

# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

*Africa*



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



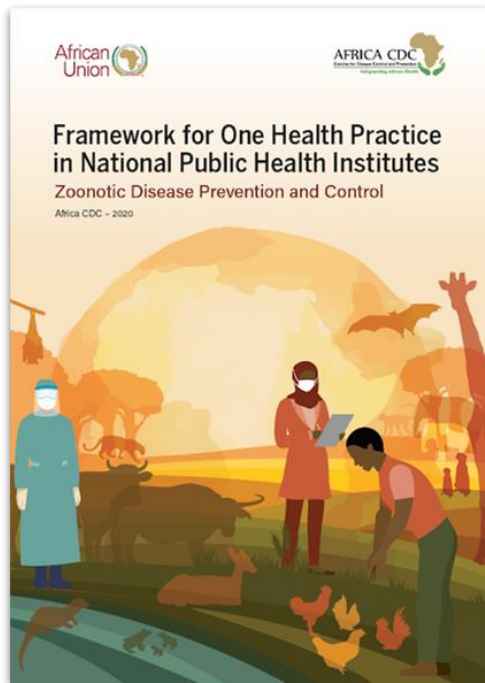
# One Health Initiatives by AU-IBAR and Africa CDC

[www.au-ibar.org](http://www.au-ibar.org)

**10th Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC10)  
of the GF-TADs for Africa**  
**James Wabacha (AU-IBAR) and Wande Alimi (Africa CDC)**

# Framework for One Health Practice in National Public Health Institutes

*launched October 2020*



## ***Purpose of this framework:***

- To provide minimal objectives, proposed activities and focused guidance that NPHIs and MoHs need to adopt in order to address priority zoonotic diseases, using the OH approach

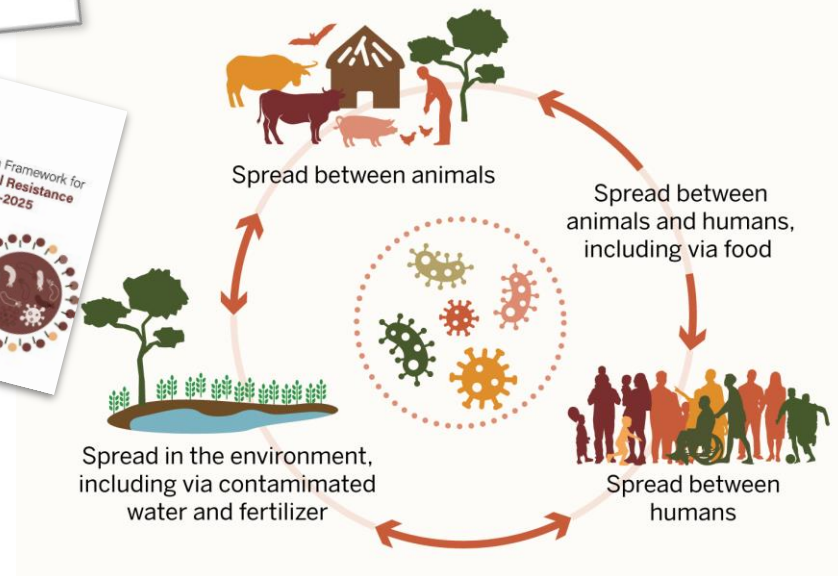
<https://africacdc.org/download/framework-for-one-health-practice-in-national-public-health-institutes/>

# Antimicrobial Resistance in Africa

- Launched the AU [AMR framework](#) and Africa Common Position on AMR
- Africa CDC co-chairs the African Union Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance with the AU-IBAR
  - includes all AU agencies involved in animal, environmental and plant issues
  - works to strengthen coordination and collaboration for AMR
- Africa CDC co-chairs the Africa Coordinating Group for AMR control
  - with AU-IBAR, RECs, WHO, FAO, and OIE



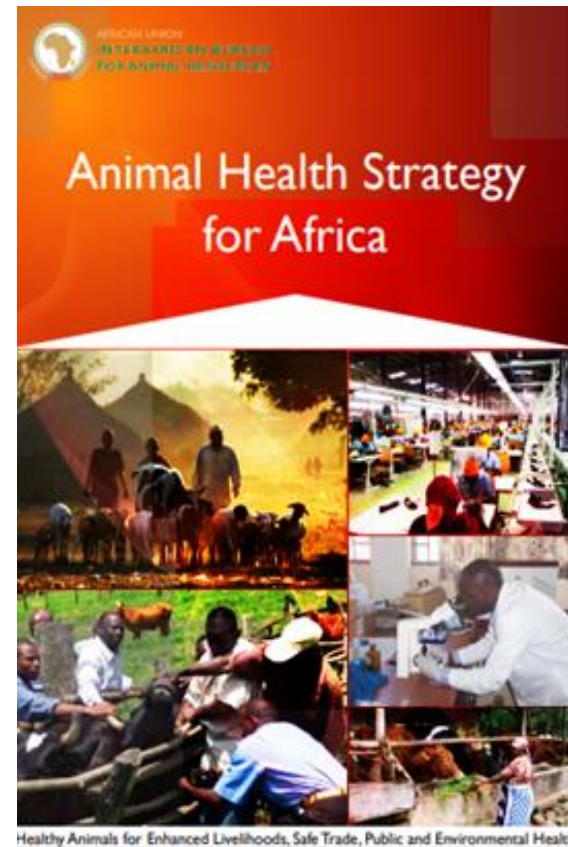
Addressing AMR requires a coordinated multisectoral and transdisciplinary approach to reduce the spread and emergence of AMR pathogens in Africa





