, vaccinations, ...);
48. The reinforcement of Veterinary Services (VS) is an integral part of OWOH and should be made optimal in 'peace time', and not only driven by a specific sanitary event such as H5N1 or H1N1. It should be carried out with the strong involvement of the private sector through a PPP led by strong public VS [Rec 13];
49. Their reinforcement is to be based on the OIE PVS evaluation followed by, if needed, a PVS Gap Analysis [ppt PVS and GA]; as stated in the Chart and its *Vade mecum* (in its point 2.7), while the OIE PVS is an OIE-only exercise, the PVS Gap Analysis is a joint OIE-FAO exercise, with FAO both as a co-developer for the methodology and the major partner to implement the missions;
50. FAO will also to be strongly involved in the downstream activities to the PVS – Gap analysis exercises through the development of investment programs aiming at concretely reinforcing VS.

H5N1 and Pandemic H1N1 - 2009

51. HPAI H5N1 is under control in most countries with worrying exceptions like Indonesia and Egypt [Ppt H5N1]. Reinforcement of the laws on decentralization may be one key to success in these countries. HPAI H5N1 will remain one of the priorities of the OWOH strategic framework [Rec 14];
52. As for Pandemic H1N1-2009 [ppt H1N1], FAO and OIE have demonstrated excellent collaboration, building on lessons learnt from H5N1. The elaboration of FAO-OIE global biosecurity guidelines for pigs to mitigate effects of TADs including Pandemic H1N1-2009 have been elaborated in less than 3 months (the document will be released by the end of August 2009). Collaboration has also been rapid and very productive with the European Commission (teleconferences organized June 3 and 9 to decide upon early measures) and with WHO. However, the CMC-AH mission in Mexico in April – May 2009 in relation to Pandemic H1N1-2009 was questioned by EC, who did not support sending AH experts at a stage when infection in (and from) animals had not been proven;
53. The new name of the virus = 'Pandemic H1N1 2009 virus' is now agreed among FAO, OIE and WHO and does not refer nor to a species nor to a geographic area. It was suggested that in a similar situation, there should be a joint FAO-OIE-WHO Committee to decide upon the name of the emerging virus, based on scientific elements, so as not to damage a given livestock chain. This committee could operate under the GF-TADs umbrella;
54. Other issues such as miscommunication could also be addressed by such a Committee; for example to prevent erroneous communication to the general public on the health risks related to livestock product consumption, which can have undue negative consequences for the animal product chain.

Foot and Mouth Disease

55. Lots of progress has been made regarding FMD awareness and control strategies [ppt FMD]. Notably a Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) developed by FAO and its partners and supported by OIE has been presented during the FMD regional workshops (Beirut; Nairobi) and the Asunción International Conference (June 24-26 2009). It will be used as a base for the development of a full progressive global control strategy which is currently under development, with a control target set for 2020 [Rec 14];
56. The SC2 decided to establish a GF-TADs Working Group for FMD to ensure the proper follow up of the Asunción recommendations as well as to fine tune the PCP and its related strategy [Rec 1].

Rinderpest

57. While there is evidence that the virus is no longer circulating in animals, all countries must fully comply with the OIE verification pathway to finalize the process. Specific FAO-OIE missions could be rapidly scheduled for remaining countries such as Turkmenistan and Russia to meet with their obligations. The initial deadline to declare the world free from Rinderpest was 2010 and this date is still valid to communicate on the absence of circulation of the virus in animal. However, it may not be possible to finalize official compliance to OIE pathway for all countries [ppt Rinderpest] before May 2010 OIE General Session. A great opportunity could be taken to make the historical result coincide with the World Vet Year (2011);
58. Practical modalities for a joint declaration of global Rinderpest eradication have been agreed among FAO and OIE in June 2009. It is notably foreseen the setting up of a FAO-OIE Rinderpest Committee to proceed towards the final declaration to the OIE General Assembly and to the FAO Conference;
59. It was decided that before the end of September 2009, a high level FAO-OIE meeting should be scheduled to decide upon the composition of the Rinderpest Committee and to appoint its members. This Committee will also draw the lessons from the GREP / Rinderpest experience to replicate to the FMD (see point 55). At a later stage, a similar process could also be considered for PPR and Rift Valley Fever [Rec 14 and 15].

