



Recap of the FMD Global Strategy, its implementation & Governance mechanism state of play

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The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

GF-TADs is a joint initiative of FAO and WOAH, started in 2004.

Its **Vision** is to reduce the threat from transboundary animal diseases (TADs) through multi-stakeholder cooperation.

GF-TADs is a Coordination mechanism that brings together the public and private sectors, academia, the general public, and regional and international organisations.

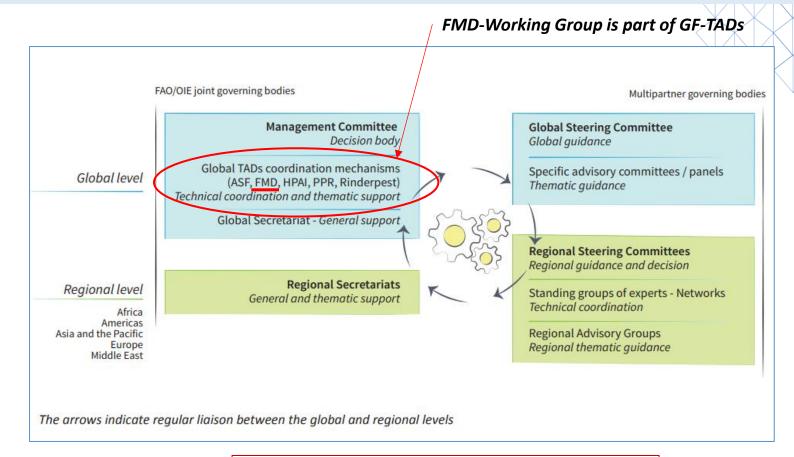


Figure from the GF-TADs strategy 2021-25

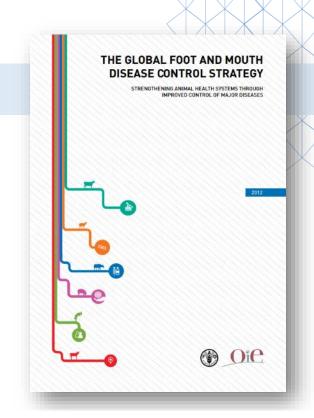
https://www.gf-tads.org/global/five-year-action-plan/en/

The Global FMD Control Strategy (2012-2027)

To reduce the burden of FMD, FAO and WOAH developed a 15-year Global FMD Control Strategy, endorsed by representatives from more than 100 countries and international and regional partners in 2012.

The GF-TADs FMD Working Group, composed of 7 FMD experts from FAO, WOAH and EuFMD, is responsible to coordinate efforts to implement the Strategy towards the long-term vision of FMD control.

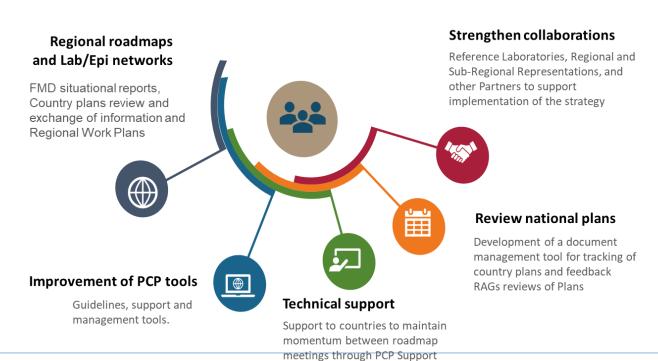
The Progressive Control Pathway for FMD (PCP-FMD) is a tool of the Global Strategy. It is a risk and evidence-based framework to guide endemic countries to progressively improve the management of FMD risks and reduce disease impacts and viral circulation.





Key activities of coordination and collaboration: GF-TADs FMD Working Group

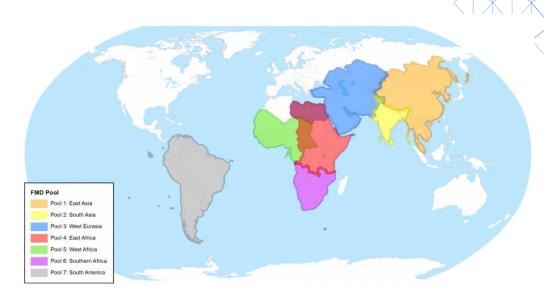
- Established in 2011, initially FAO & WOAH; EuFMD joined in 2018;
- Primary task is to promote and monitor the implementation of the Global FMD Control Strategy, which has 3 components:
 - Improving global FMD control (PCP-FMD major tool);
 - 2. Strengthening Veterinary Services; and
 - Prevention and control of other major diseases of livestock.





