



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# Draft FAO Strategic Framework for GHSP (2022, 2023-2027)



15<sup>th</sup> AREM, 14 May 2021

Jeff Gilbert, Subhash Morzaria – in consultation with the ECTAD team



## Have considered and incorporated compiled\* comments received from the following:

- Asia (Kachen with country teams)
- EA (Charles with country teams)
- WCA (Baba with country teams)
- Egypt (Zelalem and team)
- Surveillance team (Sophie, Emma, Gisela, Ryan, Xavier)
- Forecasting (Claudia)
- Lab (Cristina, Bea, Angelique, Lidewij)
- ISAVET (Caryl)
- Stockpile (Akiko and Angelique)
- Policy (Ugo, Damian, and others)
- OER (Rosanne, Mirela, Bianca)
- OH liaison with Africa CDC (Yilma)
- MEL (Ahmed)
  
- EMPRES (Madhur)
- AMR (Junxia, Antonio, Cortney, and others)

**13 May version will be shared, as well as feedback from USAID**



# Current FAO-implemented USAID Projects

Next Gen (2019)

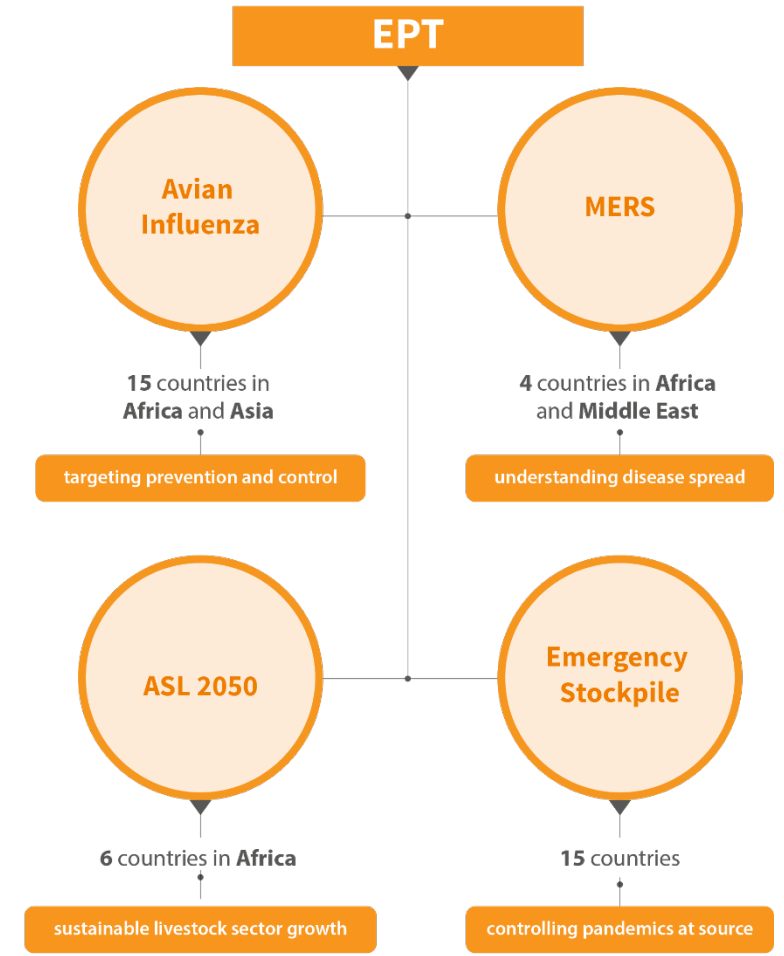
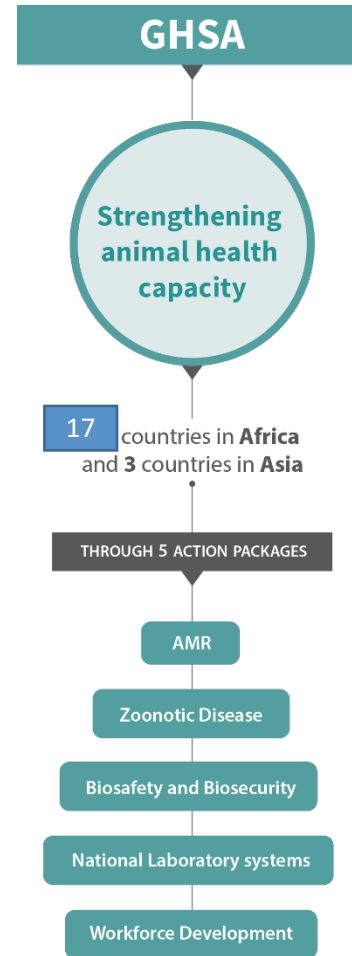
2021-2024



GHSP (2021\*)

2023-2027

M&E for all projects



# FAO's GHSP Strategic Framework

Strategic Framework  
2022-2031

## Guiding Principles

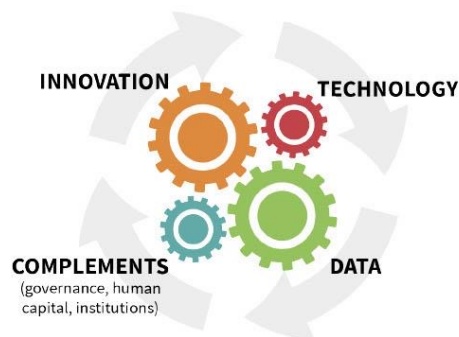
- SDGs & 2030 Agenda – agri-food systems have fundamental role

## Four Betters

- 20 priority programmatic areas

- BP3: One Health (high impact zoonoses and AMR)
- BN3: Safe food for Everyone
- BL1: Gender
- BL7: Scaling up investment

## Accelerators



**BETTER PRODUCTION**

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level, ensuring resilient and sustainable agri-food systems in a changing climate and environment

**BETTER NUTRITION**

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition in all its forms, including promoting nutritious food and increasing access to healthy diets

**BETTER ENVIRONMENT**

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through MORE efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems

**BETTER LIFE**

Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women)



# External Evaluation of EPT – 2 - Reccomendations

1.