VI. The way forward

Financial considerations

60. Since 2004, the GF-TADs has been financed essentially through FAO and OIE regular budgets at regional and global level. For the GF-TADs to fully fulfill its mandate and to ensure the participation of stakeholders other than FAO and OIE - FAO and OIE will continue financing their own participants -, there is a need for additional financial resources at all levels. There is also a need to explore how external partners could allocate resources;
61. A tentative estimate for the GF-TADs permanent basic needs ('métabolisme de base') amounting to 2.9 million USD for 5 years was presented by the Global Secretariat (see [Annex 5](#)). Basic needs comprise the operational and staffing (1 person) costs of the Global Secretariat, operational costs for the Regional Secretariats and the organization of the minimum number of meetings required per year (1 Global SC meeting; 5 Regional SCs meetings; 1 MC meeting) for the GF-TADs to operate as a platform;
62. The following comments were made:
 - ▶ Very few donors are equipped to finance activities at the global level, while they do have tools to finance them at the regional and national level. As a result, it was requested to revisit the proposed budget and to emphasize the regional level where possible and see how to explain the reasons why part of these regional budgets should be used to finance the global level,
 - ▶ Evidence is required to demonstrate the benefits of the global and regional activities at national level, and that the activities respond to countries' priorities,
 - ▶ Part of the budget is for the staff of the Global Secretariat. It was requested to explore the possibility of using seconded staff (2 x 2 years). Italy showed some interest in this proposal,
 - ▶ Other options to reduce the costs of the meetings were proposed such as combining regional SCs meetings and using videoconference; but such solutions are difficult to implement since (i) while 2 regions can indeed share similar issues, most of the issues discussed are however region-specific; and (ii) technology is sometimes rather unreliable in DCs. Besides one 'in-person' meeting a year at regional and global level seems indispensable to allow the necessary direct contacts between members of the SCs;
63. A detailed financial proposal taking into account the above comments will be prepared by the Global Secretariat and circulated to the Management Committee for their approval and subsequently to the potential donors. The organization of a pledging meeting will be considered [Rec 17];

64. The overall budget including basic needs and Action Plan (including on-going GLEWS, OFFLU, CMC-AH activities and specific activities to determine) will be based on the recommendations of the second evaluation.

Program - budget for 2009 - 2010

65. The Guidelines for the Action Plan were presented by the Global Secretariat and agreed by the Steering Committee [[ppt Action Plan guidelines](#)]. They will help preparing the 5-year Action Plan (2009 - 2014) and subsequent budget, along with the conclusions of the second evaluation of the GF-TADs. The action Plan is composed of the GF-TADs 'core activities' (GLEWS, CMC-AH, OFFLU at the global level; RAHCs and Networks at the regional level) and 'specific activities' tailored to the sanitary context for the period covered (e.g. elaboration of a joint FMD global control strategy). The Action Plan is additional to the basic activities ('métabolisme de base', see point 61);
66. For the forthcoming year (2009 – 2010), only the 'core activities' will be carried out.

Next steps for consolidating the global level

67. The meeting covered a wide range of topics, from technical to financial and institutional issues. The recommendations of the meeting are provided in [Annex 4](#);
68. The next Global Steering Committee meeting (SC3) will take place at OIE HQ before the end of 2010, preferably one year after SC2 [[Rec 19](#)];
69. The immediate action points are as follows:
- ▶ Revision of the ToRs of the global SC and transmission to the MC (see point 26) [Global Sec; August 2009],
 - ▶ Reformulation of the budget for the basic needs (see point 62) and submission to potential donors [Global Sec; August 2009],
 - ▶ Preparation of ToRs for the 'support to the Secretary' position and submission to potential partners [Global Sec; September 2009],
 - ▶ Circulation of the conclusions of the 2nd evaluation to the SC2 participants [Global Sec; October 2009], then to the MC (see point 43) [Global Sec; December 2009],
 - ▶ Elaboration of a 5 year Action Plan and budget, based on the recommendations of the 2nd evaluation (see point 65) [Global Sec; first draft by December 2009],
 - ▶ Endorsement of the Action Plan and budget by the MC [MC; March 2009],
 - ▶ Finalization of the GF-TADs mock-up web-site for presentation to the MC [Global Sec; December 2009].