Regional Roadmap platforms - background

- 12 countries belong to the West Eurasia (WEA) FMD Roadmap
- Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan
- The WEA roadmap region belongs to the FMD virus (FMDV) Pools 3
- Since 2008, after Shiraz declaration during a very first meeting in Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran, Nine FMD roadmap (2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2019, 2023) and Three Epidemiology and laboratory network (2017, 2021, 2022) meetings for the West Eurasia region have been held
- All meeting reports are available at the GFTADs website [https://www.gf-tads.org/fmd/events/en/]
- Regional Roadmap meetings are regularly organized as GF-TADs events by the FMD Working Group hand-in-hand with FAO and WOAH regional/(sub)regional offices



https://www.foot-and-mouth.org/#fmdv-pools

West Eurasia FMD Regional Advisory Group (RAG)

- 12 countries belong to the West Eurasia (WEA) FMD Roadmap
- Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan,
 Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan

The countries elected FMD Regional Advisory Group for West Eurasia region (since 2023)

- ☐ Galib Abdulaliyev, Delegate of Azerbaijan (Chairperson)
- ☐ Samat Tyulegenov, Delegate of **Kazakhstan**
- Amir Javadi, Representative of the Delegate of Iran
- Satenik Kharatyan, EpiNet Leader from Armenia
- ☐ Abdulnaci Bulut, WelNet leader from Republic of Türkiye

FMD Working Group proposed approach

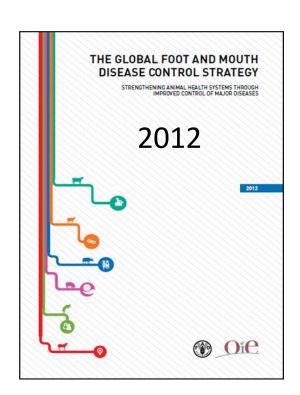
- Roadmap Meetings (RMM)
 - Synergistic integration with other regional priority TADs in the respective regions
 - Regional ownership of the RMM (regional GF-TADs, REC)
 - Structured framework for RMM for operationalization
- ☐ Regional Advisory Group (RAG) composition
 - **Technical experts** and representatives from REC (potentially selected through RSC nomination, expression of interest...)
 - Non-voting members: FMD WG, WOAH/FAO Regional/Sub-Regional representatives
 - Strengthen regional decision-making, reduce political constraints, align RAG activities with RMM and existing regional structures
- ☐ Development of the next Global FMD Control Strategy *Next slide*

Development of the next Global FMD Control Strategy

- The current Global FMD Control Strategy (2012) expires in June 2027.
- A 2023 external review identified progress and challenges:
 - Uneven regional progress and limited resources.
 - Gaps in surveillance, vaccination, and awareness.
- FMD remains a threat to livestock health, rural livelihoods, and food security.
- Over 80 countries are engaged in PCP-FMD, but challenges persist:
 - Weak surveillance and movement control.
 - Limited private sector engagement.
 - Low awareness of socioeconomic impacts.

Rationale for a New Strategy:

- Reflect evolving global contexts and lessons learned.
- Strengthen coordination, regional ownership, and sustainability.



Key features of the process

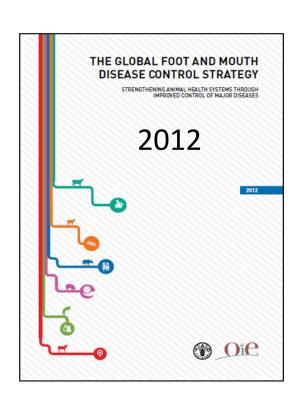
Objective: Develop an inclusive, evidence-based, and aligned strategy with broader TADs frameworks.

Key Elements:

- Task Force: FAO, WOAH, and expert members to guide development.
- Regional Consultations: Ensure inclusiveness and regional relevance.
- Integration with Other TADs: Seek synergies with existing control efforts.
- **Governance & Technical Input**: Revised GCC-FMD and RAGs for stronger advisory roles.
- Resource Mobilization: Early engagement with donors and the PFP.

Tentative Timeline (2025–2027):

- 1. Task Force Formation Oct–Dec 2025
- 2. Strategic Framing & Consultations Jan–Aug 2026
- 3. Drafting & Review Sept 2026–Mar 2027
- 4. Endorsement & Launch Apr–Jun 2027





Thank you for the attention