# The Animal Health Strategy for Africa (AHSA)

- **Endorsed by Heads of State and Government in 2021**
- Provides a guidance for OH stakeholders on strategic approaches for OH
- Promoting implementation of the OH based on international guidelines such as; The Tripartite Zoonoses Guide (TZG) among others





## **Supporting continental and regional initiatives for addressing priority zoonotic diseases using a One Health approach**

- Support to MS AND RECS to promote cross-sectoral collaboration (IRCM and Integrated National Coordination mechanisms and implementation plans) among animal, human and wildlife health sector institutions at the national level through the SPINAP-AHI;
- Implementation of Integrated National Actions Plans against HPAI (Surveillance, diagnostic and risk communication capacities)



## Supporting continental and regional initiatives for addressing priority zoonotic diseases using a One Health approach

- Coordinate Member States to develop African Position on the ongoing work on development of the Codex Guidelines on integrated monitoring and surveillance of foodborne antimicrobial
- High level virtual advocacy meeting involving Member States and heads of institutions of Africa CDC, AU-IBAR, FAO-RAF, WHO-AFRO, WHO-EMRO, UNEP Africa and OIE Africa was convened in 2020 to commemorate the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Antimicrobial Awareness Week in November 2020



## Supporting continental and regional initiatives for addressing priority zoonotic diseases using a One Health approach

- Somalia has been supported to conduct a national AMR situational analysis
- Following a systematic review of AMR and antimicrobial use (AMU) in agricultural production in Africa, the Task Force has commenced the development of policy briefs on AMR and AMU in agricultural production; Validation of the policy brief and outcome of the systematic study will be done the 1<sup>st</sup> week of November 2021
- Joint AUC-FAO-WHO-OIE- Regional AMR Training for RECs conducted in February 2021
- Coordinating the development of a Continental Rabies Control and Elimination Strategy and Action Plan-a TWG will be established soon.





## Sharing of experiences, challenges, opportunities and best practices in the implementation of OH

- To Institutionalize and expand application of one health in the Continent, AU-IBAR organised a workshop on 15-17 May 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya

### Overall objective of the workshop

To take stock of OH initiatives and agree on strategies and best practices, and identify broad themes for pilot activities to broaden and deepen the institutionalization of the OH approach in the management of TADs and Zoonoses.



Participants of the OH Workshop, 15 May 2018 at Azure Hotel, Nairobi.



# Sharing of experiences, challenges, opportunities and best practices in the implementation of OH

## ❑ Key challenges impending OH Operationalization in Africa

- Weak coordination among actors and sectors;
- Lack of funding by national governments;
- Lack of appropriate policies and legal frameworks,
- Lack of awareness among policy makers;
- Weak collaboration between institutions and sectors;
- Lack of evidence as the key gaps and challenges impeding the institutionalization of OH.
- **Weak or non existent coordination mechanism at subnational levels**
- **Narrow scope of OH mainly dealing with Zoonoses**



## sharing of experiences, challenges, opportunities and best practices in the implementation of OH

### □ Key priority areas of investment to strengthen OH Operationalization

- Capacity building/OH workforce
- Establishment/strengthening of OH coordination mechanisms;
- Evidence based policy advocacy;
- Budgetary allocation and resource mobilization;
- Data sharing;
- Policies and legal frameworks, and,
- Development and implementation of integrated multi-sectoral OH programs, contingency plans, surveillance, preparedness and response plans.



# Advancing One Health in Africa

- Convening
- Coordination
- Collaboration
- Communication





**1** INAUGURAL  
**ONE HEALTH**  
CONFERENCE

1 - 3 November 2021  
Virtual

» **SAVE THE DATE**



<https://sbs.co.za/africacdc2021/>



DOCUMENT INTENDED TO PROVIDE INSIGHT BASED ON CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION FOR CONSIDERATION AND NOT SPECIFIC ADVICE



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# SAVE A DATE



- AU Task force on AMR to convene a high-level advocacy event, together with the regional Offices of FAO, WHO, OIE and UNEP to commemorate the 3rd World Antimicrobial Awareness Week in November 2021 (SPECIFIC DATE TO BE COMMUNICATED)

# Conclusion



- OH has generated much appeal in the continent but there are many **challenges facing its operationalization/institutionalization** and long term sustainability;
- Policy and operational bottlenecks, knowledge gaps, inertia of the silo culture, scarcity of resources, technical capacity, gate keeping by OH champions limit operationalization of OH
- Although much is happening on OH across Africa, the **level of operationalization/institutionalization is low and progress slow**
- The national is probably the most important node for the operationalization/institutionalization of the OH approach but **indications are that it is also the least developed currently;**



# THANK YOU



**Providing Leadership in the Development of Animal Resources for  
Africa**

[www.au-ibar.org](http://www.au-ibar.org)