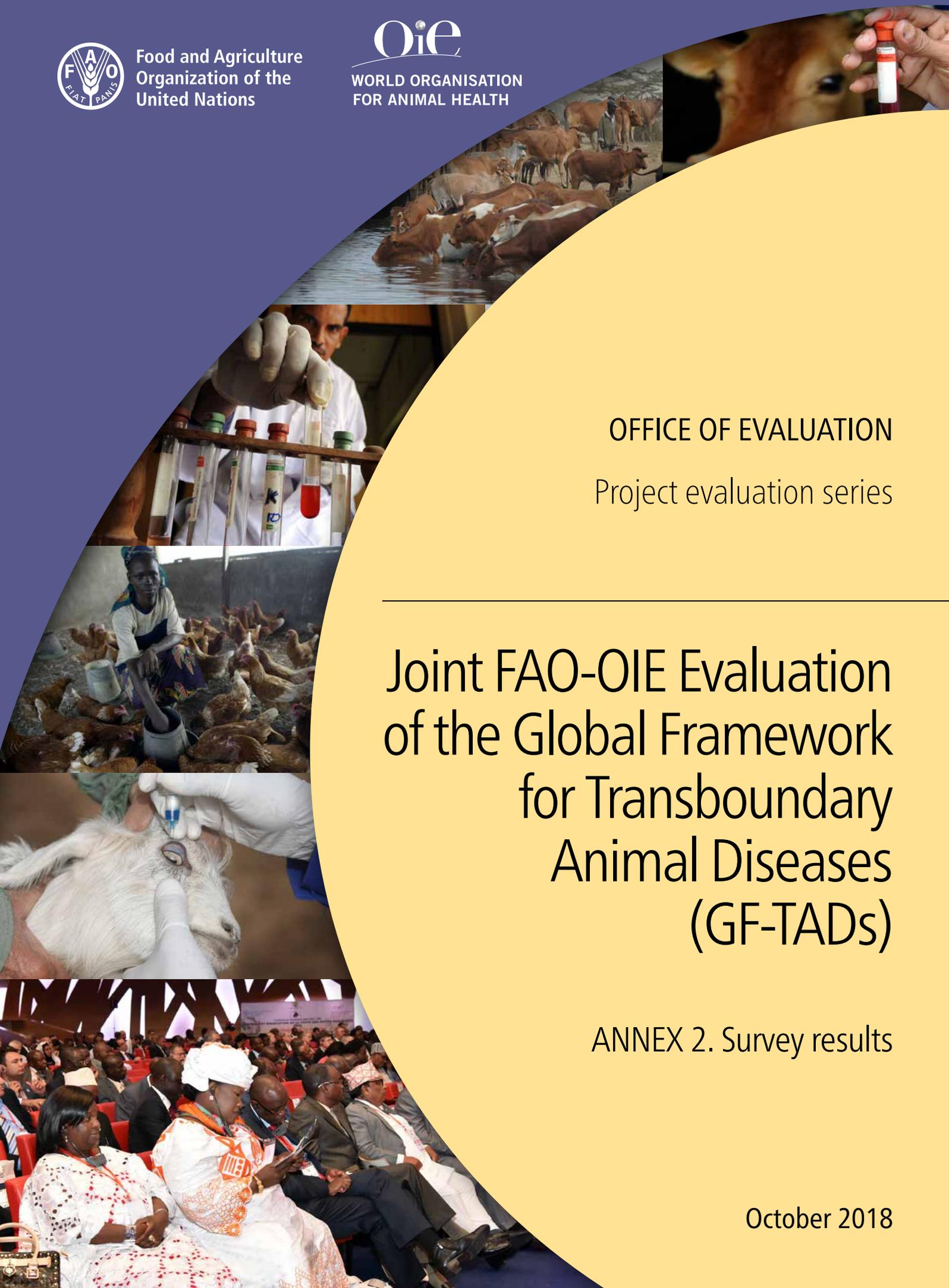




Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

Oie  
WORLD ORGANISATION  
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



OFFICE OF EVALUATION

Project evaluation series

# Joint FAO-OIE Evaluation of the Global Framework for Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

ANNEX 2. Survey results

October 2018



**PROJECT EVALUATION SERIES**

**Joint FAO-OIE Evaluation of the Global  
Framework for Transboundary Animal Diseases  
(GF-TADs)**

**ANNEX 2. Survey results**

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE OF EVALUATION  
and  
THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH  
October 2018**

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## 1. Introduction and survey objective

1. The survey complements other tools used in the evaluation, such as face-to-face interviews, remote interviews and desk studies. This survey was used to gather collective knowledge and evidence on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and results of the GF-TADs from key informants who could not be reached through missions or remote interviews.
2. This analysis presents the results of the survey for the GF-TADs evaluation. The survey examined the following areas:
  - Profile of respondents
  - Respondents' engagement in the prevention and control of TADs
  - Assessment of the GF-TADs
  - Respondents' suggestions on how to improve GF-TADs
  - General comments and recommendations from the respondents (Appendix 2 and 3)

### 1.1 Methodology

3. The survey was sent to identified key informants based on the following four categories:
  - Selected FAO staff at country level (Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) country team leaders and regional animal health officers who were not interviewed).
  - OIE staff from the regional and subregional offices who were not interviewed.
  - Selected number of Chief Veterinary Officers from the four GF-TADs regions (10-Africa, 10-Asia, 9-Europe, 9-Americas and 8-Near east and North Africa).
  - Key informants identified by Management Committee or during interviews - who could not be interviewed.
4. The survey was made available in English from 23 August to 15 September 2017, but it was extended to 4 October 2017 due to low response rate from the targeted 46 Chief Veterinary Officers. The response rate for the survey was 54 percent (Table 1).

**Table 1:** Response rate

Type of organization	Target	Survey not delivered	Respondents	Response rate
FAO	22	3	14	74%
OIE	6	0	5	83%
CVO	46	0	19	41%
External Partners	30	5	14	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54%</b>

5. The main constraints include:

- not all FAO staff could respond to the survey due to FAO IT restrictions in the use of survey monkey;
- there was a low response from Chief Veterinary Officers and the deadline had to be extended to accommodate ten additional responses from the Chief Veterinary Officers.

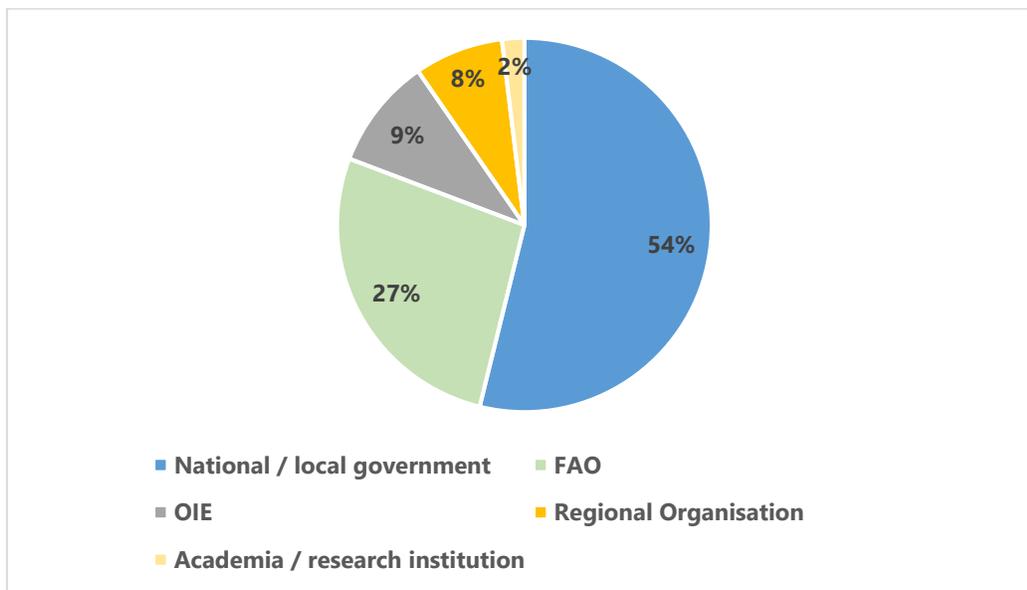
## 2. Profile of respondents

6. This section presents the profile of the survey respondents.

### 2.1 Type of organization

7. Figure 1 shows the number of respondents by their organization: this includes respondents from the national/local government (28), FAO staff (14),<sup>1</sup> OIE (5), and regional organizations (4) and academia/research institute (1). Respondents from the national government include 19 Chief Veterinary Officers.

