



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health

GF-TADs for the Americas -Activities Summary

*Dr. Conrad Estrada – RSC of the Americas
President*



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



Food and Agriculture
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Meetings

RSC Meeting

17 March 2025 - Virtual

SGE Meetings

HPAI: 19 February 2025 – Virtual

NWS: 29 April 2025 – Virtual; 09 October 2025 – Virtual

TSD (ASF/CSF): 23–25 September 2025 – In person

GF-TADs Associated Regional Organizations: 3 December 2025

(Each meeting have developed their corresponding recommendations and reports [GF-TADs - Americas.](#))



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



RSC GF-TADS

19th Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee of the GF- TADs for the Americas



Topics addressed



Assess current NWS epidemiological status in reinfested countries in the Americas



Approve the TORs for the Standing Group of Experts NWS



Confirm the selection and appointment of SGE-NWS



Define priority technical and strategic focus areas for the SGE-NWS



Endorse the annual Schedule for RSC and SGE recurrent meetings under the GF-TADs framework

Recommendations



Strengthening Epidemiological Surveillance and Animal Movement control



Improving Coordination and Information Sharing



Strengthening Prevention, Control and Emergency Response



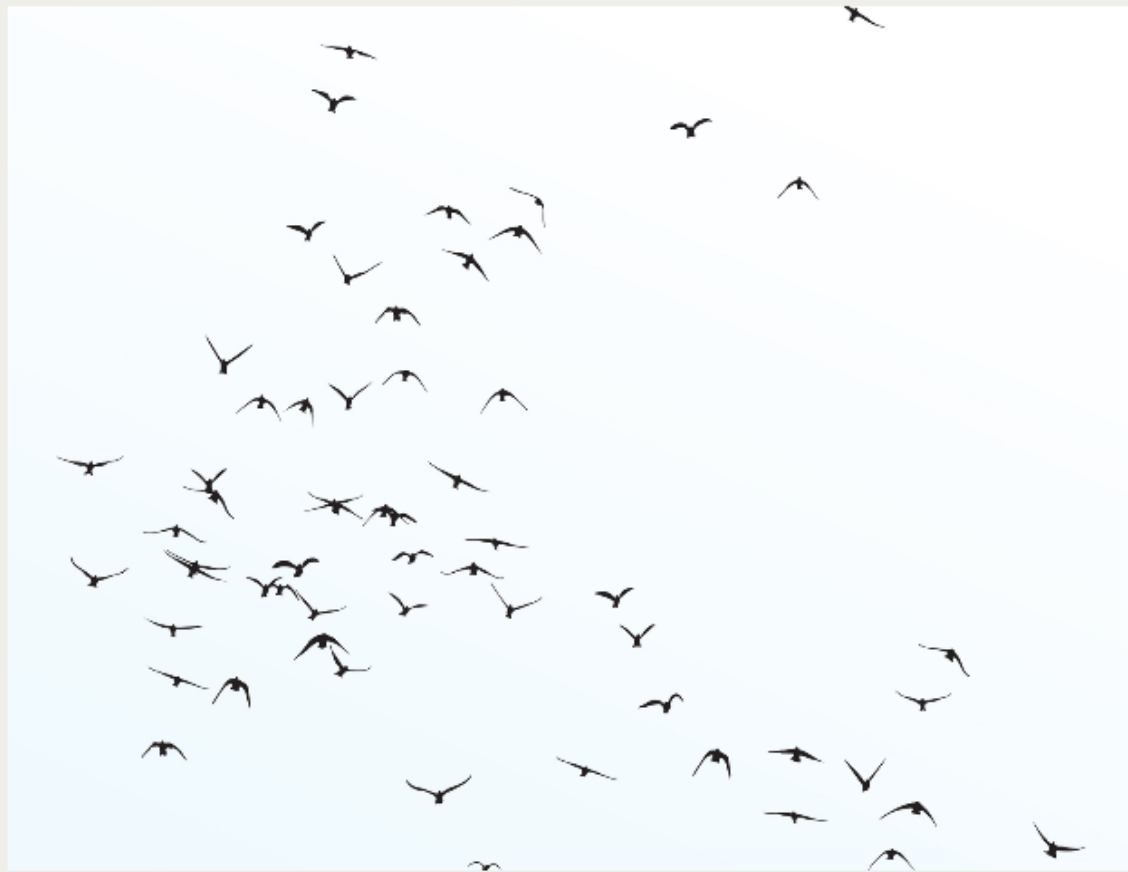
Promoting Regional Cooperation and Technical Assistance