Annex 1 - Agenda



Second Global Steering Committee meeting of GF-TADs (SC2)

– July 8 & 9 2009 - FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy –

Lebanon Room (D209)

In accordance with the ToRs of the Global Steering Committee defined during the previous meeting on 6 March 2008, the meeting is co-chaired by the co-President from FAO (M. Traoré) and by the co-President from OIE (B. Vallat).

▪ Day 1 – Wednesday July 8

Schedule	Topics	Speakers
9 – 9:30am	Welcome Note Opening Speeches of the two co-presidents Presentation of the Agenda	J. Butler M. Traoré B. Vallat J. Domenech
9:30 – 10am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SESSION 1: Rationale and objectives of GF-TADs / FAO-OIE collaborations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the GF-TADs Initiative - Presentation of FAO-OIE Chart on complementarities - Presentation of the Governance (SC – MC – GSec) 	J. Lubroth S. Jutzi D. Chaisemartin
<i>Coffee break (1/2h)</i>		
10:30am – 12:30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SESSION 2: Achievements at the regional and global levels since SC1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SC1 minutes endorsement - Implementation status of SC1 Recommendations - Regional Reports of activities (Africa, Asia, Europe, Middle-East and South America) - Global Report of activities 	All N. Leboucq Regional Presidents J. Domenech / G. Funes
<i>Lunch (1.5h)</i>		
2 – 3:30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SESSION 2 (CONT') <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Reports (GLEWS, OFFLU, CMC-AH, RAHCs) 	J. Lubroth ; J. Pinto ;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of the GF-TADs website - Discussion 	G. Dauphin ; A. Tripodi / D. Chaisemartin ; A. Dehove N. Leboucq All
<i>Coffee break (1/2h)</i>		
4 – 6pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SESSION 3: 2nd evaluation of the GF-TADs - Methodology presentation - Discussion on a possible update of the Global Agreement 	P. Chartier All

Day 2 – Thursday July 9

Schedule	Topics	Speakers
9 – 9:15am	Wrap Up Day 1 Presentation of the Agenda, Day 2	General Chair
9:15 – 10:30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SESSION 4: On-going and future activities of the GF-TADs - Presentation of OWOH: the way forward - Reinforcement of VS (PVS – Gap Analysis – Investment Program) - Situation and programs on the prevention and control of H5N1 - Situation and programs on the prevention and control of H1N1 - Global Control of FMD / FAO-OIE global initiative on FMD - Global eradication of Rinderpest - Situation and programs on the prevention and control of Rift Valley Fever - Discussion 	J. Domenech A. Dehove J. Lubroth J. Domenech G. Funes F. Njeumi S. De la Rocque All
<i>Coffee break (1/2h)</i>		
11am – 12:30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SESSION 5: The way forward - Financial strategy for GF-TADs - Donors point of view - Program for 2009 / 2010 - Discussion 	J. Domenech / A. Dehove All Donors J. Lubroth / G. Funes All
<i>Lunch (1.5h)</i>		

2 – 3pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SESSION 6: Elaboration and endorsement of SC2 Recommendations	All
3 – 3:30pm	Conclusions – Final words	M. Traoré / B. Vallat