**Figure 1:** Respondents by type of organization



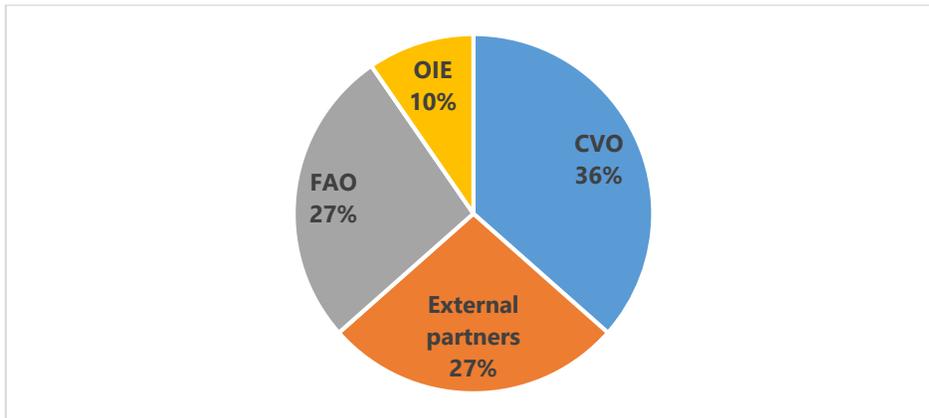
8. Figure 2 shows respondents based on the four categories highlighted under the methodology: Chief Veterinary Officers (36 percent), external partners (27 percent), FAO staff (27 percent) and OIE staff (10 percent).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This includes one FAO retiree.

<sup>2</sup> Noteworthy to highlight that although the Chief Veterinary Officer has the highest share of the total respondents, there was generally a low response rate from the targeted Chief Veterinary Officers as only 19 out the 46 targeted responded to the survey. The external partners include nine respondents from the government, one from the academic/research institutions and the remaining four from regional organizations.

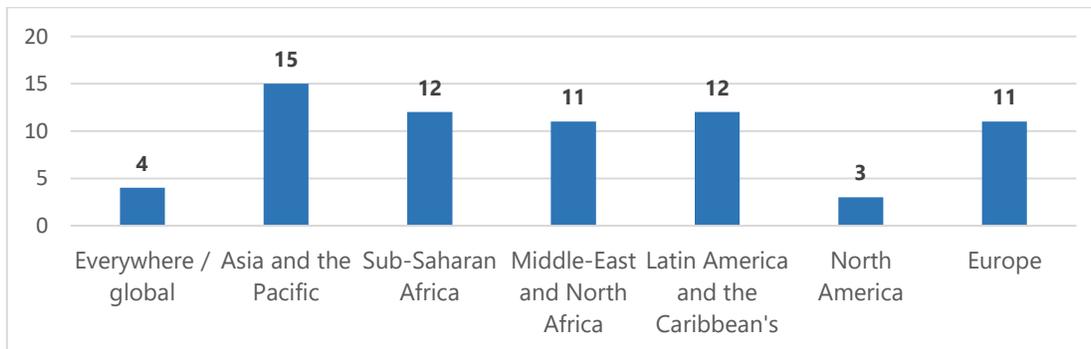
**Figure 2:** Respondents by the survey's target categories



## 2.2. Work coverage<sup>3</sup>

9. Figure 3 below shows which parts of the world the respondents work in. Only 4 out of the 52 respondents, representing 7 percent worked at the global level, while for the regions the coverage was as follows: Asia and the Pacific (29 percent), Sub-Saharan Africa (23 percent), Middle East and North Africa (21 percent), North America (6 percent) and Europe (21 percent).

**Figure 3:** Respondents' geographical coverage



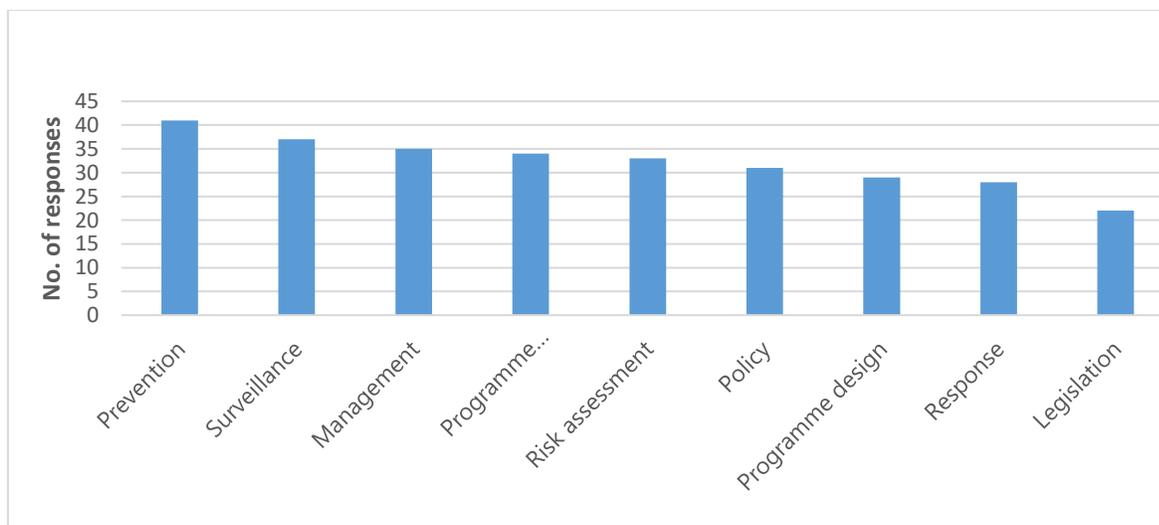
<sup>3</sup> For this question, respondents could tick more than one option.

### 3. Respondents’ engagement in prevention and control of TADs

#### 3.1. Main interest in TADs for your work<sup>4</sup>

10. Figure 4 shows the main interest in TADs for the respondents. The main interests for respondents include Prevention (79 percent), Surveillance (71 percent), and Management (67 percent), Project Implementation (65 percent), Policy (60 percent), Programme Design (56 percent), Response (54 percent) and Legislation (42 percent).
11. For the Chief Veterinary Officers, the top three main interests include Prevention (74 percent), Management (68 percent), Surveillance (63 percent), and Programme Implementation (58 percent), Risk Assessment (58 percent), Response (58 percent) and Policy (58 percent).