Mobilizing Resources and Supporting Implementation

SGE-AI GF-TADS

Third meeting of the GF-TADS Standing Group of Experts on Avian Influenza



Topics Discussed



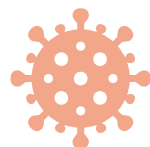
Recent trends and epidemiological risks of AI at global and regional levels



Surveillance, control and response for H5N1 in dairy cattle (USDA-APHIS)



Epidemiological update and control measures for the D1.1 outbreak in Canada



Guidelines for surveillance and reporting of AI (H5N1) in cattle



Identification of regional needs and actions to strengthen epidemiological surveillance

Recommendations



Strengthen surveillance and diagnostic capacity



Promote biosecurity and risk communication



Support research and regional cooperation



Implement a One Health approach

NWS

1st Meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on Screwworm of GF-TADs for the Americas



Topics Discussed



Formal launch and operational setup of the Standing Group of Experts on NWS (SGE-NWS)



Review of the NWS situation in Central America and Mexico, including lessons learned and long-term control perspectives



Identification of regional strategic actions to enhance surveillance, prevention, and control



Institutional contributions (IICA, FAO, CAHFSA, COPEG) to reinforce national programs



Introduction of the IAEA Atoms4Food (2026–2029) initiative to support regional NWS surveillance and eradication

Recommendations



Strengthen surveillance, early detection, and reporting with cross-sector and regional coordination



Implement national prevention and control strategies, engaging the private sector and small producers

