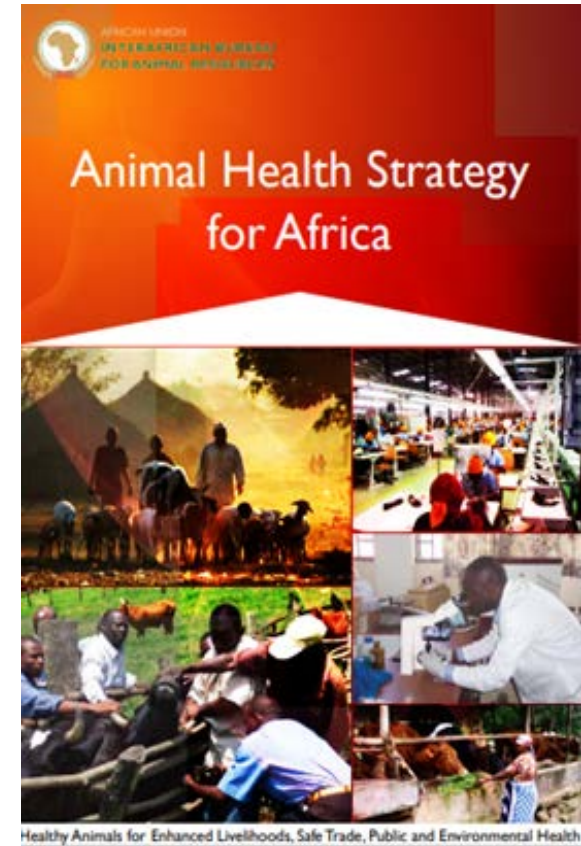




# The Animal Health Strategy for Africa (AHSA)

- 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



**To contribute to improved animal and public health, food safety, food and nutrition security, improved livelihoods, protection of the environment and sustainable economic growth.**

# AHSA Strategic Objectives

**SO 1: Strengthen animal health policy coherence and institutional frameworks;**

**SO 2: Reduce disease risks and impacts on animals, humans and environment;**

**SO 3: Strengthen animal health interventions to address current and emerging issues of public health concern at the human-animal-environment interfaces**

**SO 4: Strengthen science, innovation, research and knowledge management;**

**SO 5: Improve capacities, access to inputs, markets and trade in animal resources**

**SO 6: Enhance partnerships, investment and resourcing of the animal health sector.**

# AU-IBAR AH Intervention Areas: Animal Health, Disease Surveillance and Control Systems

- Veterinary governance and animal health systems strengthened
- Prevention, control and emergency response to priority TADs and zoonoses enhanced
- Veterinary Public Health (VPH) and One Health approach strengthened
- Compliance with animal health and animal welfare standards enhanced
- ✓ Addresses the issues of TADs and zoonoses through development and implementation of specific programs/ projects
- ✓ Supports MSs and RECs to enhance their capacities in the management of TADs and zoonoses

# STATUS OF TADs AND ZONOSSES IN AFRICA

- Africa bears a heavy burden of TADs and zoonoses

12 out of every 15 TADs & zoonoses occur in Africa

Many TADs are zoonotic and endemic among the poorest communities

**Rabies, Anthrax, TB, Brucellosis, Cysticercosis, Echinococosis , ...**

(Re) Emerging public health threats

- Haemorrhagic fevers (CCHF, Ebola, Lassa, Marburg, **RVF, ...**)
- HPAI, Swine Flu, MersCov and SarsCov-2 (**Covid-19???**)

# UPDATE ON IBAR ACTIVITIES ON ONE HEALTH

- The interconnectedness of the health of humans, animals and ecosystems;
- Multiplicity of **players** needed to address the risks at the interface (technical and operational);
- Within the environment of inadequate/lack of political will (policies, strategies, programmes, legislations and regulations);
- Inadequate/ lack of resources;
- **Therefore need for coordinated, collaborative, multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral approach to address potential or existing risks that originate at the animal-human-ecosystems interface;**

# General principles for OH interventions

- From the foregoing, good governance for OH at the global, regional and National levels becomes critical to collaboratively and synergistically address the issues in a sustainable way as provided by OH

Collaboration



Identification of critical constraints (Social, economic and environmental in their entirety)



Viable Interventions (Social, economic and environmental in their entirety)



Policy Options for sustainability

# AU-IBAR ACTIVITIES ON ONE HEALTH

AU-IBAR has a longstanding experience in promoting OH agenda across the continent. Key achievements include:

- Support to countries to promote cross-sectoral collaboration among animal, human and wildlife health sector institutions at the national level through the SPINAP-AHI;
- Supported implementation of Integrated National Actions Plans against HPAI (Surveillance, diagnostic and risk communication capacities)
- Risk communication in emergency disease situations
- Establishment of One Health Platform for Africa
- Establishment of One Health University Network for Africa (OCHEA)