ANNEX 2 - LIST OF DOCUMENTS

1. Agenda
2. List of invitees
<u>Doc Session 1</u>
3. GF-TADs Agreement 2004
4. FAO/OIE Chart and Guidelines on complementarities and synergies
5. ToRs of the Global governance entities
<u>Doc Session 2</u>
6. Minutes of SC1
7. Recommendations of SC1
8. Implementation status of SC1 Recommendations
9. Regional Reports (5)
10. Global Report (1)
11. GLEWS Annual Report of activity
12. OFFLU Annual Report of activity
13. CMC-AH Annual Report of activity
14. RAHC Annual Report of activities (6)
15. GF-TADs brochure
<u>Doc Session 3</u>
16. ToRs for the 2nd evaluation of the GF-TADs
<u>Doc Session 4</u>
17. OWOH Strategy
18. OIE PVS and PVS Gap Analysis - State of play
19. H5N1 documentation
20. H1N1 documentation
21. FMD documentation (including the Asunción Recommendations)
22. Rinderpest documentation
23. RVF documentation
<u>Doc Session 5</u>
24. Budget proposal

ANNEX 3 - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



GF-TADs global SC2 List of participants - 8 & 9 July 2009

Last Name	First Name	Organization	Position	Telephone Number	Email Address
Bertani, Mr	Fabrizio	Min. of Health (Italy)	Veterinary Officer	+39-06-59946186	f.bertani@sanita.it
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ANNEX 4 - SC2 RECOMMENDATIONS



Second Global Steering Committee meeting of GF-TADs (SC2) FAO HQ in Rome, July 8 – 9 2009

RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSIDERING

- The complementarities between the FAO² and the OIE³ 's missions, their objectives and activities;
- The Agreement between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Office International des Epizooties, adopted by the FAO and by the OIE on May 24, 2004⁴;
- The Cooperation Agreement for the promotion of the joint FAO-OIE initiative "Global Framework for the Progressive Control of transboundary Animal Diseases", approved by FAO and OIE on May 24, 2004;
- The Chart of competencies and synergies of FAO and OIE – and companion *Vade Mecum* – officially endorsed in May 2008;
- The lessons learned from the experience and achievements of FAO and OIE activities under GF TADs umbrella during the past years;
- The results of the first evaluation of the GF-TADs conducted in December 2005, including draft recommendations;
- The outcomes of the first Global Steering Committee meeting of the GF-TADs (SC1, March 6, 2008, FAO HQ) and subsequent Recommendations;
- The outcomes of the five Regional Steering Committees;
- The outcomes of the Sharm-El-Sheikh international Conference on HPAI (October 2008) and the Winnipeg OWOH technical meeting (March 2009) ; where the document – *Contributing to One World, One Health: A Strategic Framework for Reducing Risks of Infectious Diseases at the Animal-Human-Ecosystems Interface* has been respectively presented and further discussed;
- The international FMD International Conference held in Asunción in June 2009;

² FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

³ OIE = World Organization for Animal Health

⁴ http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/accords/en_accord_fao_2004.htm;

- The next International Ministerial Conference on animal / human interface, to be held in Vietnam in 2010, which will include other transboundary diseases of animal origins, and the need for FAO and OIE to adopt a common position to prepare this Conference;
- The Agreement signed between the two organizations for final eradication of Rinderpest;
- The intersectoral nature of the OWOH strategic framework and the needs to streamline communication and information sharing between FAO and OIE, and WHO for zoonotic diseases, at the global and regional levels;
- The need to provide information on GF-TADs initiative to the public;
- The need to address neglected animal diseases (such as PPR) and zoonoses (such as Rift Valley Fever, rabies, brucellosis, ...) worldwide;
- The current sanitary situation with notably the emergence of influenza A / H1N1 and the pandemic phase 6 raised by WHO;