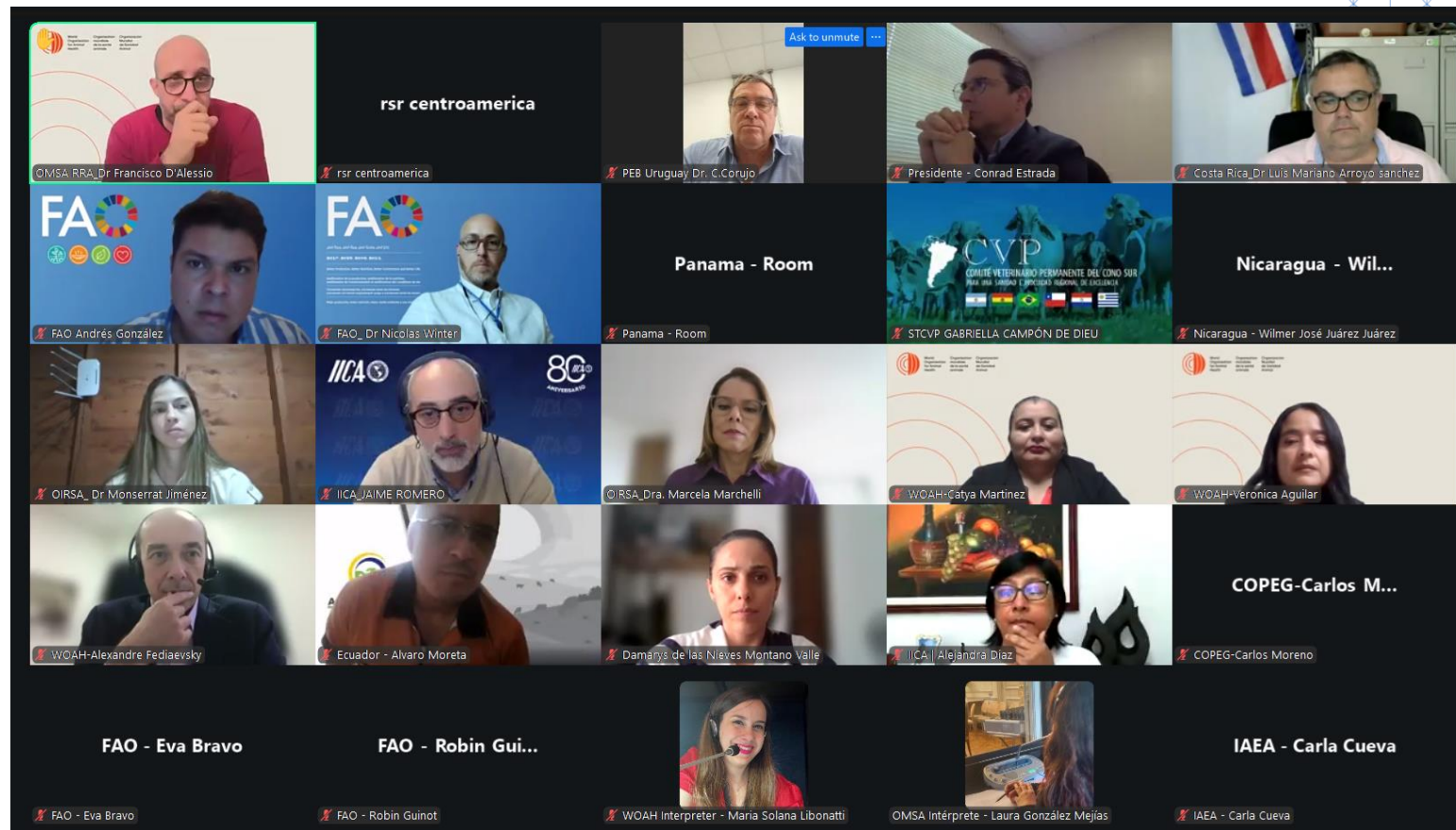


Enhance technical capacities, risk communication, and cross-country information exchange



Mobilize technical cooperation and resources through regional programs and public-private partnerships

2nd Meeting of Standing Group of Experts in New World Screwworm of GF-TADs for the Americas



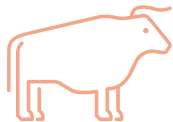
Topics Discussed



Review of progress and commitments from the 1st meeting



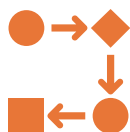
Updated regional epidemiological overview of NWS



Lessons from public-private partnerships in NWS control (Nicaragua)

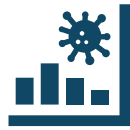


Assessment of the role of companion animals in NWS dissemination



Definition and prioritization of SGE-NWS workstreams

Recommendations



Strengthen active surveillance in domestic and wild animals



Integrate the private sector and academia into surveillance and control efforts



Evaluate larvicide resistance and promote harmonized diagnostic and control protocols



Enhance intersectoral coordination under a One Health approach



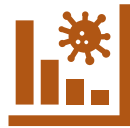
Promote applied research on diagnostics, treatment, and biological control

GF-TADS

First Meeting of Standing Group of Experts in Transboundary Swine Diseases



Topics Discussed



Regional epidemiological situation of ASF and CSF, including updates from the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and the importance of epidemiological intelligence for early detection.



Surveillance and diagnostic capacities, emphasizing active and syndromic surveillance, the role of wildlife, rapid tests, and strengthening of the regional laboratory network.



Biosecurity and movement control, highlighting lessons learned from country experiences and the need for stronger bioexclusion and biocontainment measures.



Preparedness and emergency response, including simulation exercises, contingency planning, and coordinated multisectoral participation.



Risk communication and business continuity, including targeted communication strategies, stakeholder engagement, and alignment with WOHAT standards to support safe trade.

Recommendations



Strengthen governance and coordination under the GF-TADs framework, promoting WOAH standards and public-private/public-public partnerships.



Boost early detection and emergency response capacities, including updated contingency plans, simulations, and multidisciplinary risk analysis teams.



Enhance biosecurity and movement control, applying risk-based measures at farm, territorial, and border levels, supported by modern tools and technologies.

