

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS







FAO SUPPORT IN THE CONTROL OF THE HEALTH CRISIS IN AFRICA

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.... Changing World

Increasing human population

Pathogen adaptation

Globalization

Climate change

Deforestation & wild meat consumption



Modernized technology

Environmental pollutants Differences in socio-economic development and traditional livelihoods







EN AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

Progressive Control requires a Holistic Approach





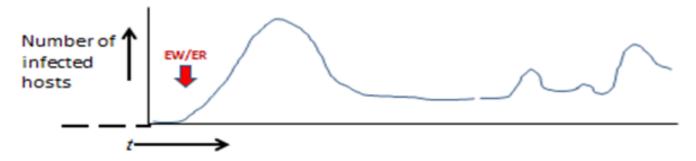
21st Conference of OIE Regional Commission for Africa. Rabat, 16 - 20 /02/2015

Surveillance



Disease outbreak timeline

Disease outbreak timeline



Incubation → emergence → spread → persistence → → → (and recrudescence)

"Shift to the left"

- Early Detection/Warning and Early Response (EW/ER)
- Tackling disease drivers of emergence, persistence and spread (upstream)

One Health approach to better managing the risk of emerging global health threats







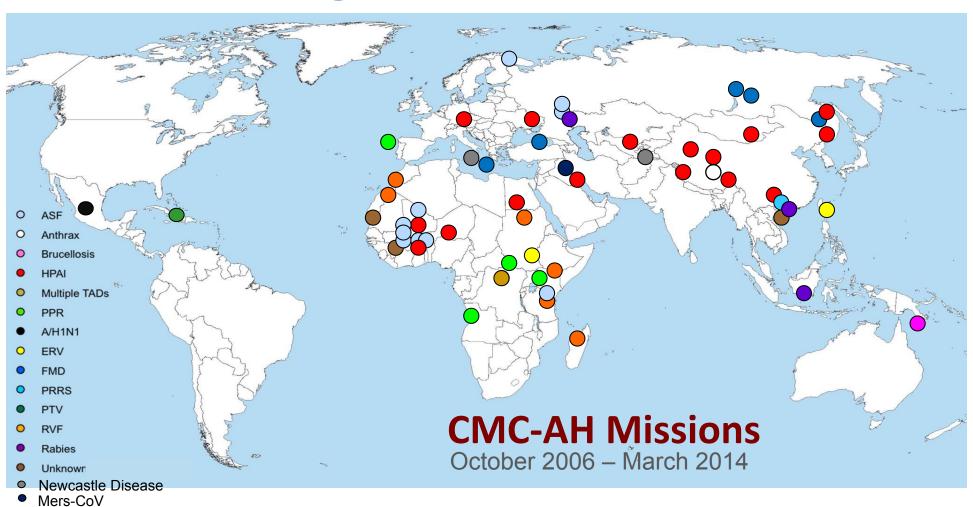
Building Networks and promoting Partnership

- Global: 0IE, WHO
 - OFFLU
 - GLEWS
 - One Health
 - GF-TADs Global
- Regional
 - AU, NEPAD, AU-IBAR,
 - GF-TADs Africa
 - REMESA, RESOLAB
- Sub-Regional
 - RECs (Regional Programming framework)
- National or Bilateral
 - Country Programming framework





Crisis Management Center - Animal Health





FAO's Animal Health Database: EMPRES-i (1)



EMPRES-i provides contact details of the Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs) for each country.

EMPRES-i provides contact information of FAO/OIE reference laboratories and Regional laboratory



EMPRES-i provides access to FAO technical publications such as bulletins, journals, reports,



Fields:

- Dates (observation, reporting, lab diagnosis)
- Location (Admin units or geocoordinates)
- Disease status (confirmed, denied or suspected)
- Host (species, production system, vaccination status)
- Epidemiological info
- Control measures
- And more...



Remote Sensing and Early Warning System

 Climate and environmental factors (rainfall, temperature, vegetation greenness) linked to vector ecology can be monitored using near real- time satellite images



 Development of cost effective early warning tool for risk monitoring, prediction, prevention and mitigation.



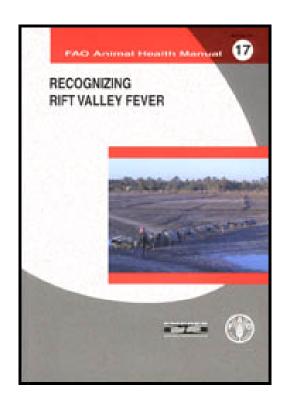


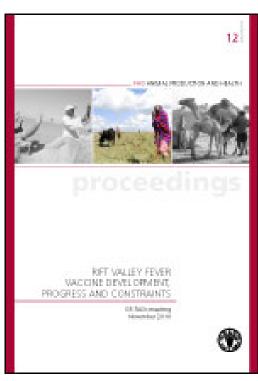
PREDICTION, PREVENTION & CONTROL of TADs: SHARING INFORMATION, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS & RISK ASSESSMENT.

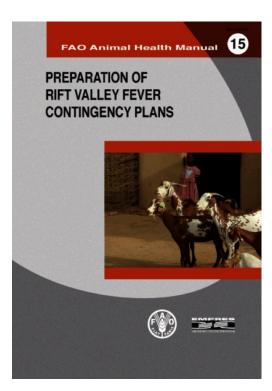




Manuals and Publications







http://www.fao.org/documents/en/



Technical assistance & Capacity building



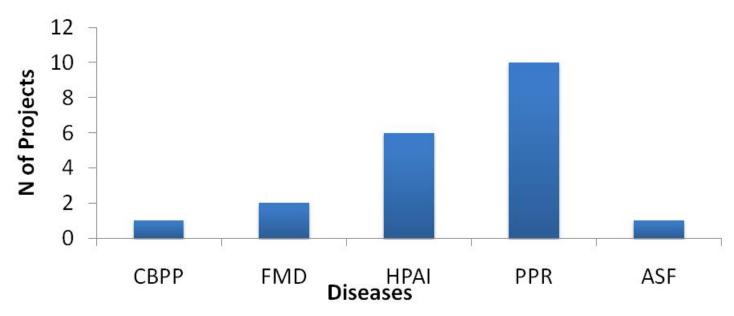


Technical Cooperation Programme (TCPs)

- Launched in 1976, the TCP: FAO's Regular Programme including emergency.
- Provide FAO's technical expertise to countries through targeted, short term, catalytic projects.



Animal health: More than 50 million USD during the last 5 years



Number of projects with one disease (n=20).



SNAPSHOT





30 million USD



90,000 families



Next 12 months



Immediate action



Long-term Impact

FAO's Priorities



Multidimensional approach:

- Innovation
- Inclusive and cross-sectoral
- Twin-track approach
- 1- Help stop the spread to avoid further loss of life
- 2- Boost incomes and agricultural production
- 3- Build resilience of communities to disease threats
- 4- Strengthen coordination



Conclusion

- Multidisciplinary and integrated approaches:
 One Health.
- Global health threats are anticipated to continue unless more effective actions are taken to address the variety of underlying causes.
- Need to act on the root causes of disease emergence: Shift to the left.



Conclusion (2)

- Need to find a common vision to bring global health risk down while meeting the challenge of the increasing demand on earth natural resource and agriculture.
- Strategic changes in risk management and biosecurity