# AU-IBAR ACTIVITIES ON ONE HEALTH

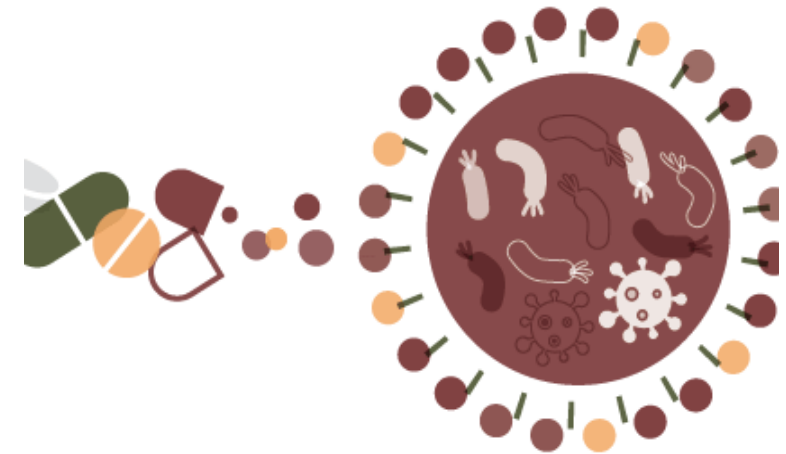
- Conduct of a stock taking of regional coordination and cross-sectoral collaboration capacities across all 8 RECs for the scope and establishment of an **Integrated regional Coordination mechanisms (IRCM)**
- Development of implementation plans in some RECs,
- Development of a TADs/zoonoses compendium;
- Initiated the development of a training module with the participation of leading Universities and OH programs namely
- Initiated the thinking on establishment of a OH network for Africa
- Build capacity of MSs and RECs and wildlife disease surveillance
- Establishment and operationalization of Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism (IRCM) at regional and INCM at national levels
- Support establishment of national and regional OH platforms
- Development of A Strategic Framework for the Progressive Control for Neglected Animal Diseases & Zoonosis in Africa (SF-PROCNADA)

# AMR

- AU Common Position on AMR and the AU Framework for AMR Control were endorsed by the 33<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the AU in 2020
- AUC has established an AU Task Force on AMR for monitoring, reviewing, coordinating, and developing policies related to AMR with representation from all relevant sectors in a One Health approach.
- Africa CDC and AU-IBAR commissioned study on AMR and AMU in the agriculture sector and will be published in June
- AU-IBAR recently concluded AMR situational analysis in Somalia



## African Union Framework for **Antimicrobial Resistance Control 2020-2025**



# AU-IBAR ACTIVITIES ON ONE HEALTH

- 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.

# AU-IBAR ACTIVITIES ON ONE HEALTH

- Workforce development in MSs and RECs in disease surveillance, control and diagnosis;
- Technical assistance to MSs on need basis for disease outbreak investigation using One Health Approach;
- Capacity building on Good Emergency Management Practices (GEMP) in partnership with FAO-ECTAD;
- Development of disease prioritization tool,
- Disease prioritization in MSs and RECs;
- Support to national and regional support laboratories in the management of high consequence pathogens such as rabies, RVF, Brucellosis, HPAI among others.
- AU-IBAR on top of strengthening animal health information system through monthly collection, collation, analysis & dissemination of sanitary data among MSs through ARIS (Animal Resources Information System) rolled out and domesticated in 48 countries

# AU-IBAR ACTIVITIES ON ONE HEALTH

- Establishment and operationalization of Joint Rapid Response Team (Animal Health, Human Health, Wildlife) in MSs
- Risk-based surveillance training in MSs and RECs
- Capacity building of MSs on Diagnosis, Surveillance, Epidemiology, Control, Prevention, and Elimination of Zoonotic Diseases
- Management of Health Aspects at national and regional Laboratory Animal Facilities and Diagnostic Laboratories i.e CVL-Kenya, NAHDIC-Ethiopia, NADDEC-Uganda, NAHDIC-Tanzania, Djibouti, Rwanda, Burundi, Sao Tome&Principe, ISRA/LNERV-Senegal, LANAVET-Garoua, Cameroon
- Establishment and operationalization of national zoonotic disease units (ZDU) in some MSs ie. Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda.
- Support One Health Program in Cameroon

# CONCLUSION

- AHSA developed to AH related issues across the African Continent including the management of zoonotic diseases;
- Development of comprehensive strategy and action for the elimination of Rabies in Africa
- Strengthening VPH and One Health in MSs and RECs;
- Development of a continental strategy on One Health and its effective implementation by MSs and RECs
- Resource mobilization to implement OH related activities
- Effective implementation of OH approach will lead the development of a continental One Health Strategy and action plan with the ultimate of improving capacities to anticipate and mitigate the negative impacts of animal disease, public health, Food safety, Food and nutrition security; and sustainable economic growth.

# Conclusion

- OH has generated much appeal in the continent but there are many **challenges facing its operationalization/institutionalization** and long term sustainability;
- One Health approach is an important tool in the fight major zoonosis and emerging and re-emerging diseases with high public consequence
- 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**



# INAUGURAL **ONE HEALTH** CONFERENCE

1 - 3 November 2021

# THANK YOU

**Dr. Hiver Boussini, Senior Animal Health Officer**  
**Prof. James Wabacha, Animal Health Expert**  
**AU-IBAR**