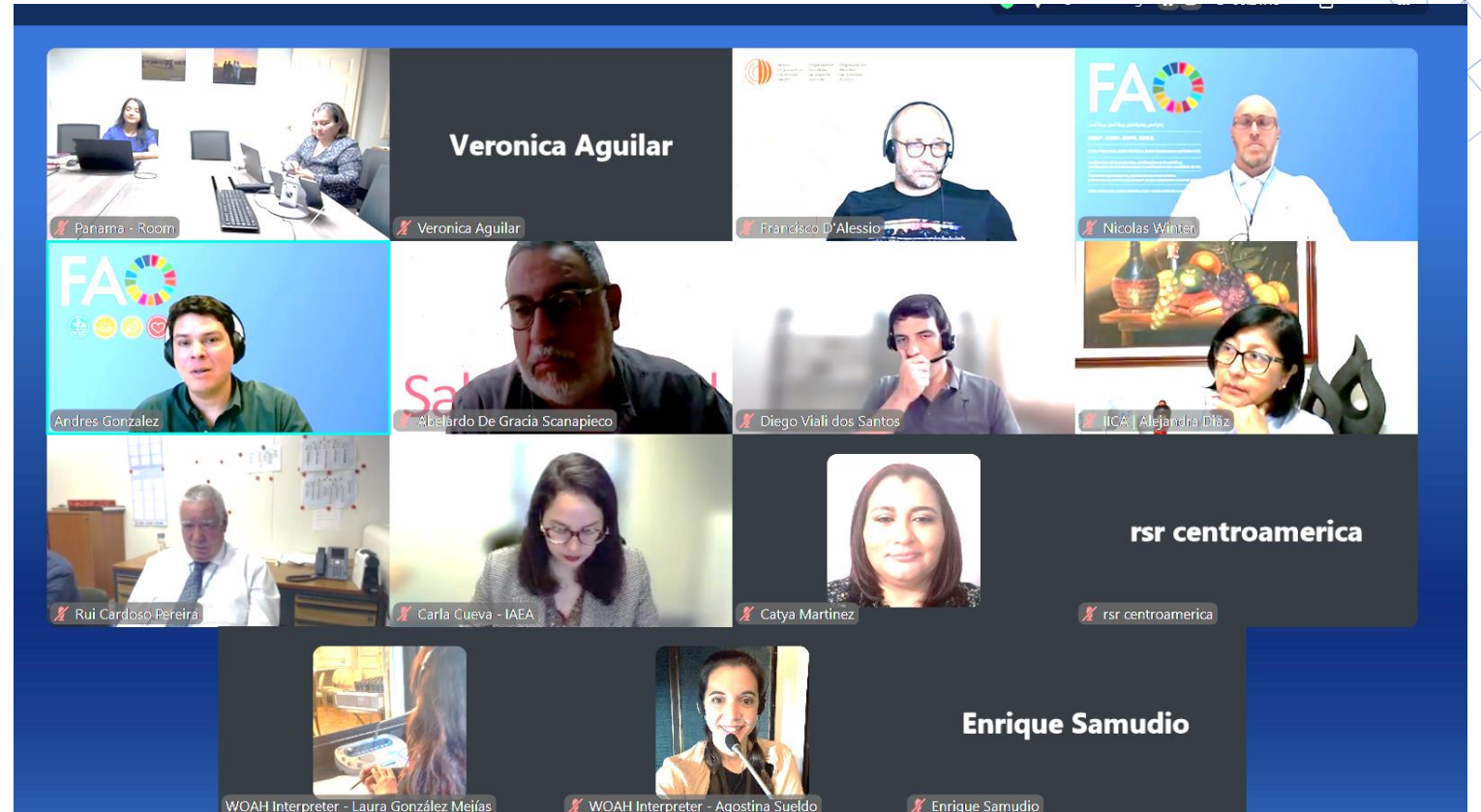


Improve surveillance and diagnostics, ensuring international reporting, strengthening laboratory capabilities, and promoting epidemiological intelligence and rapid testing.



Strengthen communication, awareness, and training, targeting all actors—including producers, hunters, academia, and travelers—to reduce introduction and spread risks.

GF-TADs Associated Regional Organizations, 3 December 2025



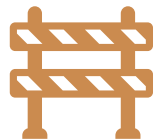
Topics Discussed



Complex and evolving epidemiological situation of priority TADs (ASF, CSF, HPAI, FMD, NWS), including new patterns such as HPAI in cattle and re-emergence in several countries.



Significant but uneven progress in surveillance, biosecurity, border inspection, diagnostics, training, and communication, with high interagency activity (FAO, WOA, IICA, OIRSA, IAEA, PAHO).



Persistent structural gaps, particularly in animal movement control, digitalization, laboratory capacities, legal frameworks, emergency response teams, and human resources.



Urgent need to strengthen regional coordination, harmonize strategies, and ensure complementarity among organizations within the GF-TADs framework.



Growing importance of new technologies, such as the sterile insect technique (SIT), digital systems (SIVESA), virtual simulation environments, and simulators for training and surveillance.

