



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
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1st GF-TADs Regional Conference in the European region

Update from FAO – Activities in
Europe and Central Asia

Mark Hovari 22-25/August/2025, Belgrade, Serbia



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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Priority diseases and geographic areas

Priority diseases

Foot and Mouth Disease

Peste des Petits Ruminants

Rabies

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Lumpy skin disease

African swine fever

Modality

Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)

Activities under FAO's Regular Programme



Foot and Mouth Disease

Regional Workshop on the response to recent ruminant TADs incursions in Europe - Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Peste des Petits Ruminants and Sheep and Goat Pox -
Budapest, Hungary 25 - 26 June 2025

The workshop aimed to enhance preparedness and response by:

- discussing outbreak investigation
- stamping-out
- communication during emergencies
- post-outbreak recovery strategies.



African swine fever

TCPE: Emergency Response to ASF outbreak in the Western Balkans (TCP/RER/3907)

Planned impact: Improved and protected livelihoods against ASF in targeted countries of the Western Balkans.

Timeline: August 2023 – December 2025

[Parallel Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities \(SFERA\) project with similar objectives in Kosovo¹ ended on 17 March 2025.](#)

¹ As per United Nations Security Council resolution 1244



Training on ASF and Stamping out

Three trainings held in Kosovo (20-22 November 2024) and three in Albania (25 – 27 November 2024) training in total 131 participants.

Trainings in Montenegro are planned between 27 – 31 October 2025

In addition, countries were supported with equipment required for emergency response (PPE, Captive bolts, cartridges)



Training on ASF and Stamping out

Simulation exercise in collaboration with Food and Veterinary Agency of North Macedonia

11 – 12 March 2025, in Veles

Objectives:

- improving preparedness and response planning for ASF through testing national procedures in place;
- ensuring coherence, interoperability, and coordination between the local, national, and international levels;
- ensuring coordination between the competent authority and other stakeholders at the national and regional levels;
- guaranteeing coordination of risk communication at local, national, and international levels;
- improving preparedness for communication and decision-making challenges in crisis situations.



Training on ASF and hunting biosecurity

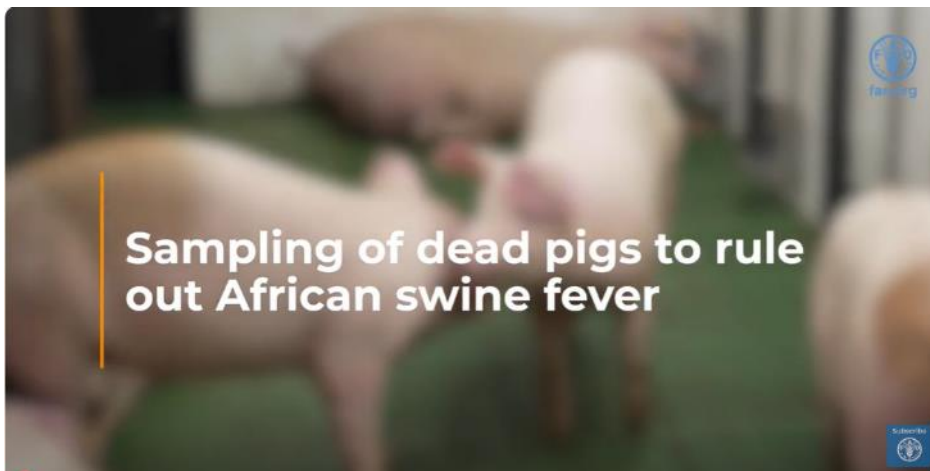
Training of hunters in Serbia in collaboration with Vojvodinašume

- 13 November 2024. Deliblato, Kovin. 21 participants;
- 18 November 2024. Bač. 23 participants;
- 27 November 2024. Subotica. 36 participants.
- 4 December 2024. Klenak, Ruma. 25 participants
- 11 December 2024. Kać, Novi Sad. 26 Participants

Further trainings will be carried out in Serbia, Montenegro and also planned in North Macedonia.



Educational videos on ASF



Community ASF Biosecurity Interventions (CABI) in Western Balkans (WB)


Piloted in the Philippines by FAO Regional Office of Asia and Pacific

Aligned with the principles of FAO's [Progressive Management Pathway for Terrestrial Animal Biosecurity \(PMP-TAB\)](#)

Focuses on **backyard / small-producers** using participatory approach to improve ASF knowledge and farm biosecurity

Adapted for Western Balkans and conducted in:

- Kosovo (finished)
- Serbia (finished)
- North Macedonia (finished)
- Montenegro (finished in one location)
- Albania (end of implementation phase)

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Community African swine fever Biosecurity Interventions

Helping smallholder farmers and communities fight ASF

Fight against African swine fever

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly fatal infectious disease affecting domestic and wild pigs of all breeds and ages. Although humans are not infected by the virus, it poses significant risks to food security and the livelihoods of farmers.

At least 60 percent of the global pig production is concentrated in East and Southeast Asia, with the majority of pigs kept in low-biosecurity smallholder farms with minimal resilience to disease incursion.