**Figure 4:** Main interest in TADs



#### 3.2. Priority TADs

12. TADs focus of work were prioritized as follows: 31 out 52 respondents focused at the regional level, whereas 16 respondents focused at the country level and only 5 respondents focused at global level.
13. The following are the top three priority TADs by level of focus (global/regional and country):
- **Global level:** Avian Influenza (100 percent), Rabies (100 percent), PPR (80 percent) and FMD (80 percent).
  - **Country level:** Avian Influenza (100 percent), Rabies (94 percent) and foot and mouth disease (FMD) (94 percent).
  - **Regional level:** FMD (94 percent), Avian Influenza (90 percent) and Rabies (71 percent). Other diseases listed by respondents who focus at the regional level include Brucellosis,

<sup>4</sup> For this question, respondents could tick more than one option.

MERS-CoV, Rift valley fever (RVF), Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE); Screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*), New World Screw-worm, Rift Valley Fever, and New Castle Disease and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

14. Table 2 shows the correlation between the priority TADs and the regions of the respondents work in.
- Africa: AI, Rabies, FMD and African swine fever (ASF).
  - Asia: Rabies, FMD and AI
  - Middle–East: FMD, AI and Rabies
  - Americas: AI, FMD and classical swine fever (CSF)
  - Europe: FMD, AI and ASF

**Table 2:** Respondents' perspective on Priority TADs by the region

TADs	Asia	Africa	Middle-East	Americas	Europe	Total
Rabies	12	11	8	8	8	47
FMD	15	11	10	10	10	56
AI	14	12	10	11	10	57
LSD	2	2	7	1	8	20
ASF	3	10	1	4	9	27
CSF	9	1	1	10	4	25

### 3.3. Respondents' engagement in other platforms similar to the GF-TADs

15. About 29 out of the 52 respondents (representing 56 percent) indicated that they are active in other regional platform or other fora focused on coordinating TAD prevention and control. Table 3 highlights some of the platforms/fora.

**Table 3:** Respondents' engagement in other platforms-by region

Region	Existing platforms/Fora
Europe	Executive Committee EU-FMD, EU CVO-WG, UE 28 CVOs
Middle-East	REMESA, AU-IBAR
Africa	ASL2050, IGAD, AU-IBAR, SADC,
Asia	ASEAN, SEACFMD, STANDZ, SAARC, StAR IDAZ
Americas	COSALFA, REDIPRA, RESUDIA, CVP OIE COSALFA, Caribbean Veterinary Network or CaribVet, OIRSA, Andean Community, Southern Cone Standing Veterinary Committee (CVP), PANAFTOSA (FMD), REDIPRA (Rabies) Networks

## 4. Assessment of the GF-TADs

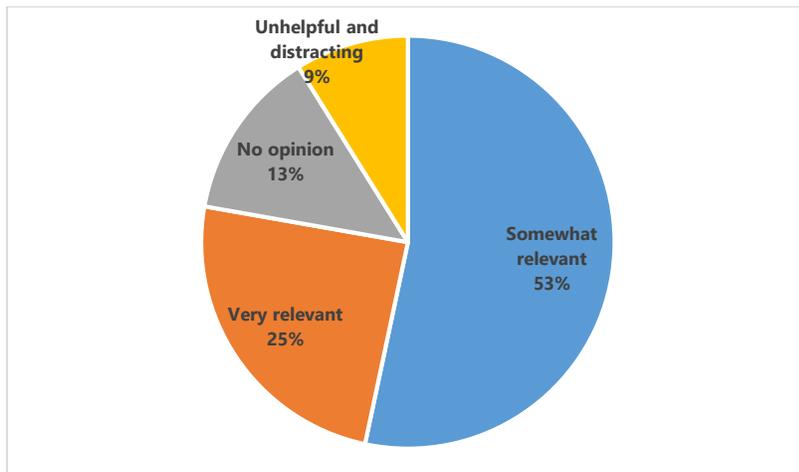
16. This section presents the respondents' assessment of the GF-TADs.

### 4.1. GF-TADs Logo

17. About 90 percent of the respondents (45 out of 52) were familiar with the GF-TADs logo. The six respondents who were not familiar with the GF-TADs logo include three Chief Veterinary Officers and three external partners from the government organizations.

18. Only 25 percent of the respondents who were familiar with the logo indicated that it was very relevant (Figure 5). About 53 percent of respondents indicated that it was somewhat relevant, whereas 13 percent had no opinion and 9 percent deemed it unhelpful and distracting. Appendix 1 is a summary of respondents' comments on the GF-TADs logo.

**Figure 5:** Relevance of the GF-TADs logo



### 4.2. Knowledge of GF-TADs

19. Generally, 39 out of the 52 respondents have attended GF-Tads meetings and workshops, while 41 respondents indicated that their organization attended GF-TADs meetings and workshops. Figure 6 shows the respondents knowledge of GF-TADs by their type of organization.

20. Four<sup>5</sup> out of the 14 respondents from FAO were aware of the GF-TADs and its purpose but were not directly involved. From the OIE respondents, two<sup>6</sup> out of the five respondents were not directly involved in the GF-TADs. One OIE staff who is not directly involved in the GF-TADs indicated that,

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<sup>5</sup> They include the FAO ECTAD Uganda team leader (in office for 1 year), Indonesia FAO ECTAD team leader (in office for 11 years), Tanzania FAO ECTAD team leader (1 year) and a former OIE head of Department who is currently FAO Chief Technical Advisor for Avian Influenza (7 years in OIE and 2 years in FAO).

<sup>6</sup> They include the OIE representative for North Africa (in office for 5 years) and OIE representative for Southern Africa (in office for 3 years).

except for workshops/meetings on a specific disease (TAD), participation in GF-TADs is at regional level hence attended by the regional representative and not subregional representatives.

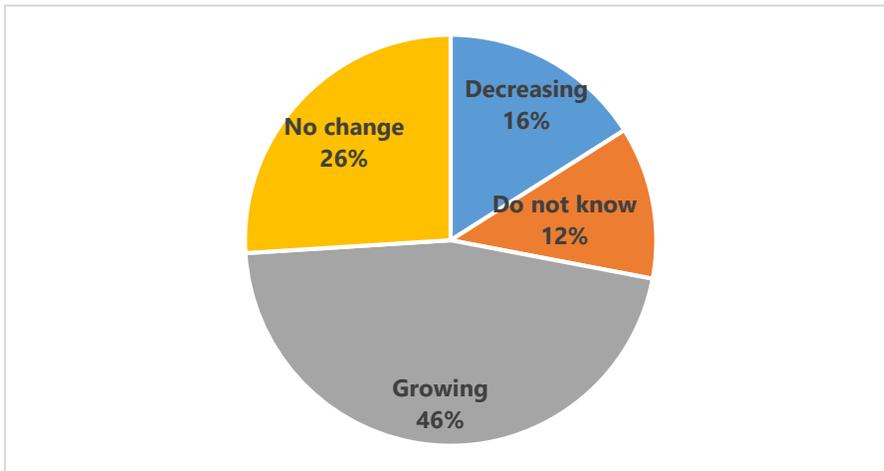
**Figure 6:** Knowledge of GF-TADs

Type of Organization	I have attended meetings/workshops	My organization attends meetings/workshops	My organization funds activities under the GF-TADs	I am aware of the GF-TADs and its purpose and activities, but have not been directly involved	I do not know the GF-TADs but it seems relevant to my work
FAO	12	13	11	4	
Government	19	18	5	9	2
OIE	5	5	4	2	
Regional Organization	3	4	2		
Academia / research institution		1			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>

### 4.3. Relevance of GF-TADs

21. Figure 7 shows the respondents rating of the relevance of the GF-TADs for the evaluation period (2009-2017). About 46 percent indicated that the relevance of GF-TADs is growing, while 16 percent indicated that the relevance was decreasing, 26 percent indicated that there was no change, and 12 percent did not know.
22. FAO respondents from the Asia region see the relevance of the GF-TADs Asia as growing, as indicated by the fact that most countries in Asia have adopted the principles of the GF-TADs and have realized that the global and regional efforts are necessary and recognize the need to align their individual priorities/plans to global initiatives (E.g. FMD PCP and GCESs of PPR). However, financial constraints limit countries in the region - especially South Asia- to proceed.