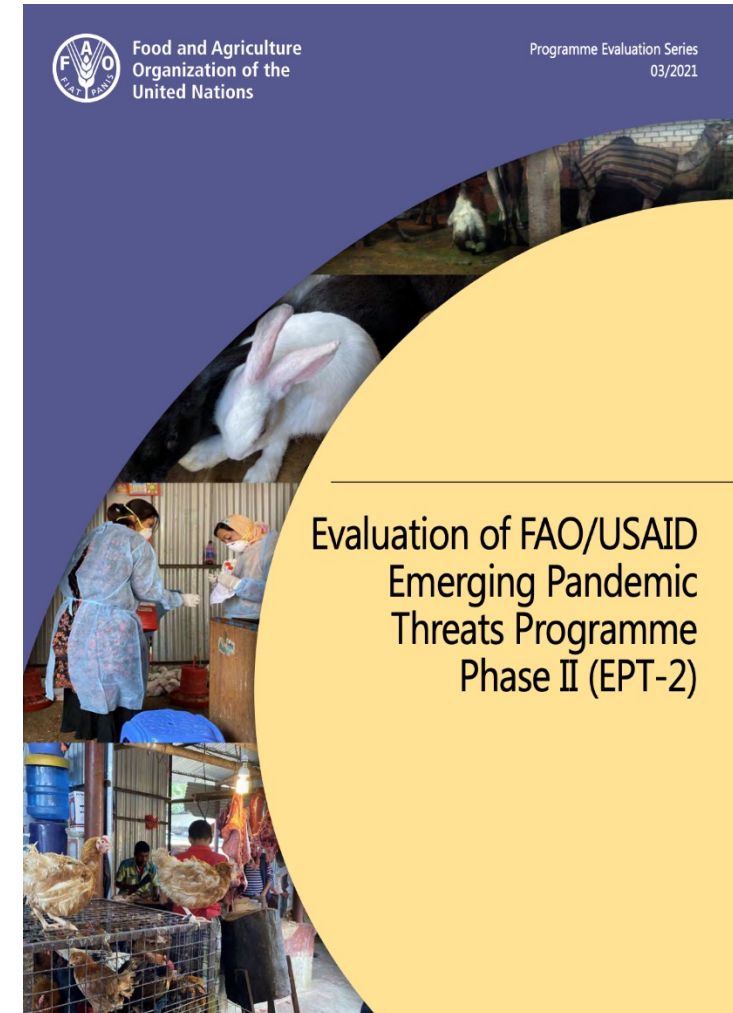
## Continuation and Expansion of EPT-2 (ECTAD)

Recurrent spillover events and ongoing  
threats of pandemics such as AI and MERS

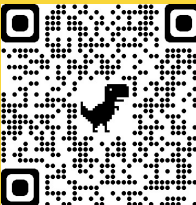
2.

## Network of Expertise maintained

Building on technical CD and disease  
strategies, country capabilities



Evaluation of FAO/USAID  
Emerging Pandemic  
Threats Programme  
Phase II (EPT-2)





3.

## Engage with policy and business leaders

Strengthening interface surveillance for Early Warning of novel spillover events

4.

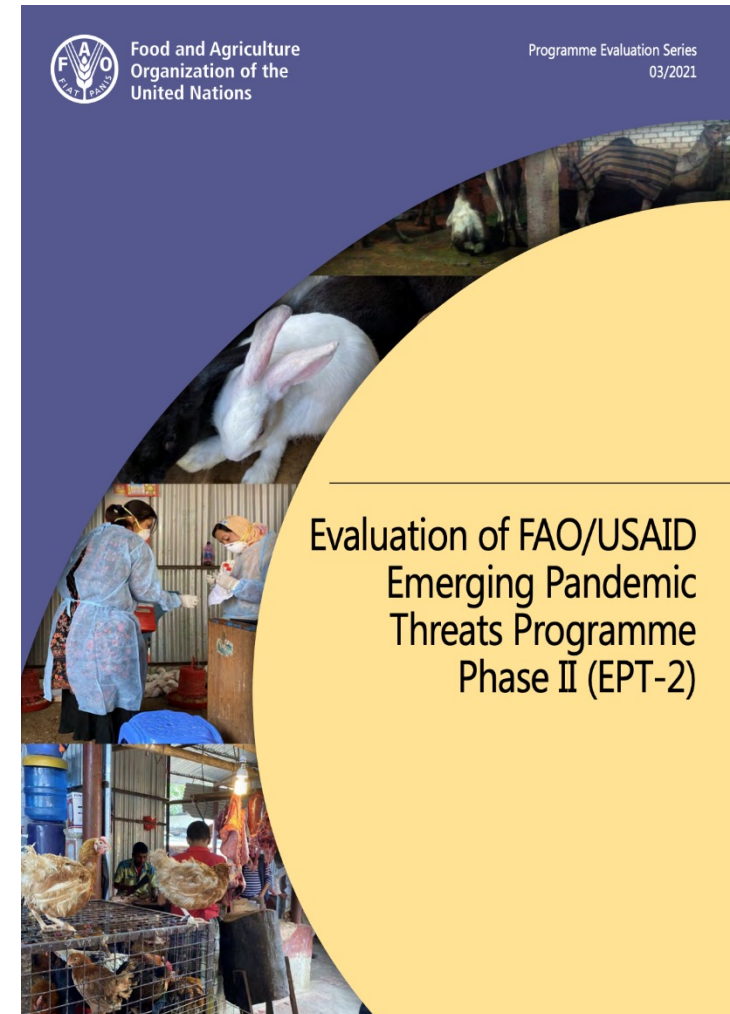
## Robust Gender Strategy adopted

FAO revised gender strategy- incorporate in planning stages

5.

## Broader internal collaboration

Among FAO's NSA, CJW, fisheries, forestry, environment, AMR, resilience, etc.