As the disease becomes endemic in the region and expands into new areas, it is crucial to constantly adjust preparedness and control activities to the situation in the field.

Biosecurity

Biosecurity involves physical measures to mitigate the risk of introducing, maintaining, and spreading diseases among animal populations.

Implementing biosecurity practices is essential for maintaining the health and well-being of animals.

Be a champion farmer with biosecurity practices

Restrict movements		Wash hands with soap
No swill feeding		Disinfect frequently
Report unusual events		Clean farm regularly

Biosecurity is a key to stop ASF.
Be a champion farmer and keep your pigs free from ASF!

Improving Ruminant Biosecurity

Regional activity with a focus on Improving Ruminant Biosecurity

Virtual Learning trainings conducted in four languages (English, Turkish, Russian and Romanian) training in total 961 participants

Face-to-face trainings conducted in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and Republic of Moldova training in 675 farmers, 426 veterinarians and 78 middleman.





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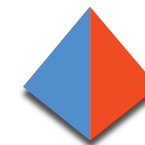
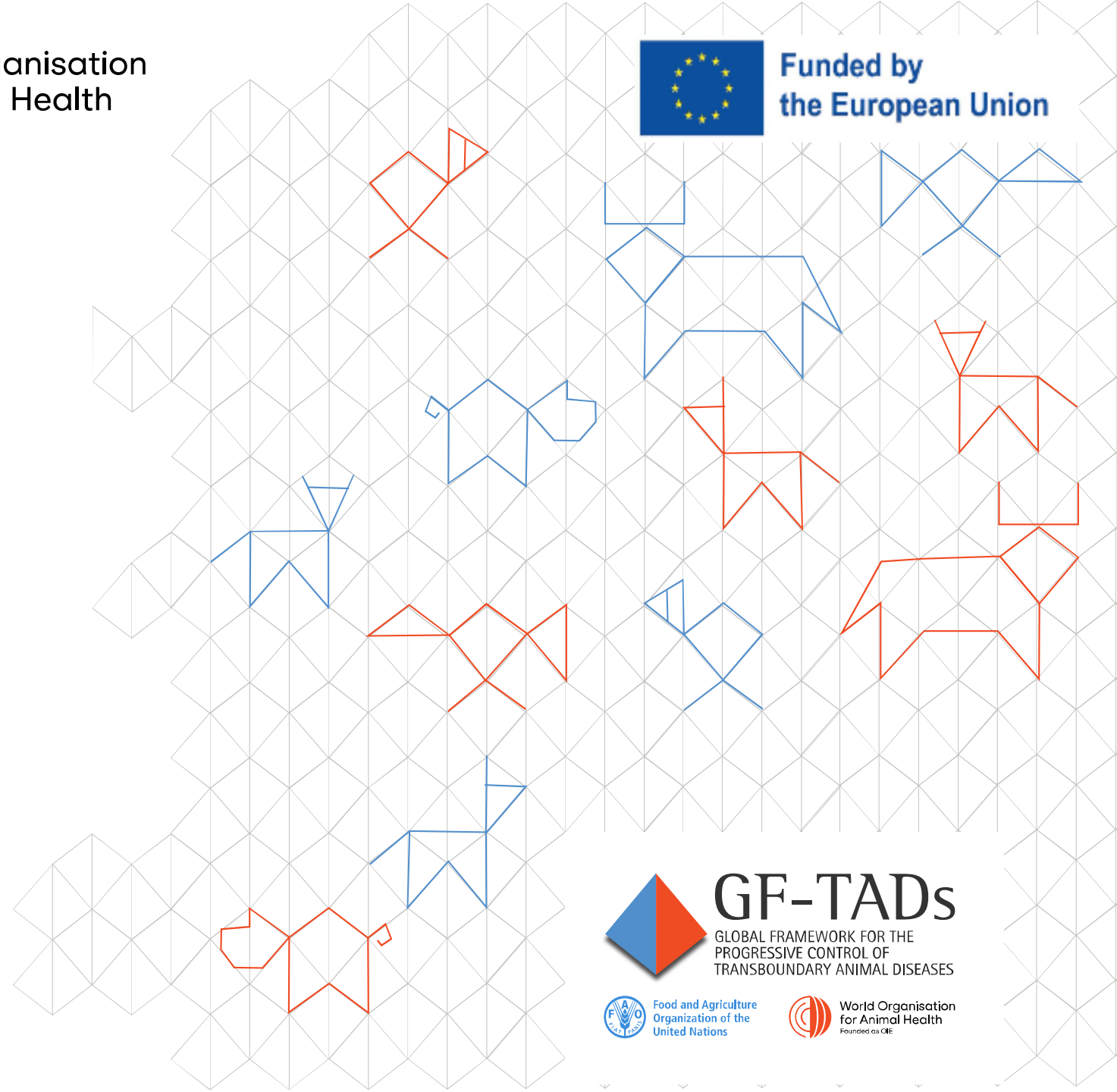


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THANK YOU



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