**Figure 7:** Relevance of the GF-TADs for the period 2009-2017



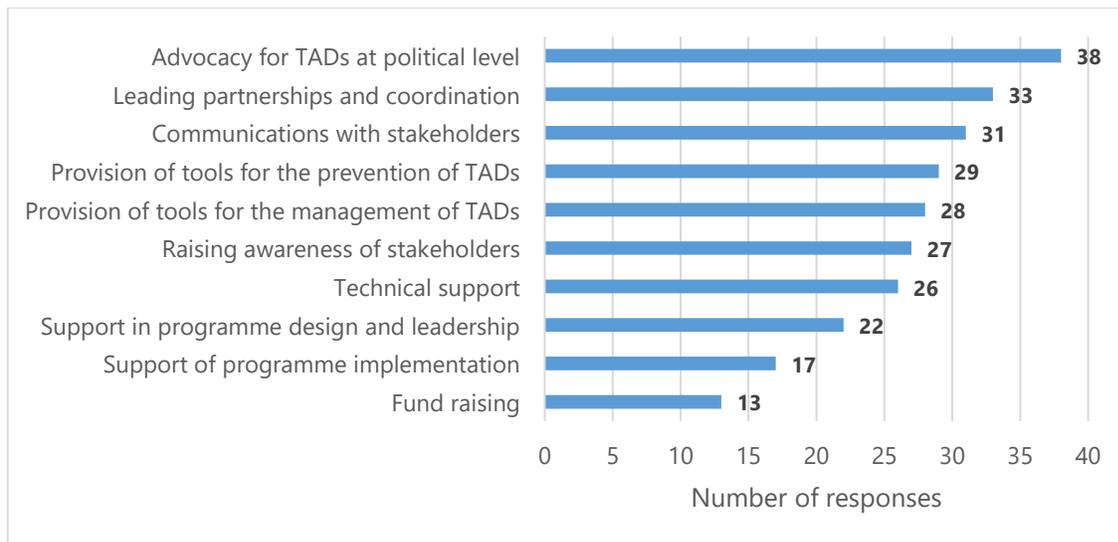
#### 4.4. Relevance of the GF-TADs to respondents' work

23. About 88 percent of all respondents indicated that GF-TADs was relevant for their work (**56 percent for very relevant, 33 percent for somewhat relevant**). 2 out of the 19 Chief Veterinary Officer respondents (representing 4 percent) highlighted that the GF-TADs was not relevant for their work.
24. Respondents who indicated that it was relevant, highlighted the following issues affecting its relevance:
  - it's a good initiative but may be dormant at subregional level in its current form
  - no regular or formal communication aside the roadmap meetings for the TADs

#### 4.5. Respondents perceived main benefits of the GF-TADs

25. Figure 8 shows the respondents perceived benefits of the GF-TADs. Generally, the top three benefits highlighted by the respondents are **Advocacy for TADs at political level (73 percent)**, **Leading partnership and coordination (64 percent)** and **communication with stakeholders**.

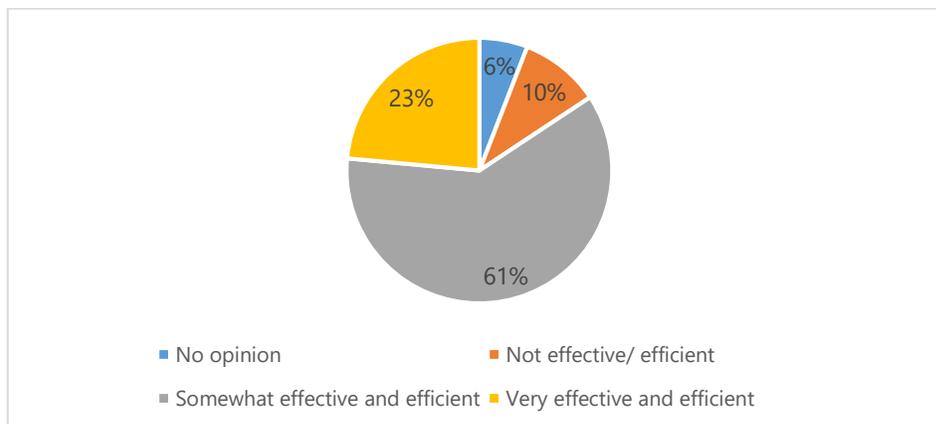
**Figure 8:** Respondents perceived benefits of the GF-TADs



#### 4.6. Effectiveness and efficiency of the GF-TADs

26. About 12 out of the 52 respondents (representing 23 percent) indicated that the GF-TADs is effective and efficient, and 31 respondents (60 percent) indicated that it was somewhat effective and efficient. Only 5 percent of the respondents indicated that the GF-TADs was ineffective and inefficient (**includes two FAO respondents, one Chief Veterinary Officer and one and three government respondents**).
27. One respondent who had no opinion on the efficiency and effectiveness stated *“he can’t really ‘feel it’ hence his lack of opinion, but on paper it looks like a good initiative”*. A respondent from the Middle East and North Africa, who indicated the GF-TADs is somewhat effective and efficient, also added, *“there is no clear picture about it’s added value to his work”*.

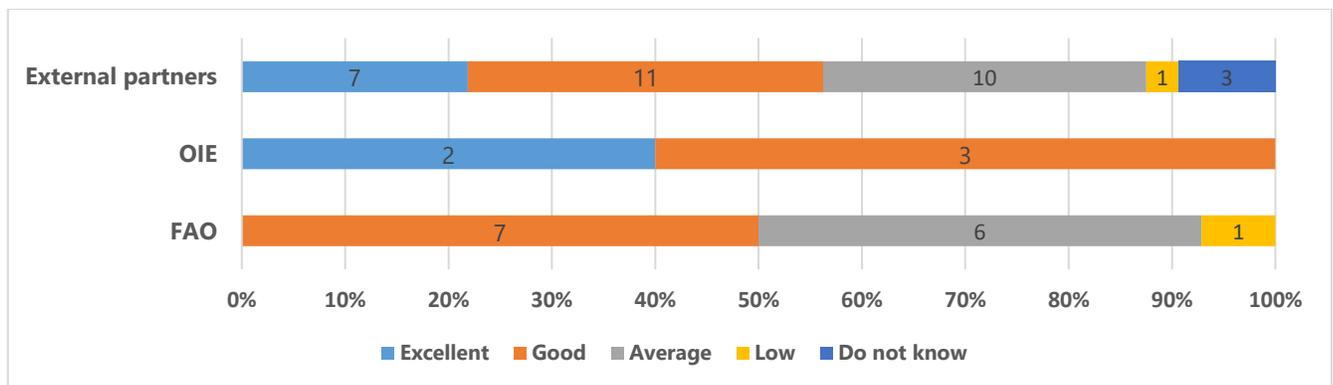
**Figure 9:** Effectiveness and efficiency of the GF-TADs



#### 4.7. Collaboration between FAO and OIE in managing and implementing the GF-TADs

28. Figure 10 shows the respondents rating of collaboration between FAO and OIE in managing and implementing the GF-TADs.
29. **OIE respondents:** indicated a generally good collaboration between both organizations in managing and implementing the GF-TADs (two respondents rated the collaboration as excellent and three respondents rated it as good). Respondents in the Americas indicated that FAO and OIE have improved their communications and joint collaboration in the region.
30. **FAO respondents:** the collaboration between FAO and OIE in managing and implementing the GF-TADs was rated good by 7 out of the 14 FAO respondents, rated average by 6 FAO respondents and low by 1 FAO respondent. Comments highlights by FAO respondents on the collaboration include:
- differences in the financial and administrative procedures of both organizations and difficulties in organizing joint activities;
  - occasional lack of openness or transparency between the agencies have been observed which if not addressed at the corporate levels of the organizations, a sense of mistrust may trickle down to the field and to the national authorities of the countries.