## FY2022: Shared Priorities Across WCA, EA, Asia

- Improving One Health coordination
- Strengthening multi-disciplinary workforce within the animal health sector both within the veterinary services as well as in the field at community level
- Supporting preparedness, response and prevention
- Developing evidence-based policies and practices for risk reductions at source in the livestock production sectors as well as along the value chains



## FY2022: Shared Priorities Across WCA, EA, Asia

- Cost-effective national risk-based surveillance systems for PZDs
- Country capacity for a systematic, and comprehensive surveillance system
- Generic epidemiology capacity to support control measures
- Interface surveillance including PREDICT protocols for prioritized viral families
- Early warning system with functional reporting systems
- Progressive country ownership of surveillance activities
- Broaden LISN from 'avian' influenza to 'animal' influenza in farming systems and at the interface





# FY2022 AFRICA REGIONAL PRIORITIES (2015)

## GHSA (APs in 17 countries)

- AMR
- Zoonotic Diseases
- Biosafety and Biosecurity
- National Laboratory Systems
- Workforce Development

## EPT-2

- AI (Asia, SS Africa, Egypt)  
Animal Influenza surveillance
- MERS-Coronavirus (4 countries)  
Surveillance  
Value chains

Response – Stockpile project  
Monitoring and Evaluation



# FY2022 HQ Priorities

- **Surveillance:**  
Surveillance Evaluation Tool (SET)
- **Response:**  
Stockpile linked with EMC
- **Laboratory:**  
National Labs: Lab mapping tool AMR:  
Assessment Tool for Laboratories and  
AMR Surveillance (ATLASS)
- **Early Warning:**  
EMA-I; EMPRES-I and GLEWs
- **Risk assessment:**  
Joint Risk Assessment tool
- **Forecasting:**  
Decision Support Tool (DST)
- **Workforce:**  
Frontline ISAVET
- **ASL2050**  
Continuation of ongoing activities in  
four countries  
  
Piloting initiatives on private sector  
engagement
- **M&E:**  
MEL



## FY2022 Piloting New Areas of Work

- Including gender and minority group roles in livestock and disease control
- Training of frontline workers such as paravets and CAHWs
- Investing in harmonization and inter-operability big data, management and machine learning tools to improve risk modelling and forecasting.
- Adapting the Training Management System tool for a range of training programmes deployed under the USAID programmes
- Incorporating a systems approach in GHSP
- Transferring of new technologies, and training in their use at country and regional levels



## The USAID GHSP goal

To prevent, prepare for, and respond to, unanticipated and emerging global, health threats, including endemic and zoonotic threats

## FAO Mission and Vision for GHSP

### **Mission:**

To ensure healthy, productive and resilient livestock/or agriculture food systems that are free from or have reduced risk of threats from infectious disease

### **Vision:**

To generate evidence-based, and affordable One Health (OH) interventions to prevent and control pathogen threats arising from animal through robust, and sustainable animal health systems, and enabling policies



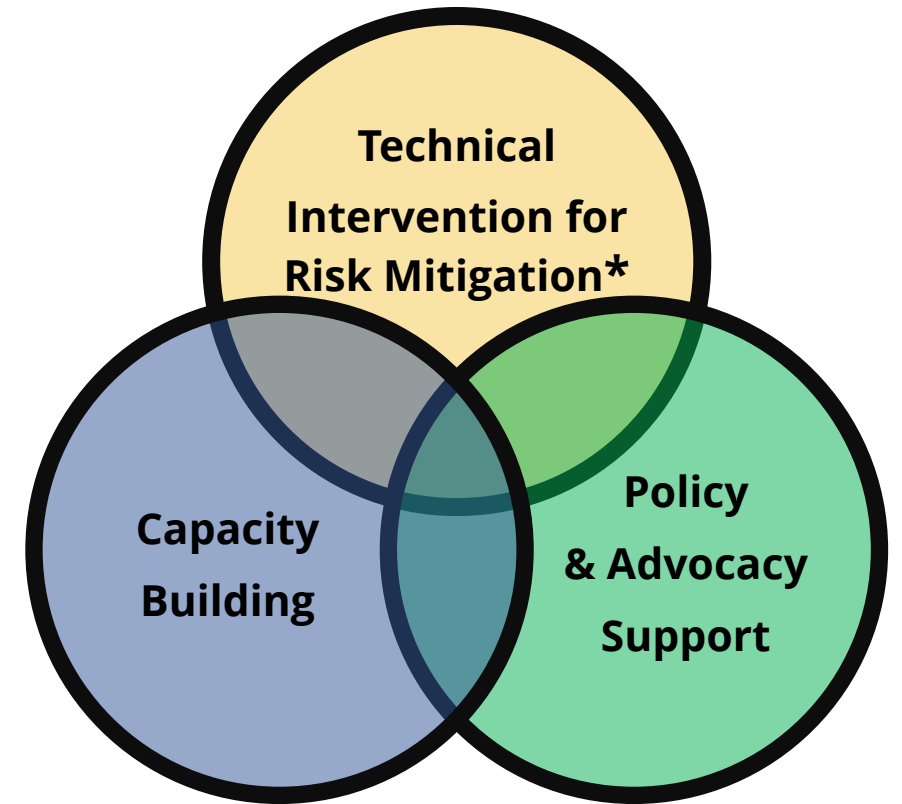
# Emerging zoonoses, Endemic zoonoses, AMR



