





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



15th AREM, 14 May 2021

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

Drawings: FAO/Chiara Caproni



Food and Agriculture **SUSTAINABLE** DEVELOPMENT Organization of the United Nations



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

Asia (Kachen with country teams)

G≝≊∆

- 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

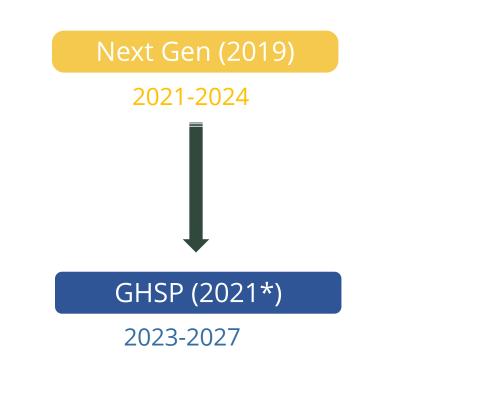


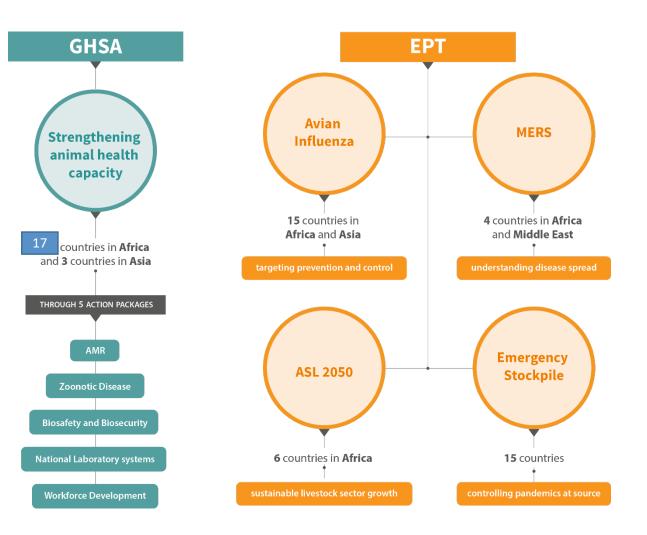


Current FAO-implemented USAID Projects

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GCALS





M&E for all projects



Food and Agriculture SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Organization of the **G**CALS United Nations



Strategic Frame work

FAO's GHSP Strategic Framework

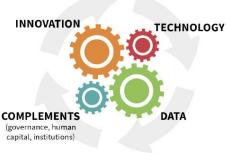
Guiding Principles

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





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



2022-2031

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

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









External Evaluation of EPT – 2 -Reccomendations

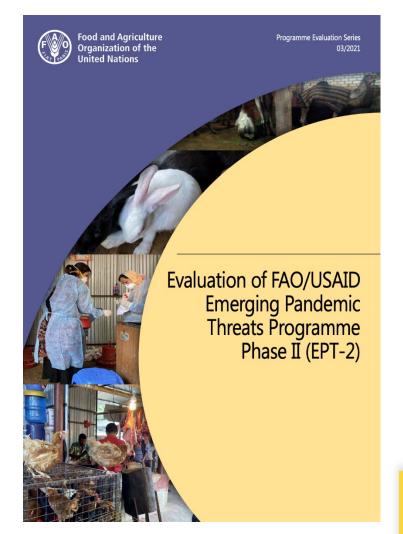


Continuation and Expansion of EPT-2 (ECTAD)

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



Network of Expertise maintained Building on technical CD and disease strategies, country capabilities









SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

G≝®∆I S





Engage with policy and business leaders

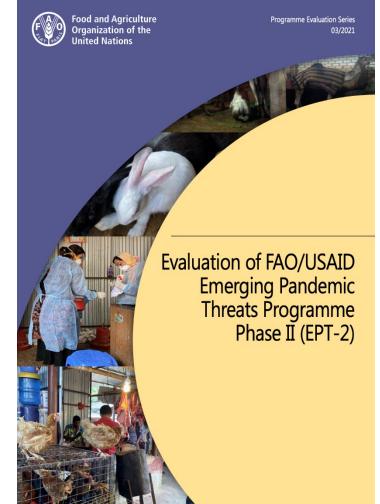
Strengthening interface surveillance for Early Warning of novel spillover events



Robust Gender Strategy adopted FAO revised gender strategy- incorporate in planning stages



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

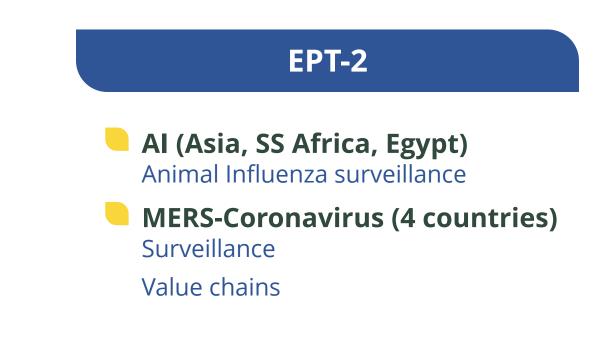




FY2022 AFRICA REGIONAL PRIORITIES (2015)