**Figure 10:** Respondents' rating of collaboration between FAO and OIE in managing and implementing the GF-TADs



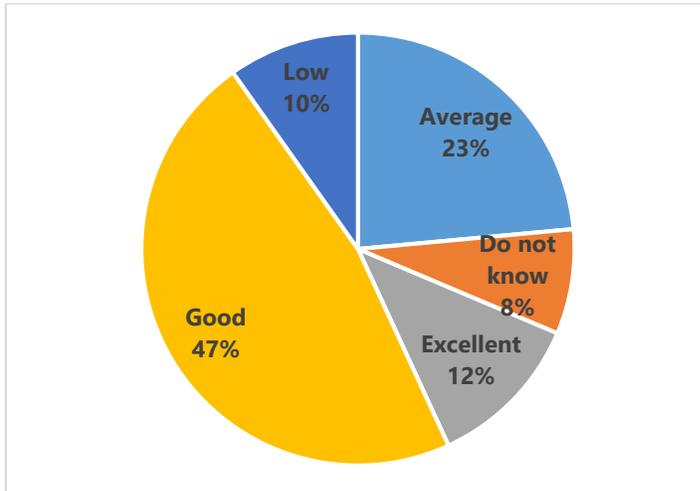
#### 4.8. GF-TADs' capacity to coordinate include other partners in terms of facilitation, information sharing, learning and technical support

31. About 59 percent of the respondents indicated that GF-TADs has the capacity to coordinate and include other partners in terms of facilitation, information sharing, learning and technical support on TADs prevention and control (Figure 11). Only five respondents (10 percent) indicated that GF-TADs has a low capacity to coordinate efforts in terms of facilitation, information sharing, learning and technical support.

32. The following were highlighted by respondents to enhance GF-TADs capacity:

- improving channels of diffusion of information (*respondents from the Americas*)
- the position and role of AU-IBAR within the GF-TADs needs to be defined, as it remains unclear (*respondent from Africa*)

**Figure 11:** GF-TADs capacity to coordinate

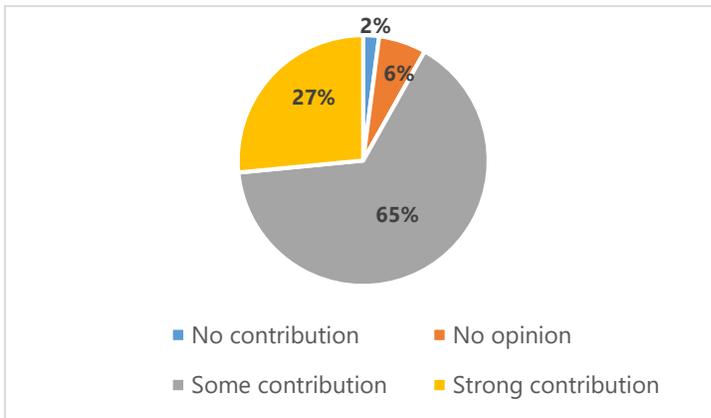


#### 4.9. GF-TADs contribution to the sustainability of TAD management

33. Figure 12 shows GF-TADs contributions to the sustainability of TAD management. The GF-TADs contributions highlighted by respondents include:

- although there were effective TADs programmes and coordination meetings before the creation of GF-TADs, in the Americas, GF-TADs acted as a more extensive and formal coordination platform;
- a respondent from a regional organization indicated that better planning for prioritization of activities, and M & E system are required to ensure sustainability.

**Figure 12:** GF-TADs contribution to the sustainability of TAD management

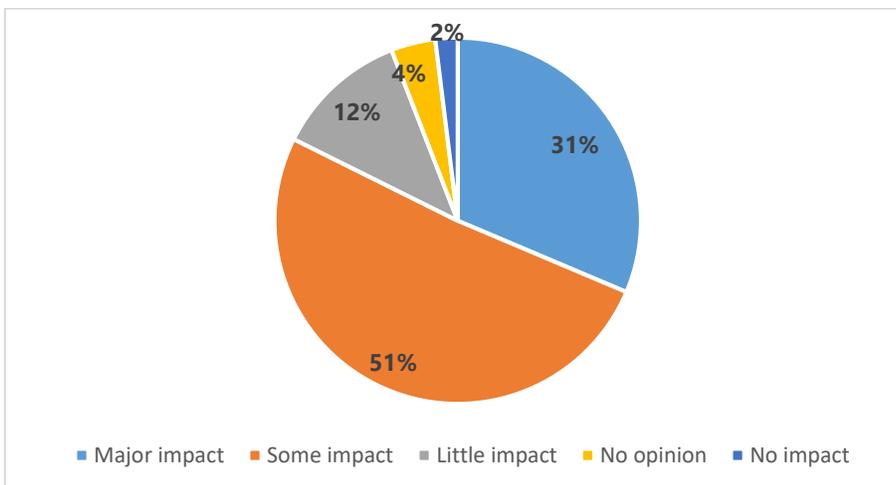


#### 4.10. GF-TADs' impact on disease prevention and control

34. Figure 13 shows respondents rating of GF-TADs impact on disease prevention and control. Achievement highlighted by respondents include:

- the three ongoing global initiatives on FMD, PPR and HPAI are the outcome of GF-TADs
- RDP eradication was a major achievement. However, efforts are needed to improve prevention and control of remaining diseases

**Figure 13:** GF-TADs impact on disease prevention and control



### Identified products of the GF-TADs from the survey

- FMD Roadmap for West Eurasia Region, provided under logo of GF TADs;
- GF-TADs in the Americas has provided a formal coordination and meeting point for the different Organizations (International, Regional, Subregional) acting in the Americas, as well as allowing the interaction with other stakeholders (i.e. Regional producers associations, Universities).