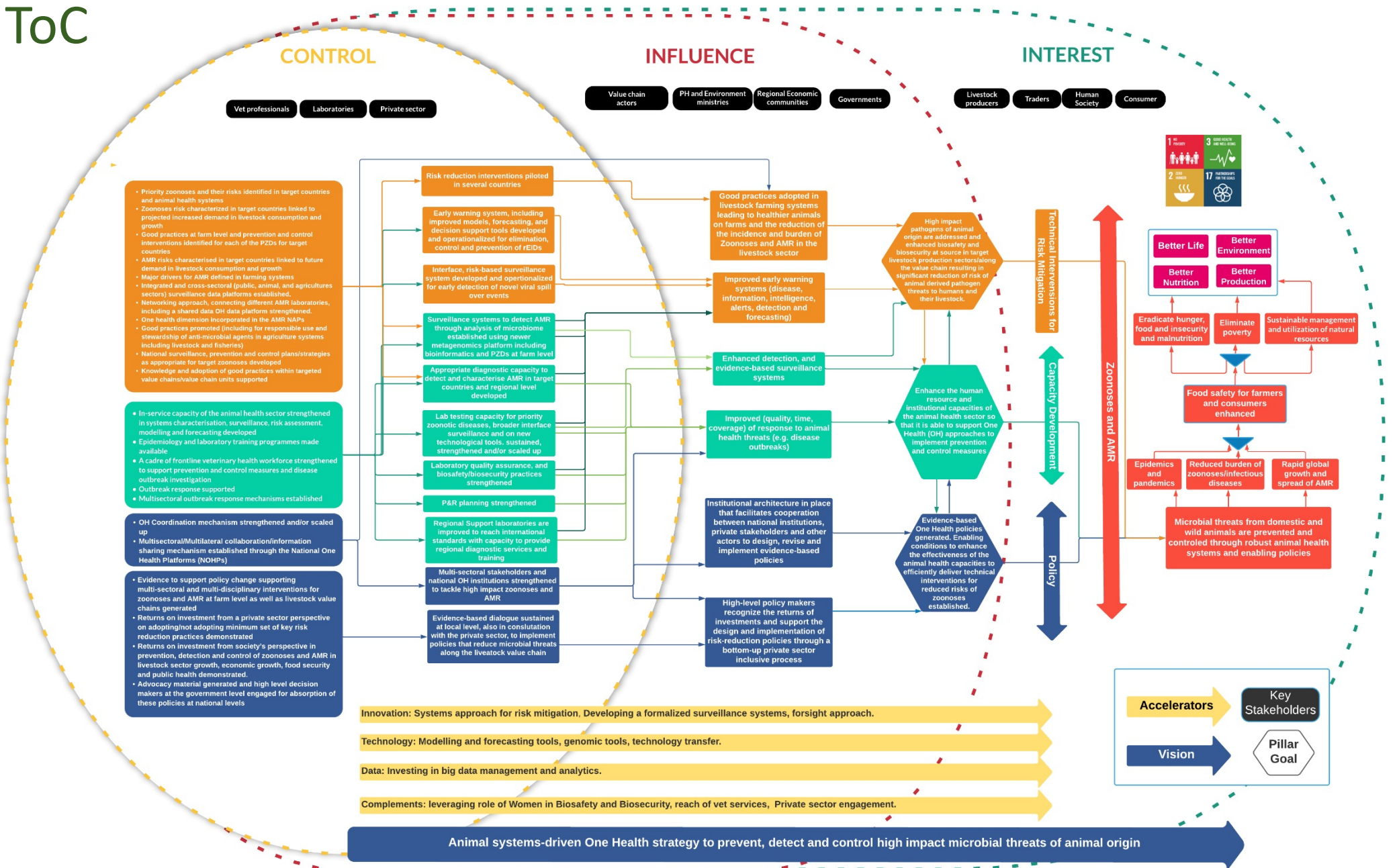
Technical  
Intervention for  
Risk Mitigation

