



1<sup>st</sup> GF-TADs Regional Conference of Standing Groups of Experts on priority transboundary animal diseases in the European region

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# WOAH's update

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## Some of WOAH updates in the context of GF-TADs Strategy



- 1. Establish strategies for priority TADs at the sub-regional, regional and global level.
- Develop and maintain capacities to prevent and control TADs.
- 3. Improve sustainability of strategies to control priority TADs through multidisciplinary partnerships.
  - → Emergency preparedness and response
  - → Biothreat reduction
  - → Prevention

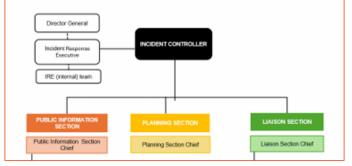




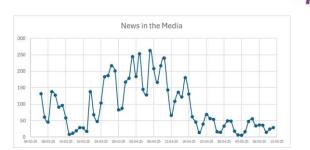
Development Emergency management chapter for the *Animal Health Terrestrial Code* 

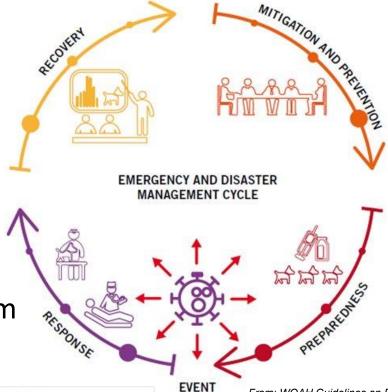
- All hazard approach
- Whole government framework
- Prevention, Preparedness, Detection, Response and Recovery

Establishment of a WOAH Incident Management System









From: WOAH Guidelines on Disaster Management and Risk Reduction inrelation to Animal Health and Welfare and Veterinary Public Health

# **Biological Threat Reduction and Emergency Management Guidance**



# **Exercises**

A consistent set of good practices for preparing, delivering, and learning from animal health and welfare and veterinary public health simulation exercises for Veterinary Services



**Emergency Management** 











#### Disinformation and misinformation

Disinformation and misinformation are growing threats to the animal health sector

Misinformation – false information spread without harmful intention

Disinformation – deliberately created and spread to cause harm

Both undermine trust, spread confusion, use up resources, can threaten lives and livelihoods and cause economic and social damage

WOAH's proactive actions to counter these threats:

- Raising awareness and building understanding
- Integrating preparedness, detection, and response into capacity-building activities
- Debunking false information online and monitoring media trends, especially during emergencies



In a recent viral claim, a man has claimed that wild animals are never prone to disease.

In reality, wild and domestic animals can both fall sick and share many of the same diseases. While pathogens can pass between them—with wildlife often acting as reservoirs—their exposure, severity, and chances of detection or treatment differ greatly.

Sick wild animals are less likely to be observed because they may die quickly or fall prey to scavengers, making diseases in wildlife less visible but not less significant. In contrast, domestic animals benefit from human care, vaccination, medical treatment, and appropriate biosecurity measures of their premises, which can prevent or mitigate disease.

Learn more about the prevalence of disease in wildlife: https://lnkd.in/dQPuv5Jk





### **Veterinary vaccines and vaccination : from science to action – reflections for change**

## Resolution NO.29 adopted by the WOAH General Assembly



- International collaboration on vaccine research and development
- Development of Target product profiles
- Facilitate implementation of the Nagoya protocol
- Development and update of international standards
- Assessment of provision for aquatic animal vaccines
- Global alert system on substandard and falsified veterinary products
- Improvement of forecasting and procurement
- Strategic use of vaccination to contribute to sustainable disease control

### Diversifying approach to address risk associated with movements of domestic and wild animals

## Animal movement control systems



Standards
Overarching framework
Case studies
→ Subregional roadmaps
PVS and Observatory



Movement of diagnostic samples from CITES listed species

- Scientific Exemption Exchanges is possible without CITES permits
- WOAH Reference Laboratory and Collaborating Centres can register as scientific institution to benefit of exemption





