



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FAO Activities on Animal Resources Development in Africa - a few highlights

*AU-IBAR High-level Annual
Coordination Online Meeting*

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United Nations

- FAO and AU IBAR have a long-established collaboration in:
 - Livestock development
 - Disease prevention and control
 - One Health and pandemic prevention
 - Livestock Climate Actionsand
 - Aquaculture and Fisheries





Livestock Development

- Building capacities on livestock sector data management and analyses to make informed investment decisions and develop longer-term investment strategies, using some proven tools (LSIPT, GEAM-I, Feed balance sheet)
 - 6 CILSS and 3 additional ECOWAS countries through the PRAPS-2 project
 - Joint FAO, AU-IBAR, IGAD, CIRAD, and ILRI advocacy workshop in Nairobi, this year in May on Livestock Master Plan and related tools like LSIPT, GLEAM - i
- Responding to the feed/fodder and water insecurities in Horn of African countries
 - FAO and IGAD in collaboration with AU-IBAR and the East Africa Community developed East Africa Animal Feed Strategy and Action Plan.
 - FAO ECTAD East and Southern Africa has supported the response to the El Niño impacts.
 - FAO, IGAD, the UN Special Envoy for Famine Prevention, and other UN agencies continued advocacy and dialogues on investment in water.





Disease Prevention and Control

- FAO, AU-IBAR and WOAHA provide regional coordination of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)
 - FAO-led the GF-TADs Africa coordination mechanism and revised the regional African swine fever (ASF) control strategy.
- FAO and AU IBAR have collaborated to strengthen regional animal health networks (epidemiology networks, laboratory networks) together with RECs and other stakeholders.
- FAO, AU-IBAR and WOAHA are developing an EU-supported project for the Eradication of PPR





One Health and Pandemic Prevention

1. **22 countries** supported with capacity building in the workforce, (**500 persons**), laboratory networking, biosafety and biosecurity practices, quality assurance in Laboratories, enhanced regional and national surveillance (**over 25 surveillance plans**), updating legislations, strategies, and action plans, improving multisectoral coordination, disease prioritization, and information sharing.

2. **173 participants from 12** countries, MOH, MOA (Animal Health), MOE, and experts from anthropology and the wildlife sector were trained on the OH concept.

3. In SFS, OH strategic plan is developed and being validated. This involved joint actions of FAO, WHO, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, and Ministry of Wildlife.

4. In SFS, Several joint-OH partners disease investigation missions conducted. This involved FAO, Ministry of Health, WHO, ICAP, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Wildlife.

5. In SFW, guidelines developed for mainstreaming projects on OH, programs engaging the countries.





One Health and Pandemic Prevention

6. Implemented OH Risk Surveillance Information Sharing System (NOHRISIS); multisectoral surveillance and response; capacity building in surveillance, diagnostics, and transborder response, targeting both technical experts and policymakers from various sectors

9. **12 countries** supported (ECTAD WCA) to diagnose TADS and prioritizing zoonotic diseases.

12. Mechanisms for responding to zoonosis fully operational: developed **19 contingency plans and 24 Preparedness** and Responses plans developed

7. Supported **31 countries, Africa** Union, and Greater Virunga Landscape (DR Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda) PF project development; four projects were successful (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Togo, Zambia), which together received USD over 102 million. FAO has worked with WHO and UNICEF to mobilize this fund.

10. OH investment plans were piloted in Kenya and Senegal through BMGF support through multisectoral consultations.

8. OH Monitoring Tool developed, piloted in countries, shared with RAP, Tripartite Risk Assessment, One Health Coordination, NOHRISIS; FFS guidelines,

11. In SFW, assessed the OH implementation and identified priority areas to accelerate OH institutionalization by 2025 (ECOWAS meeting in October 2022 in Abidjan). This helped develop the One Health subregional strategy, governance manual and subregional coordination mechanism.





One Health and Pandemic Prevention

13. Over **500 AMR-related** legislations were mapped in 16 countries in West and Central Africa and 3 regional economic communities (ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS).

14. **14 One health AMR platforms** established/Strengthened in 13 countries and at the subregional level in East Africa. This helped improve regional and national multisectoral coordination, collaboration and partnerships.

15. **USD 12.7 million** mobilized for AMR mitigation through Fleming fund, AMR MPTF, and own resources in Ethiopia, Kenya Madagascar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe to improve policies and capacities for the prevention and control of AMR.

16. Enhanced AMR Awareness in WCA: Established AMR surveillance networks in Burkina Faso (15 labs) and Cote d'Ivoire (20 labs). Conducted AMR and AMU module development and training for medical professionals, biologists, pharmacists in Senegal and Ghana.

17. Animal Health visibility enhanced, published (ECTAD & RAF) over **900 posts and press** releases on online media.

18. Joint AMR communication and awareness strategy published in 2022 by FAO WHO, WHOAH, UNEP, AU-IBAR and Africa CDC.





Livestock Climate Actions

- FAO supported countries to enhance livestock sector GHG assessment capacities and implement GHG mitigation options using multi-stakeholder engagement approaches.
 - Consultation workshops on enhancing livestock climate actions in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
 - Livestock GHG emission assessment in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda





2024-2025 Biennium

- Preventing emerging infectious diseases (EID), pandemics, and zoonoses threats
- Strengthen the Operationalization of the One Health approach to strengthen at regional and national levels
- Better manage biological threats to health and agrifood sectors
- Enhanced actions against AMR, improving food safety and good practices
- Sustainable livestock production, reducing climate impact and other vulnerabilities through enhanced data management, forecasting, preparedness, and response



Thank You