Capacity  
Building

Policy & Advocacy  
Support

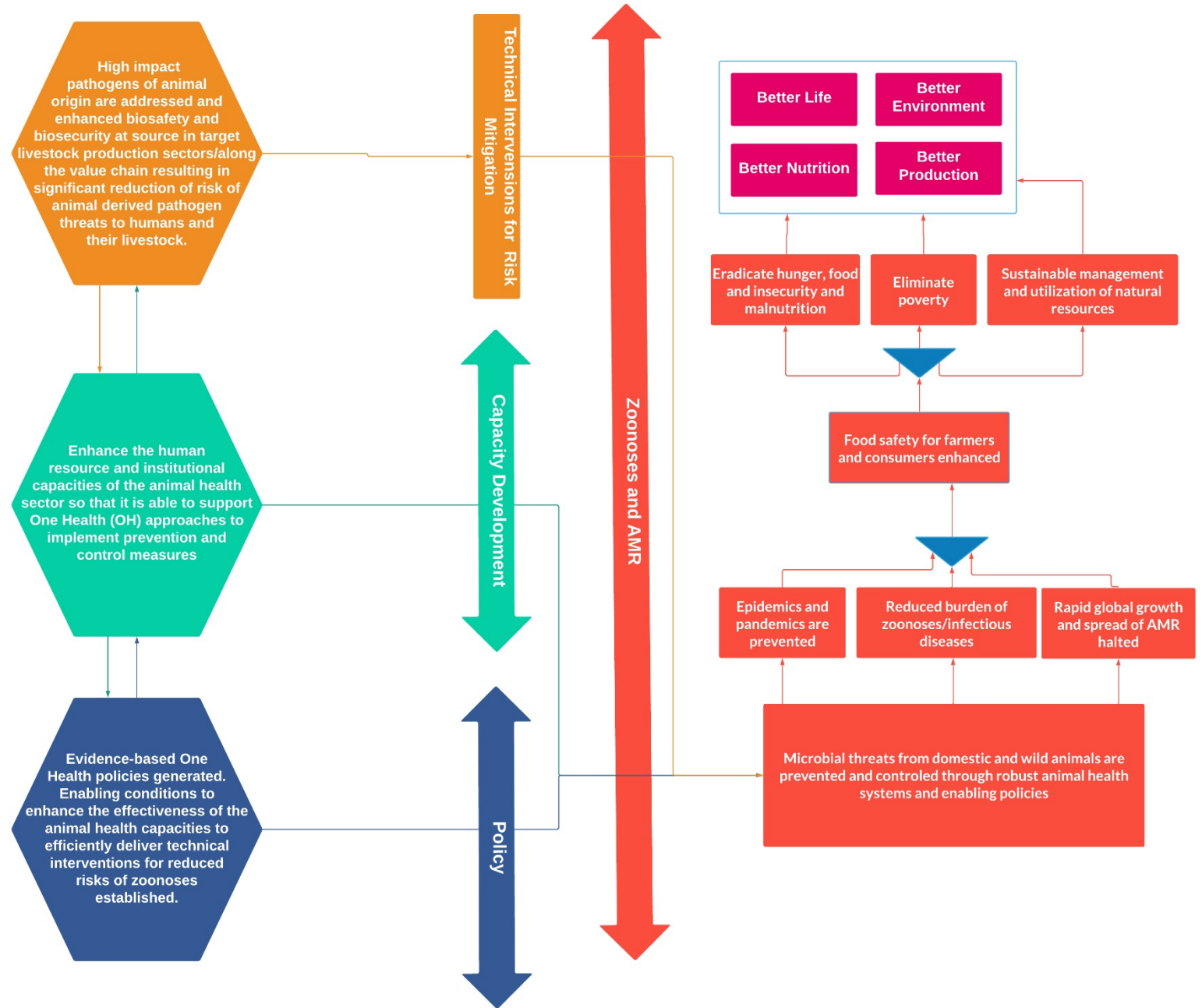


# GHSP ToC

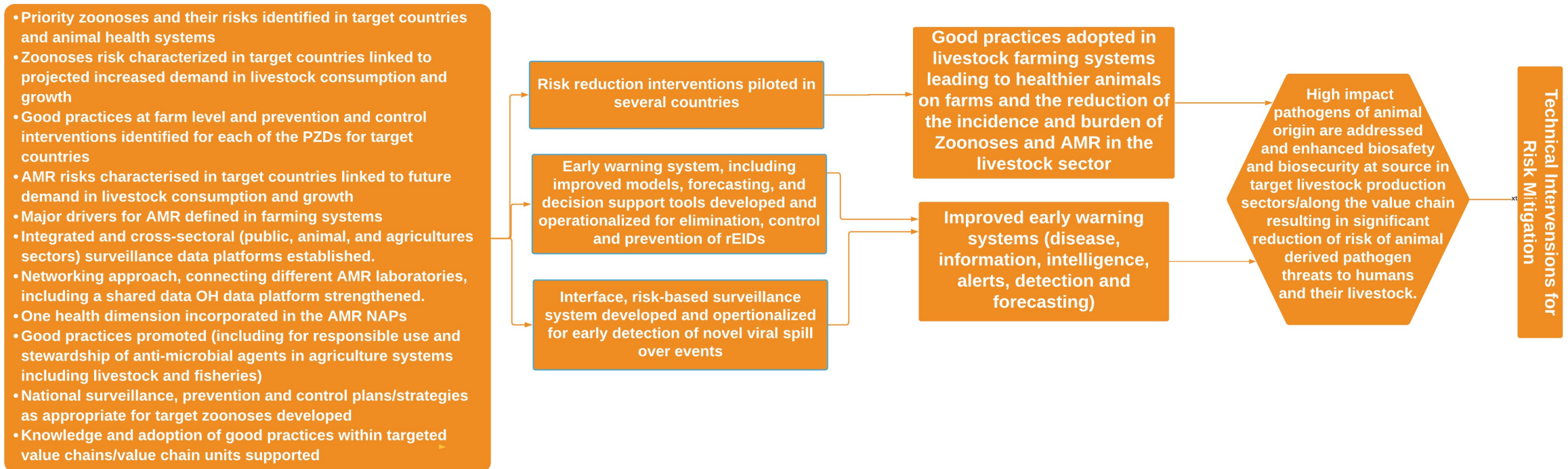


# GHSP ToC

## Impacts and pillars

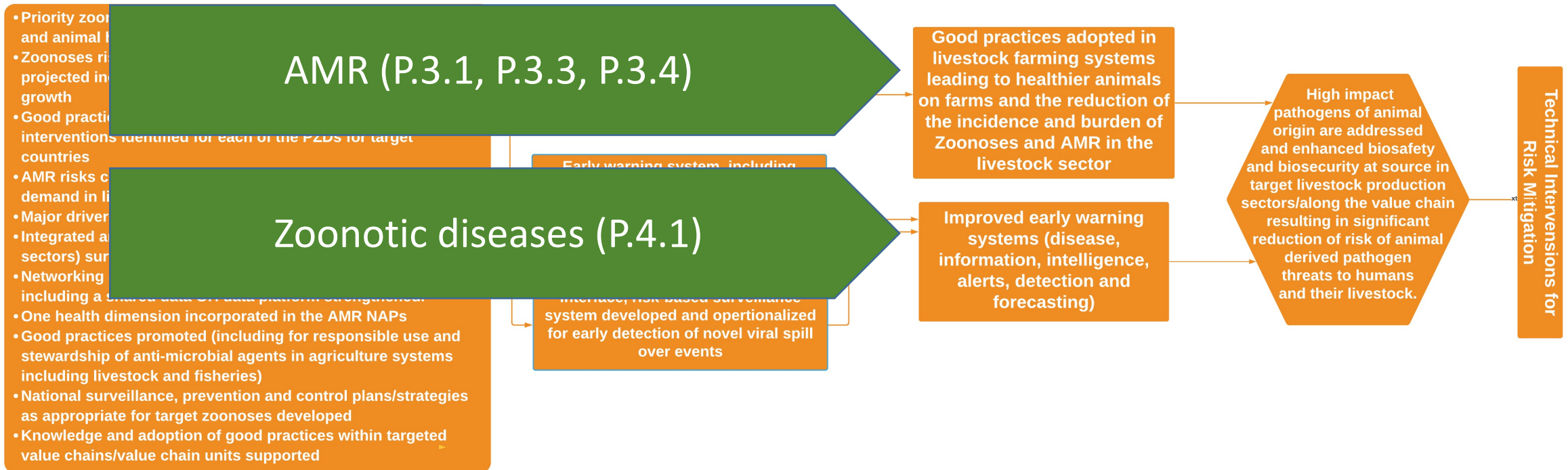