Recommendations



Strengthen epidemiological surveillance and early warning, including digitalization, real-time analysis, strengthened laboratory capacity, and robust reporting systems (WAHIS, SIVESA, etc.).



Improve animal movement control, both formal and informal, with modernized checkpoints, traceability, cross-border coordination, and specific measures for NWS and ASF.



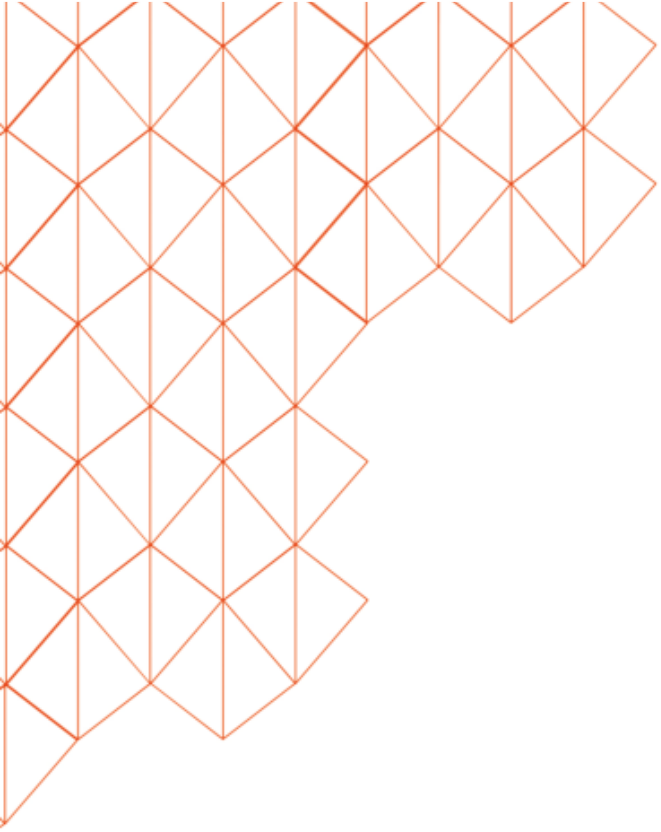
Expand multisectoral biosecurity, applying it across farms, transport, wildlife, markets, borders, and under the One Health approach.



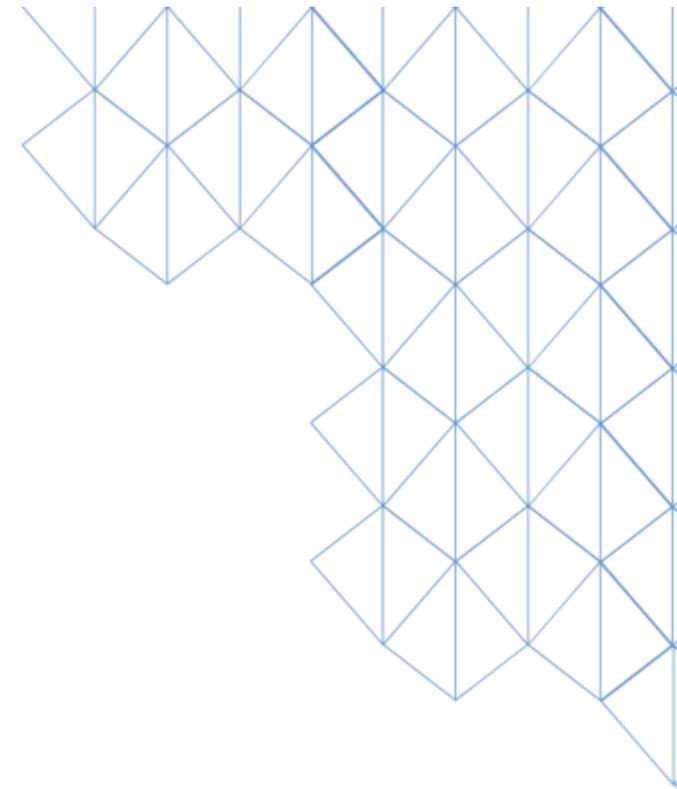
Institutionalize emergency simulation exercises and create/strengthen rapid response operational teams, including updated manuals and sustainable funding.



Enhance strategic technologies and risk communication, expanding SIT, virtual tools, harmonized materials, and targeted campaigns for producers, travelers, and value chains.



THANK YOU!



Thank you!