THE GLOBAL STEERING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The ToRs of the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee be amended to establish and define working procedures of working groups in order to address specific topics of global concern. The follow up of Asuncion FMD Conference recommendations would be the objective of the first working group. Working Groups report to the GSC;
2. The ToRs of the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee, of the Management Committee and of the Global Secretariat be transmitted as soon as possible to the Management Committee and implemented;
3. The composition of the first Global Steering Committee and of the Management Committee as agreed during the SC2 be officially released (see list in [annex](#)). As per the ToRs, the composition is valid for 2010 and 2011 (= for SC3 and SC4); in case of vacancy, the hierarchy will nominate another representative;
4. The Global Secretariat hosted at FAO HQ be officially put in place and appropriate funding be obtained in order to fully implement its terms of reference;
5. A representative from a relevant wildlife organization at global level be asked to become a permanent observer in the GSC meetings;
6. The GF-TADs implements its activities within the framework of its mandate and in accordance to the chart of complementarities and synergies signed between the two organizations;
7. The conclusions of the second evaluation of the GF-TADs be made available to the SC2 participants in October 2009 and comments collected before the end of 2009 for the final validation of the Report by the Management Committee; the final conclusions of the Report be officially presented during the SC3;
8. Corrective actions needed at the global and regional levels to consolidate and improve the GF-TADs be proposed by the Management Committee to the Steering Committee, in light of the conclusions of the second evaluation;
9. A 5-year Action Plan cycle including financial aspects be developed with the understanding that the issues that have not been fully implemented continue to be implemented in the following Plan; the output be presented during the SC3;
10. An in-depth evaluation of all the operational RAHCs be carried out when additional funds are available;

11. OIE explore the feasibility of joining FAO to establish an FAO-OIE RAHC in Kathmandu;
12. For the GF-TADs website, the Management Committee define an editorial and content policy to be implemented by the Global Secretariat when updating the website; that the GF-TADs website be officially launched as soon as possible, and regularly updated by the GF-TADS Global Secretariat under the supervision of the Management Committee;
13. Regarding the activities to be implemented, be of paramount importance the support to the development of the performance of national animal health services (notably development of the partnership between official veterinary services and private veterinarians, producers and other stakeholders); that on this matter, any input be based on a PVS-based evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis and in line with the OIE-FAO good governance principles⁵ ;
14. Other cooperative activities be highlighted such as:
 - (i) the strengthening of regional networks of epidemiosurveillance, veterinary laboratories, socio economics and communication,
 - (ii) the continuation of avian and human influenza programmes, extended to all influenza, in collaboration with WHO,
 - (iii) the development of a Global Strategy on FMD global control worldwide based on the outcomes of the Asunción Conference Recommendations,
 - (iv) the final declaration for the Rinderpest eradication worldwide by FAO-OIE; the launching of a Global Strategy for the progressive control of PPR,
 - (v) the feasibility study of a Global Strategy for the prevention and control of RVF;
15. A high level meeting with OIE and FAO representatives be convened before the end of September to :
 - (i) decide upon the Rinderpest Joint Committee composition, the working mechanism and roadmap towards final declaration,
 - (ii) discuss a FAO-OIE joint mechanism based on the progressive control pathway presented during the Asunción global FMD conference to achieve FMD global control; and discuss the implementation of the Asunción Recommendations,
16. Regarding the technical preparatory meeting to the Hanoi conference,
 - (i) FAO and OIE strongly support the CDC Atlanta to host the meeting,
 - (ii) despite the current sanitary situation with regard to the 'Pandemic H1N1 2009' virus, H1N1 should be part of the agenda along with major animal diseases impacting human populations health and well-being;
17. Regarding the financing of the next 5-year Action Plan,
 - (i) The donors consider the possibility to fund the basic permanent needs of the GF-TADs, based on the budget presented during the SC2; that continuing efforts to improve cost saving be made,
 - (ii) A pledging conference be organized under the auspices of FAO and OIE at FAO Headquarters if possible and relevant in 2010, based on the conclusions of the second evaluation of the GF-TADs;

⁵ Joint OIE-FAO policy : [Ensuring good governance to address emerging and reemerging animal disease threats](#)

18. Regarding the implementation of the next 5-year Action Plan, the recommendations of the first GF TADs Steering Committee be continuously implemented as funds become available according to established priorities and under the guidance of the GF-TADs Steering Committee; the Global and Regional Support Units of the GF-TADs, and notably the Regional Animal Health Centres be supported taking into account the recommendations and guidance of the GF-TADs regional Steering Committees; the collaboration with WHO be continuously strengthened with regard to zoonotic diseases;
19. The next Global Steering Committee be held in 2010 at OIE Headquarters in Paris.