# Technical Interventions for Risk Mitigation pillar

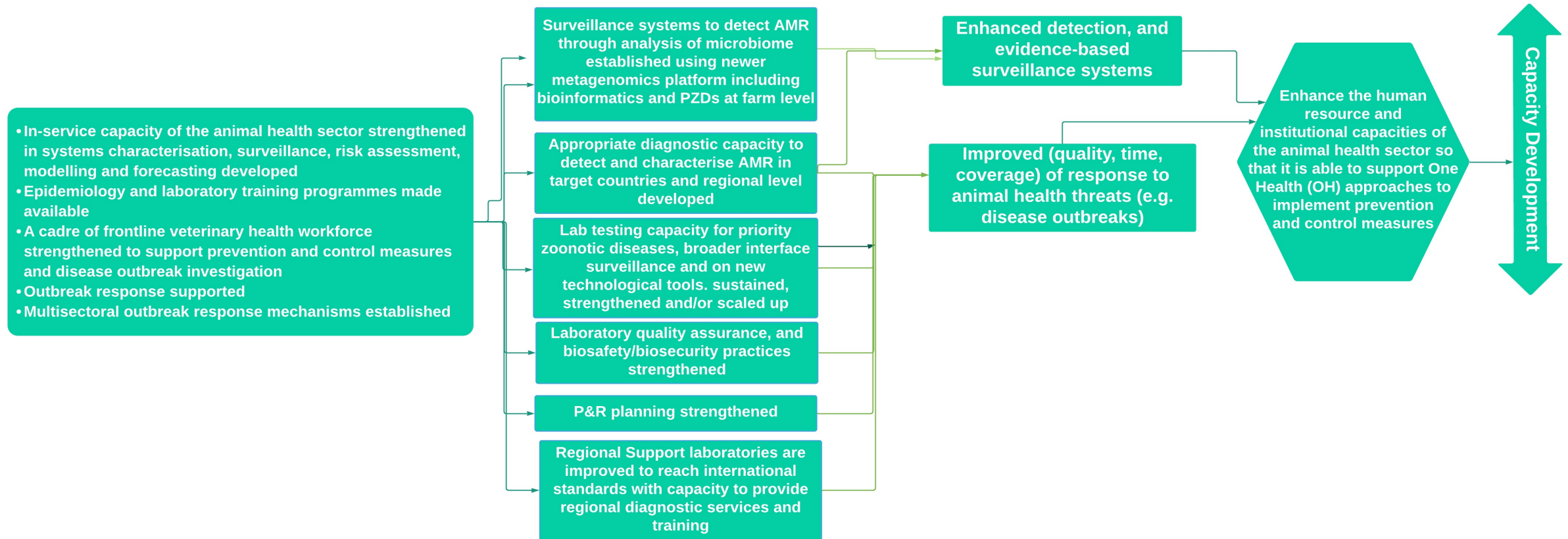




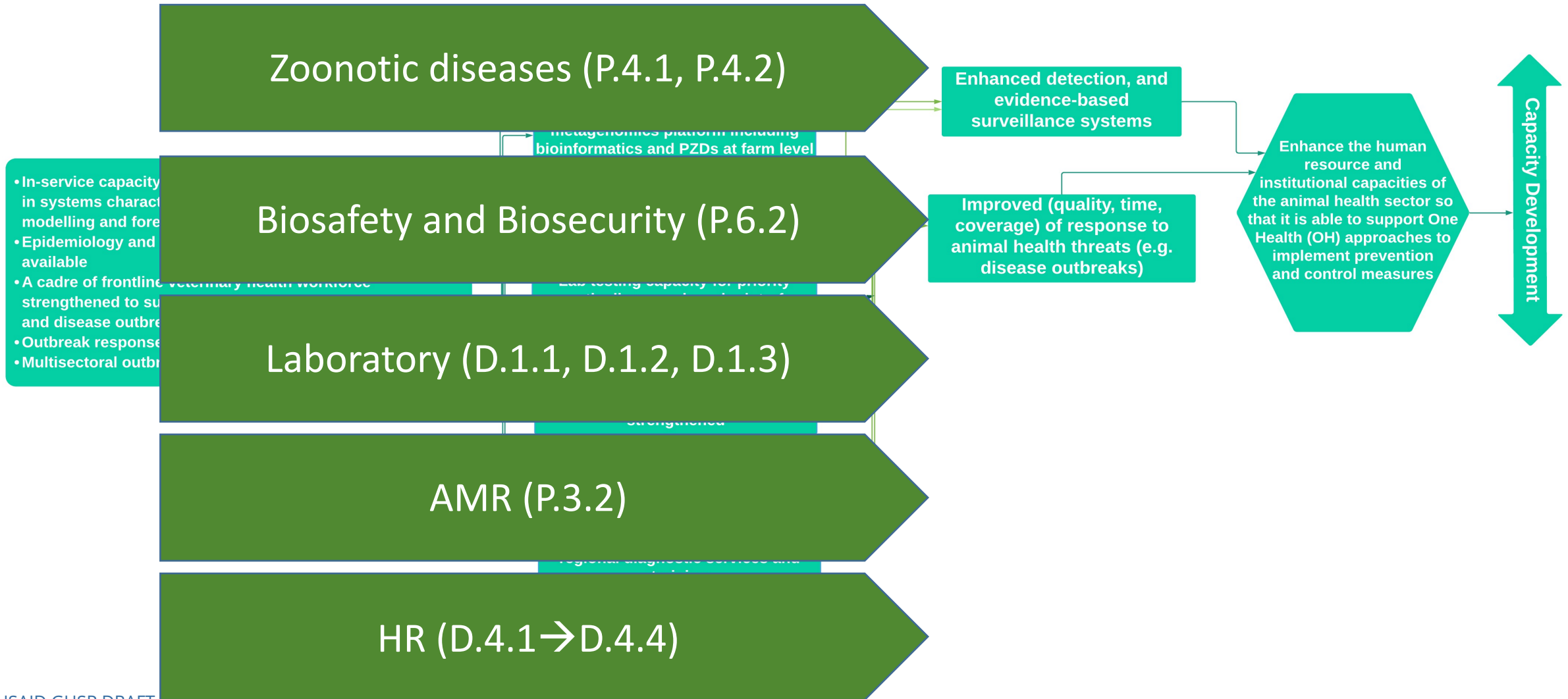
# Technical Interventions for Risk Mitigation pillar alignment with five JEE APs