### 4.11. Sustainability of GF-TADs current mechanism

35. Figure 14 shows the feedback on the sustainability of the GF-TADs current mechanism. This can be grouped by the types of organization. There were seven respondents who indicated the current mechanism of the GF-TADs was not sustainability (include four FAO<sup>7</sup> respondents and three Chief Veterinary Officers<sup>8</sup>)

**Figure 14:** Sustainability of GF-TADs current mechanism (by the type of organization)

Rate	FAO	OIE	Government	Regional Organization	Academia / research institution	Grand Total
No opinion	3	1	6	1		11
Not sustainable	4		3			7
Somewhat sustainable	5	3	15	2		25
Very sustainable	2	1	3	1	1	8
<i>Skipped</i>			1			1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>

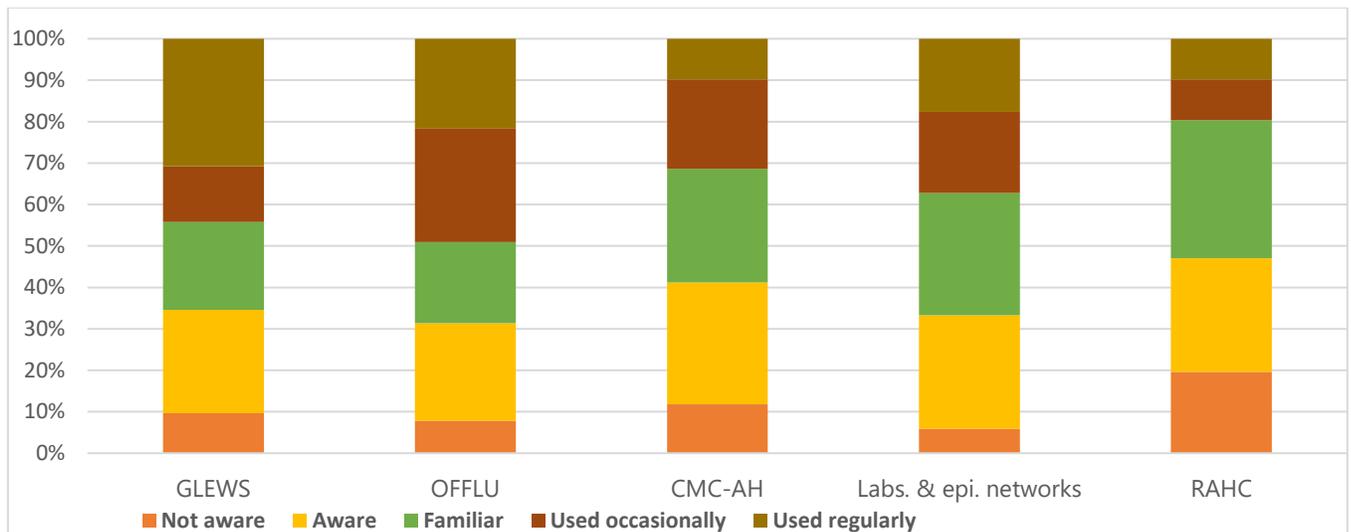
### 4.12. GF-TADs Tools

36. Figure 9 shows the respondents familiarity and usage of the supporting tools and structures of the GF-TADs. Generally, 20 percent of the respondents were unaware of the RAHC, 12 percent were unaware of the CMC-AH, 10 percent were unaware of the GLEWS and 8 percent unaware of the OFFLU. Figure 15 shows all the respondents' familiarity and use of the tools.

<sup>7</sup> Include two regional animal health officers for the Near East and North Africa and two FAO retirees.

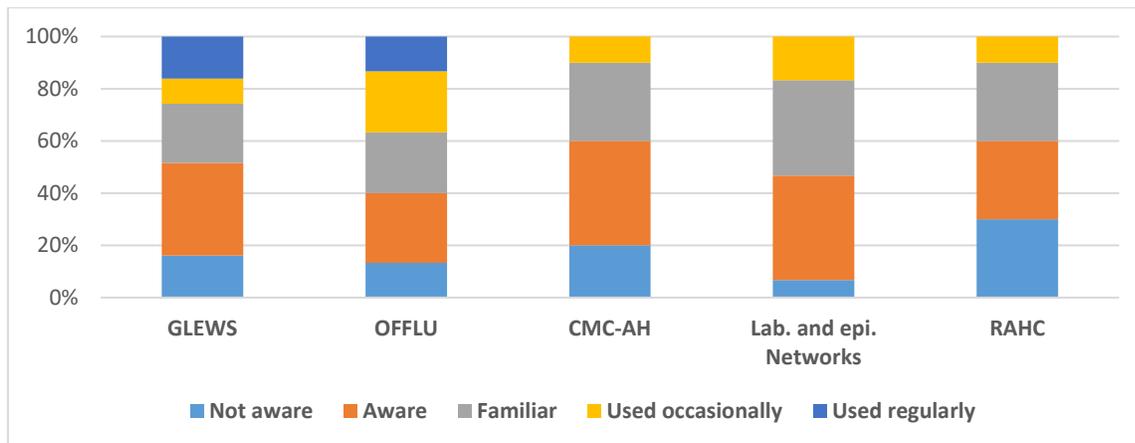
<sup>8</sup> They are the Chief Veterinary Officers from different regions (Brazil, Australia and Tunisia).

**Figure 15:** GF-TADs Tools: respondents’ familiarity and use



37. Figure 16 shows the familiarity and use of the tools of the non-FAO/OIE respondents. This includes respondents from RECS, academia, government and Chief Veterinary Officers.
38. The RAHC was generally the least known and used tool; none of the respondents used the RAHC regularly and only 10 percent of the respondents used it occasionally; 30 percent of the respondents unaware of the RAHC. The remaining respondents were only familiar (30 percent) or aware of the RAHC.

**Figure 16:** Familiarity and use of the tool of the non-FAO/OIE respondents



## 4.13. FAO and OIE's contribution to the GF-TADs

### 4.13.1. FAO's contribution

39. Figure 17 shows the respondents' perception of FAO's contribution to the GF-TADs in terms of staff time, financial resources, coordination and facilitation of meetings/discussions, technical leadership, information sharing, and inclusiveness of partnership process.

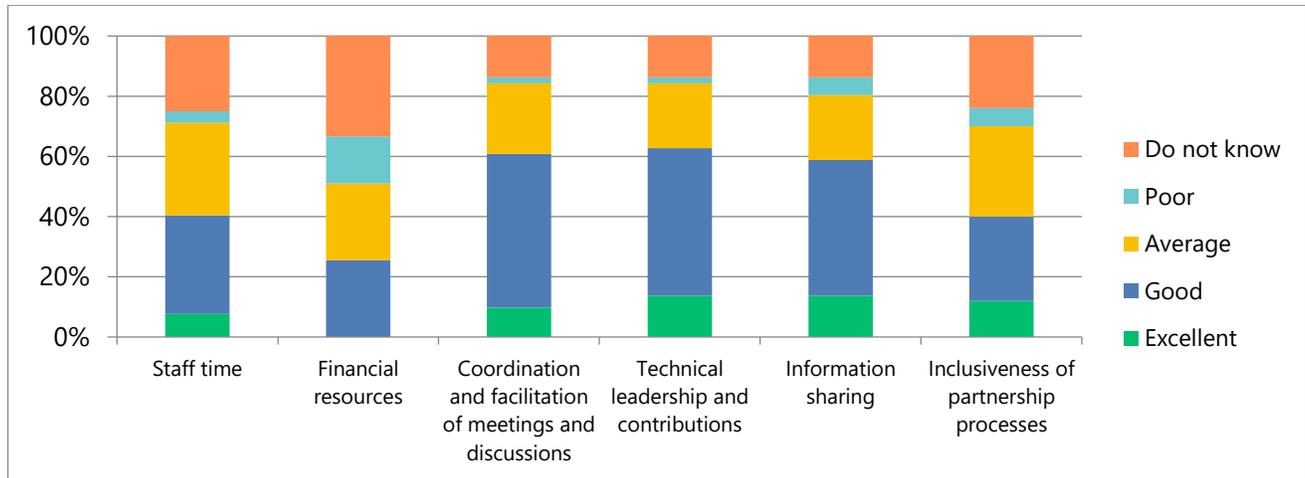
- **Staff time:** About 8 percent of the survey respondents rated FAO's staff time contribution to the GF-TADs as excellent, 33 percent rated it as good, 31 percent as average, 4 percent as poor and 25 percent did not know.
- **Financial resources:** About 25 percent of the survey respondents rated FAO's financial contribution to the GF-TADs as good, 25 percent as average, 16 percent as poor and 33 percent did not know.
- **Coordination and facilitation of meetings/discussions:** About 10 percent of the survey respondents rated FAO's contribution to the coordination and facilitation of GF-TADs meetings/discussions to the GF-TADs as excellent, 51 percent rated it as good, 24 percent as average, 2 percent as poor and 14 percent did not know.
- **Technical leadership:** About 14 percent of the survey respondents rated FAO's technical leadership in the GF-TADs as excellent, 49 percent rated it as good, 22 percent as average, 2 percent as poor and 14 percent did not know.
- **Information sharing:** About 14 percent of the survey respondents rated FAO's contribution in information sharing under the GF-TADs as excellent, 45 percent rated it as good, 22 percent as average, 6 percent as poor and 14 percent did not know.
- **Inclusiveness of partnership processes:** About 12 percent of the survey respondents rated FAO's inclusiveness of partnership processes for the GF-TADs as excellent, 28 percent rated it as good, 30 percent as average, 6 percent as poor and 24 percent did not know.