Date: July 9 2009

For FAO:

For OIE:

ANNEX 5 - COMPOSITION OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND THE GLOBAL STEERING COMMITTEE



List of the Global Steering Committee Members For the period 2009 – 2011 (= SC3 and SC4)

- **Co-presidents**

OIE (1) → B. Vallat

FAO (1) → M. Traore

- **Members**

- **Permanents Members**

WHO (1) → J. Schlundt

Presidents of the Regional GF-TADs Steering Committees (5)

OIE (2) → D. Chaisemartin
→ G. Funes

FAO (2) → S. Jutzi
→ FAO CVO

- **Rotating Members**

Regional Organizations (2) → IBAR: A. El Sawalhy
→ ASEAN: S. Vichitlekam or SG nominee

Donors (2) → USA: D. Carroll (USAID) / K. Sliter (USDA)
→ EC: B. Van Goethem

Regional Secretariat (1) → T. Fujita (Secretary GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific)

List of the Management Committee Members

OIE (2) → M. Eloit; G. Funes

FAO (2) → FAO CVO; Head of GLEWS

Observer: Secretary of the GF-TADs Global Secretariat

ANNEX 6 - BASIC NEEDS COST ESTIMATE

Permanent basic needs ('Metabolisme de base') en US dollars									COMMENTS
	quantity	Base	Extended	5 years	FAO	OIE	GF-TADs	Other	
1. GF-TADs Global Secretariat									
Personnel									
Secretary	1*10%	203000	20300	101500	x				the global Secretary will dedicate 10% to the GF-TADs
Coordinator (Support to the Secretariat)	1.0	140000	140000	700000			x		
Clerk/Secretary - G4	1*30%	70000	21000	105000	x				the Clerk will dedicate 30% of his/her time to the GF-TADs
Travel / participation to 'core									
Management Committee meetings	1 pers x 1/year	500	500	2500			x		
Global SC meetings	1 pers x 1/year	1000	1000	5000			x		the Global Sec is observer in the Global SCs meetings
Regional SCs meetings	1 pers x 5/year	4200	21000	105000			x		the Global Sec is observer in the Regional SCs meetings
<i>Sub total Secretariat Global</i>				<i>1015000</i>					
2. GF-TADs Regional Secretariat									
Secretary	5*10%	203000	101500	507500		x			the regional Secretariats dedicate 10% of their time to the GF-TADs
Travel / participation to 'core									
Global SC meetings	1 pers x 1/year	1000	1000	5000			x		
Regional SCs meetings	5 pers x 5/year	4200	21000	105000			x		
<i>Sub total Secretariats Regional</i>				<i>611500</i>					
3. Organization of 'core meetings'									
Management Committee meetings	1/year	7000	7000	35000			x		
Global SC meetings	1/year	30000	30000	150000			x		7 persons fully sponsored (5 president RSCs+ 2 org reg)
Regional SCs meetings	5/year	40000	200000	1000000			x		8 to 10 persons fully sponsored
<i>Sub total Meetings</i>				<i>1165000</i>					
4. Monitoring and evaluation									
Overall evaluation	1 every 5 ans	28000	28000	28000			x		
Specific evaluations	1 every 5 years	42000	42000	42000			x		Deep evaluation of RAHCs for instance
<i>Sub total M&E</i>				<i>70000</i>					
5. GF-TADs Website									
Maintenance / hosting		1000		5000			x		
<i>sub total website</i>				<i>5000</i>					
Total 'Metabolisme de base'					2896500	206500	617500	2182500	0.0
IMPLEMENTATION of ACTION PLANS									
	quantity	Base	Extended	5 years	FAO	OIE	GF-TADs	Other	
1. Global Support Units									
GLEWS								x	
CMC-AH								x	
OFFLU								x	
<i>Sub total GSUs</i>									
2. Regional Support Units									
RAHCs					x	x		x	
Networks					x	X		x	
<i>Sub total RSUs</i>									
3. Specific activities									
Global							x	x	
Regional							x	x	
<i>Subtotal Specific activities</i>									
Total implementation of Action									