# Capacity development pillar

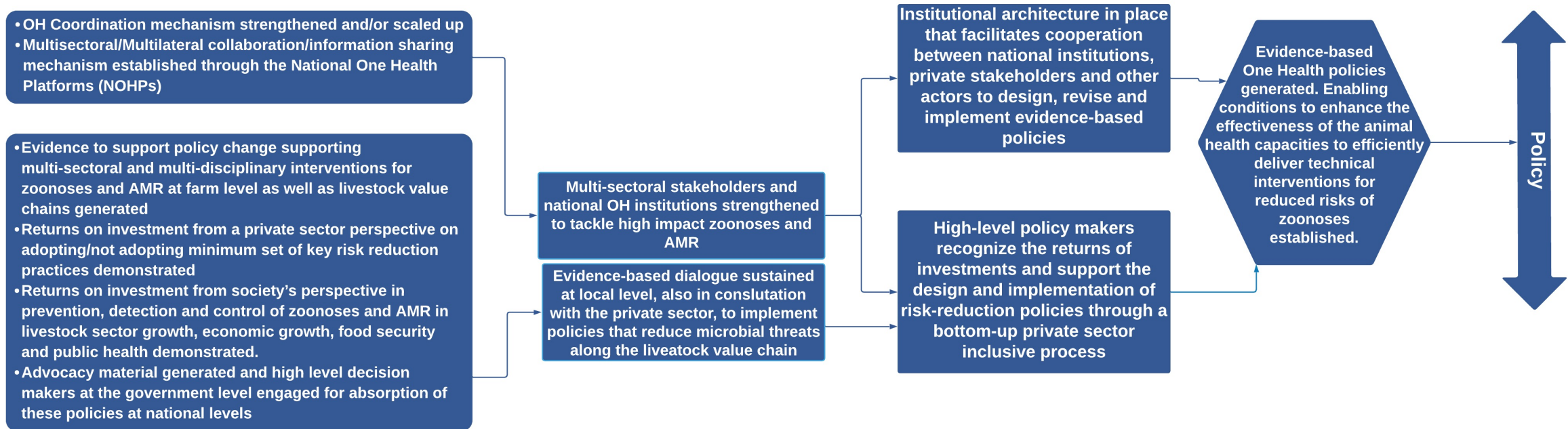


# Capacity development pillar alignment with five JEE APs



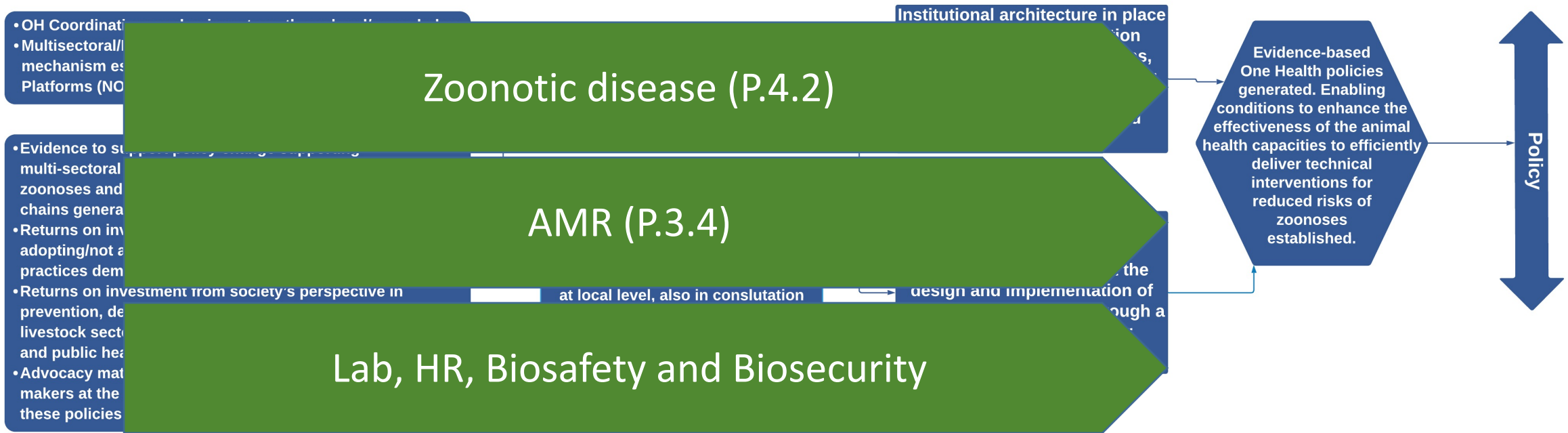


# Policy and Advocacy pillar

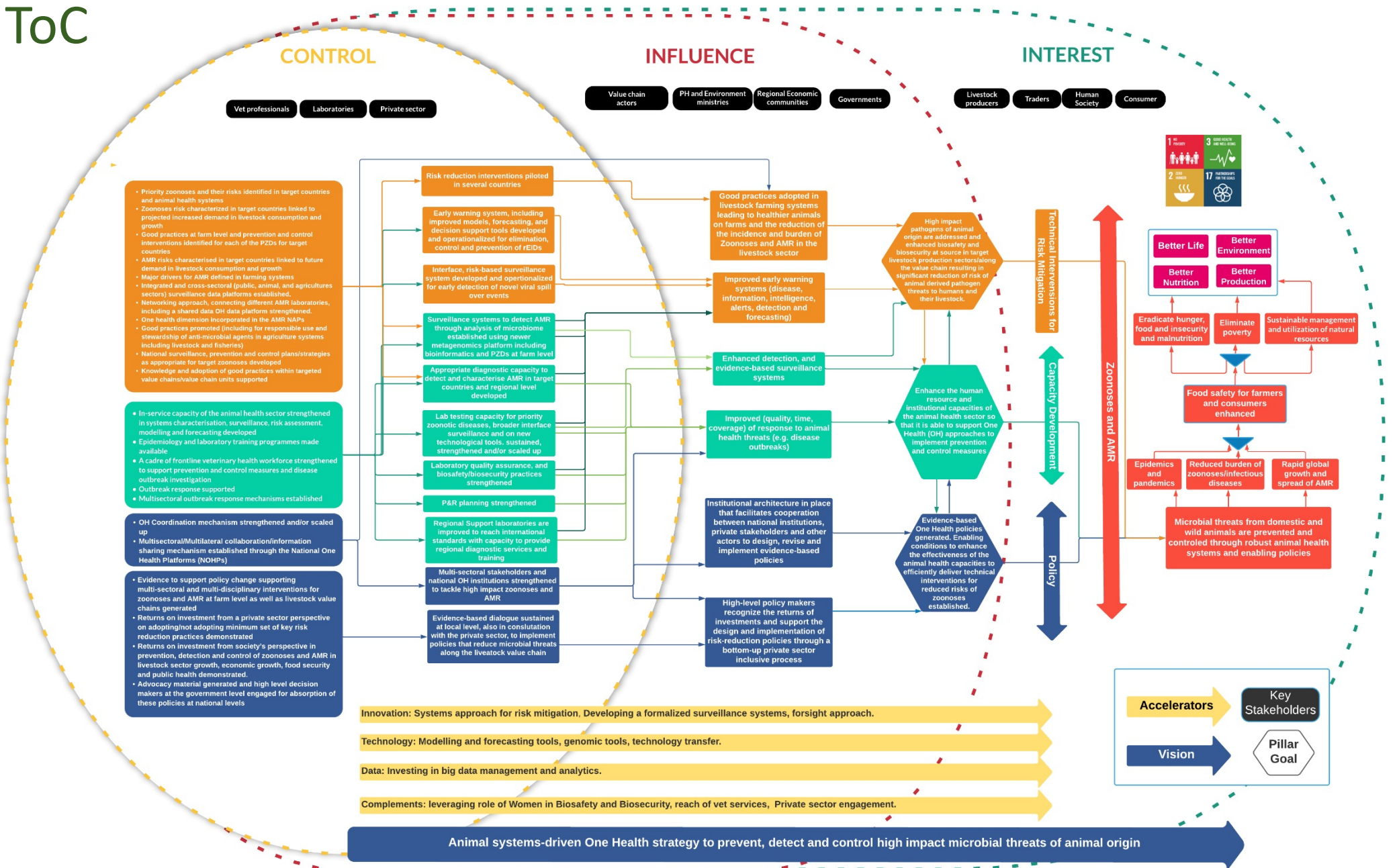




# Policy & Advocacy alignment with five JEE APs



# GHSP ToC





# FY2022 New Areas of Work, Innovations, Research

## Technical Areas

- Incorporating a systems approach
- Conducting interface viral surveillance for novel spillover events
- Broadening Surveillance from avian to animal influenzas
- Broadening surveillance of MERS CoV to other coronaviruses



# FY2022 New Areas of Work, Innovations, Research

## Technical Areas

- Developing a formalized surveillance system at country level for endemic zoonoses
- Metagenomics approach for early detection of AMR
- Investing in big data management and analytics
- Expanding the geographical scope of the GHSP if technically justified





# New Directions, Technologies, Innovations & Accelerators

## Capacity Development

- Improving the reach of veterinary services at the community level (paravets, CAHWs)
- Strengthening the role of women in biosafety and biosecurity from 'farm to fork'
- Broadening training linked to operational research (e.g. systems approach, data analysis, RA, modelling and forecasting)
- Piloting Training Management System for key training programmes under the GHSP (e.g. ISAVET, CAHWs, paravets and laboratory training)



# New Directions, Technologies, Innovations & Accelerators

## Capacity Development

- Improving pathogen detection and characterization capacity using new genomics tool
- Accelerating technology transfer at country and regional level
- Scaling up selected FAO-developed tools
- Fostering greater ownership at country level



## New Directions, Technologies, Innovations & Accelerators

### Mainstreaming policy component

- Policy as a main cross cutting pillar
- Enhancing private sector engagement
- Enlarging the socio-economics and advocacy component

### Introducing planning and management tools

- Incorporating foresight approach to strategic thinking, looking into futures and improving planning
- M&E focus and structured approach, and monitoring progress against defined indicators



## New Directions, Technologies, Innovations & Accelerators

- 1 Strengthening role of Women in improving biosafety and biosecurity from 'farm to fork'
- 2 Improving reach of Vet Services at Community Level
- 3 Piloting TMS to support IST and Frontline training programmes