40. The following are respondents' general comments on FAO's contribution to GF-TADs include:

- FAO should use the existing resources in the field instead of just relying on headquarters and regional offices (FAO respondent from Middle East).
- To be effective, it is necessary that FAO have the full responsibility for one year and the next year for OIE in the development and implementation, and this can be evaluated by steering committee (FAO respondent-Americas).
- Confusion in the regional classifications of countries - OIE sees FAO's Near East and North Africa (NENA) countries as having a separate region (Middle East Region and North African subregion). When we invite the FAO Region for the GF-TADs meeting, we are obliged to label the meeting as Interregional, which is not the case for FAO. This has caused confusion as some non-member states wanted to attend the meeting considering that the Interregional meeting is for everyone (FAO respondent from Middle-East)
- FAO workforce on animal health matters has hugely evolved over the past two years in the Africa region. Therefore, it would be helpful for FAO to rethink its contribution to the achievement of the GF-TADs Platform in the continent accordingly. Also, an effort should be

made to inform all new FAO animal health experts on GF-TADs objectives and mechanisms (FAP respondent-Africa).

**Figure 17:** FAO's contribution to the GF-TADs



#### 4.13.2. OIE's contribution

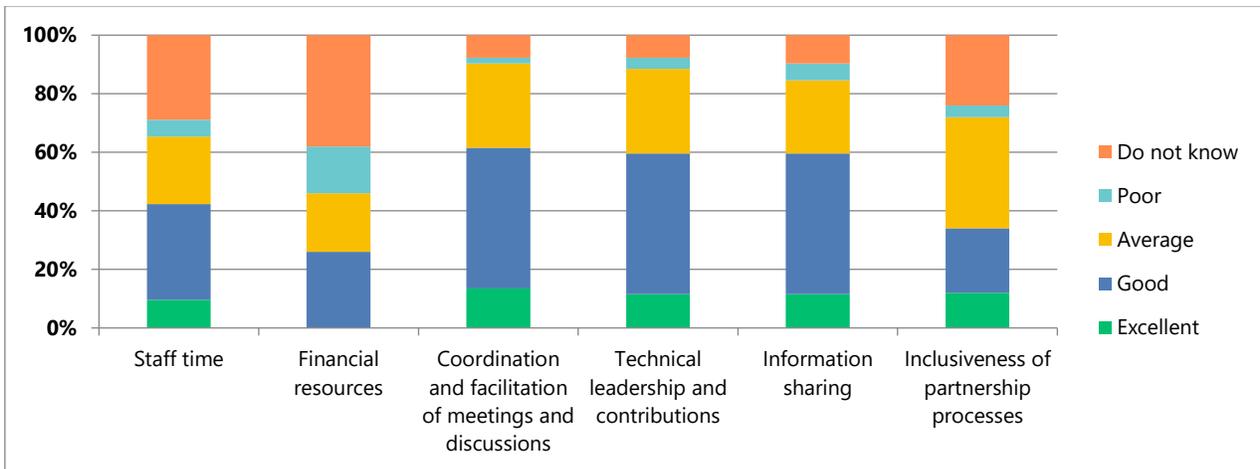
41. Figure 18 shows the survey respondents perception of OIE's contribution to the GF-TADs in terms of staff time, financial resources, coordination and facilitation of meetings/discussions, technical leadership, information sharing, and inclusiveness of partnership process.

- **Staff time:** About 10 percent of the survey respondents rated OIE's staff time contribution to the GF-TADs as excellent, 33 percent rated it as good, 23 percent as average, 6 percent as poor and 28 percent did not know.
- **Financial resources:** About 26 percent of the survey respondents rated OIE's financial contribution to the GF-TADs as good, 20 percent as average, 16 percent as poor and 38 percent did not know.
- **Coordination and facilitation of meetings/discussions:** About 13 percent of the survey respondents rated OIE's contribution to the coordination and facilitation of GF-TADs meetings/discussions to the GF-TADs as excellent, 48 percent rated it as good, 29 percent as average, 2 percent as poor and 8 percent did not know.
- **Technical leadership:** About 12 percent of the survey respondents rated OIE's technical leadership in the GF-TADs as excellent, 48 percent rated it as good, 29 percent as average, 4 percent as poor and 8 percent did not know.
- **Information sharing:** About 12 percent of the survey respondents rated OIE's contribution in information sharing under the GF-TADs as excellent, 48 percent rated it as good, 25 percent as average, 6 percent as poor and 10 percent did not know.
- **Inclusiveness of partnership processes:** About 12 percent of the survey respondents rated OIE's inclusiveness of partnership processes for the GF-TADs as excellent, 22 percent rated it as good, 38 percent as average, 4 percent as poor and 24 percent did not know.

42. General comments from the respondents on OIE’s contribution include:

- there are no joint FAO-OIE animal disease prevention and control programmes in the Americas. There are no special funds or resources except for the organization of formal meetings (respondent from the Americas).

**Figure 18:** OIE's contribution to the GF-TADs



## 5. Appendices

### Appendix 1. Respondents' comment on GF-TADs logo

Logo Rating	Comments on Logo	Organization
<b>Very relevant</b>	More investments need to enhance brand value, i.e., GFTAD and its logo	FAO
	The logo is very significant and adds value to the visibility of the programme because it depicts the partnership between FAO and OIE in the fight against TADs. The pyramid signifies the two organizations working together in partnership at all levels	external partner
	The logo is a very important tool to recognize that GF-TADs is an entity with its own identity. My concern is that behind the logo there is no such strong identity yet	FAO
<b>Somewhat relevant</b>	FAO and OIE may be the founders, but they are not the only organizations involved in GF-TADs	PAHO
	I am not familiar with the present logo	FAO
	I assume that the GFTAD's logo is just a combination of OIE and FAO logo. If this is the case, the two logos should not stand separately	FAO
	In the case of GF-TADs, I believe more in advocacy and support to the countries instead of the logo	FAO
	It is not a very impactful logo and would benefit from redesign	FAO
	OK for visibility once known, but NOK as identity	CVO
<b>Unhelpful and distracting</b>	I don't think this is a relevant question, the issue is not visibility but has the programme itself had an impact after the eradication of rinderpest? How is this programmed aligned to the ever changing diseases landscape?	FAO
	It is better without the Pyramid	FAO
	Unless I am missing it or lack the background leading to the logo, I do not see anything "TADs" or "Global" about it - i.e. the logo does not talk for itself, until explained by someone. I would have expected something that is immediately clear	OIE
<b>No opinion</b>	Besides the GF-TADs meetings, graphical elements have been not used. There has not been any interest or request from GF-TADs members in using the logo for programmes or activities	OIE