- 4 Investment in Big Data Management and analytical, modelling and forecasting tools for Improved Knowledge



## New Directions, Technologies, Innovations & Accelerators

- 5 Incorporating a Systems Approach for Risk Mitigation
- 6 Development of formalized surveillance systems at country level
- 7 Conducting *interface viral surveillance* for early detection of early spillover of novel viruses
- 8 Improving detection capacity using new genomics tools



## New Directions, Technologies, Innovations & Accelerators

9

Expediting technology transfer at country and regional level

10

Enhancing Private Sector Engagement

11

Incorporating foresight approach to improve planning, and develop rational strategies that are realistic and achievable

12

Expanding geographical scope of the GHSP

13

Avian influenza to Animal Influenza;  
MERS-CoV to Livestock Coronaviruses



# Partnerships

Global

Donors/Banks Multi-donor platforms

Regional

Regional Economic Communities

Country

Govts-Line Ministries & Tech

NGOs

Private Sector

Tripartite+ / OneHealth initiatives

Academia and University Networks and ARIs

Reference Centers

USAID initiatives: STOPS, TRANSFORM, DEEP VZN, OHWNG



## USAID feedback (received 13 May) ... Positive ..

... focus on FY22 as a transition year and take advantage of the opportunity to bring focus on certain activities and de-emphasize others that, given our [USAID] new GHS program portfolio, align with our continued mission to prevent, detect, and respond to pandemic threats whether that be from emerging or re-emerging threats or antimicrobial resistance...

1. Expand understanding of the factors that contribute to the risk of spillover, amplification, and spread of zoonotic diseases and AMR to and among livestock
2. Develop, assess, and implement early risk-reduction interventions that will reduce the spillover, amplification, and spread of **PZDs** and AMR in livestock value chains
3. Recognize and respond rapidly to zoonotic disease and AMR events supported by sufficient workforce, coordination mechanisms, outbreak commodities





## USAID feedback (2)

Geographic expansion may not be feasible at this time but epidemiological trends should be monitored for evidence for future decisions on expansion.

Regional laboratory capacity building should be much less of a priority than in-country national labs.

Further FAO-USAID discussion including:

- policy,
- private sector engagement,
- big data management/analytics,
- FAO's role at the wildlife interface
- the stockpile.



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# Thank you