## Appendix 2. Suggestions from respondents on how to improve the GF-TADs

Respondents' organisation	Respondents' recommendation	
<b>OIE</b>	Better coordination, pragmatic recommendations, better communication	
	Double check the familiar projects on the global level; more involving in this process the Government Structure; Use practical skills via special projects under GF TAD's	
	No need to improve current GF-TADs in the region	
	Paragraph 13 provides a very good summary of what GF-TADs should do. if it is currently doing it, that is not clear/poor visibility	
	Practical implementation in the countries	
<b>FAO</b>	Mobilize additional resource to support TADs control activities in country - Provide timely risk assessment and response guide to emerging situation - Involve private sectors in diseases surveillance	
	Real coordination (between FAO and OIE) with complementary activities in the field - Some pilots activities have to be supported for demonstration	
	1) Avail/mobilize enough resources to achieve its main objective of reducing the impacts of TADs 2) Set up a dedicated full time Secretariat 3) Enhance inclusiveness by engaging more and more partners at regional/subregional levels	
	1) Review the list of target diseases and consider regional specificities if applicable 2) Ensure regular GF-TADs meetings in the Africa region 3) Improve communication and advocacy so as to sensitize Policy makers and improve fund raising	
	1) Interagency coordination and transparency 2) Raise enough funds to help countries to enable them to progress at least one or two steps along progressive control pathways 3) Involve other development partners engaged in food security, poverty reduction, public health and livelihood security	
	1) Engage more at the country level 2) Improve the GF-TADS web platform for better visibility	
	1) Operate with responsibly in the agreements achieved 2) Improve information on its activities 3) Include animal health leaders from the participant countries	
	1) Strengthen link with private sector 2) Intensify One Health approach 3) Update communication strategy	
	1) Get donors more involved 2) Implement disease control in a practical manner in accordance with requirements of the country concerned and not necessarily following standards developed for rich countries 3) Recruit experts with practical skills and not necessarily from rich countries that contribute funds, e.g. France	
	1) Be more country-based, e.g. with ECTAD team at the country level FAO has become more effective in handling animal health issues 2) The programme be reviewed and aligned to new developments like OH that address the ever-expanding disease landscape	
	I only have two: i) create a clear funding mechanism for GF-TADs to operate; ii) create and promote more regional technical platforms for TADs disease prevention and control and facilitate their functioning with funding	
	Improve communication with all stakeholders' advocacy for improving its funding	
	Transparency, co-financing	
	<b>Government</b>	1) Increase the number of meeting and workshops for the purpose of capacity building 2) Establish network for sharing data regarding TADs in each region 3) Fund or bring donors to fund projects to control TADs
		1) Training/ workshop

	<p>2) Fundraising 3) Improve diagnostic laboratory capacity</p>
	<p>1) Push PVS follow-up activities, enable the reference laboratories to lead other national labs of members 2) Use the methods of PVS and gap analysis to evaluate the global tools, such as GLEW, CMC</p>
	<p>1) Share with the positive experience resolving the issue 2) Sharing with the mistakes and the positive examples from the outbreak management 3) To organize workshop where national authority and the scientists will participate</p>
	<p>Better sharing of resources between the partners. Better coordination of timing and content of workshops, etc.</p>
	<p>Funding advocacy coordination</p>
	<p>GF-TADs should be strengthened at global level and at regional level. FAO and OIE should invest more in GF-TADs in terms of human and financial resources. OIE and FAO member states should be more involved in GF-TADs activities</p>
	<p>Human resource at top level technical capacity especially in epidemiology, disease surveillance and laboratory diagnosis is limited and appears to be one of the major constraints in controlling TADs which are of mainly viral origin. Furthermore, inadequate mobile facilities in government veterinary structure especially at field level become the major hindrance in disease surveillance. Implementation of stamping out policy against TAD will also have to face challenges due to socioeconomic constraints in animal slaughter in the country</p>
	<p>I am very interested in GF TADs and convinced of its added value for managing TADs. Since I am not in place since a long time, and since Belgium is not in first line for the actual main subjects discussed in the European Union, I am not pertinent to give specific indications for improvement</p>
	<p>1) Effective/regular communication with member countries 2) Technical support 3) Capacity building</p>
	<p>Institutional advocacy. FAO and OIE' s commitments. Clearer goals and achievements</p>
	<p>Joint projects. Stop fighting. Actively seek areas for cooperation and co-delivery</p>
	<p>Promote official meetings, financial support, technical support</p>
	<p>Technical Assistant Fund Information Sharing</p>
	<p>Providing more free technical support for the implementation of TADs prevention and control programmes in developing countries</p>
<b>Regional Organization</b>	<p>1) Increase the frequency of the meetings 2) Harmonize control activities in the various programmes of FAO and OIE 3) Empower the GF-TADs to play its role as the major coordination mechanism for the global control of TADs</p>
	<p>ADAPT TO REGIONS' DIFFERENCES, RESPECT DECISIONS TAKEN, AVOID DUPLICATION</p>
	<p>Develop concrete work plans prioritizing activities with greater subregional impact. To support in the mobilization of resources for the execution of the activities that are prioritized. Monitor and evaluate activities and disseminate results</p>
	<p>Should have action plan in the Americas - Improve coordination with partners and countries - Focus on gaps and TAD countries priorities</p>
<b>Academia / research institution</b>	<p>Improve cooperation between OIE and FAO, as well with partners</p>

### Appendix 3. General comments from the respondents

Type of organisation	Comments
<b>FAO</b>	Monitor and evaluate GF-TADs success and failures every three years; do not wait until it is labelled as dying framework
	Despite the importance of GF-TADs, the impact of GF-TADs has not been felt across the countries. It would be important to revamp the function and roles of GF-TADs in order to realize its objectives.
	Good look in the evaluation!!!
	Revisit skills of the experts involved in GFTADS implementation
	Workshops are not enough to solve the huge problems of TADs
<b>National/local government</b>	At the beginning it seemed like FAO and OIE gave importance to the GF-TADs as reflected by Director-General and Chief Veterinary Officers themselves attended each meeting, so member countries sent high level officials. Later, both FAO and OIE seemed to give less importance to the GF-TADs, sometimes there were no representative from headquarters, so member countries also gave less important
	In identifying policy needs stakeholder discussions are important and in formulation public and expert consultation should be sought in order to have quality and practicable policies. Local policies deficient in major AHM policy components like surveillance, control, response and public communication
	Pay attention to and listen to the needs of the countries with respect to their TAD priorities rather than attempt to impose programmes that may or may not be relevant
	Rich countries must increase their share in the funding of TADs prevention and control programmes in developing countries
<b>OIE</b>	GF-TADs is a good initiative but needs more prominence (visibility) especially in southern Africa
	Increase funding regional programmes to use all options of OIE including the Bank Vaccine through RR/SRR of OIE in a Region
<b>Regional Organization</b>	Consideró que es importante contar con este mecanismo de coordinación, para hacer sinergias entre organizaciones y no duplicar esfuerzos. Sería importante conocer la experiencia de otras regiones en el manejo del GF-TADs
	The initiative for the establishment of the GF-TADs is a noble one, if empowered and made active, the impact may have a multiplier effect on all disease control programmes
<b>Academia/research institution</b>	It is really good that GF-TADs exists. In some areas it needs to become more effective