GHSA (APs in 17 countries)

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



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







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

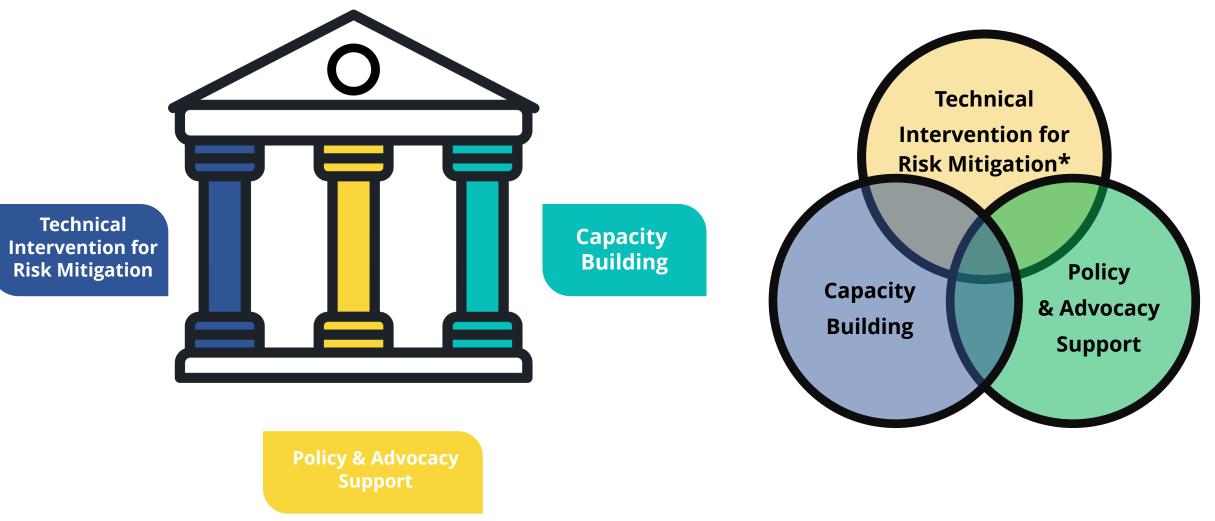


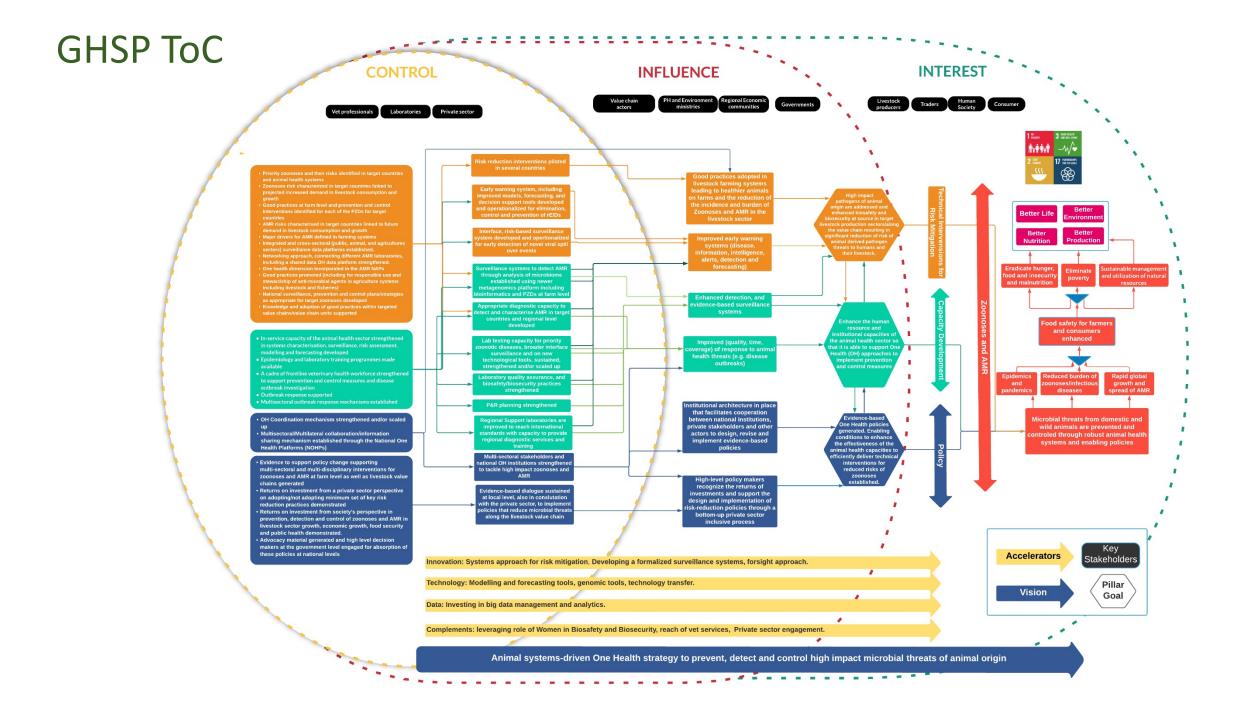
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GCALS



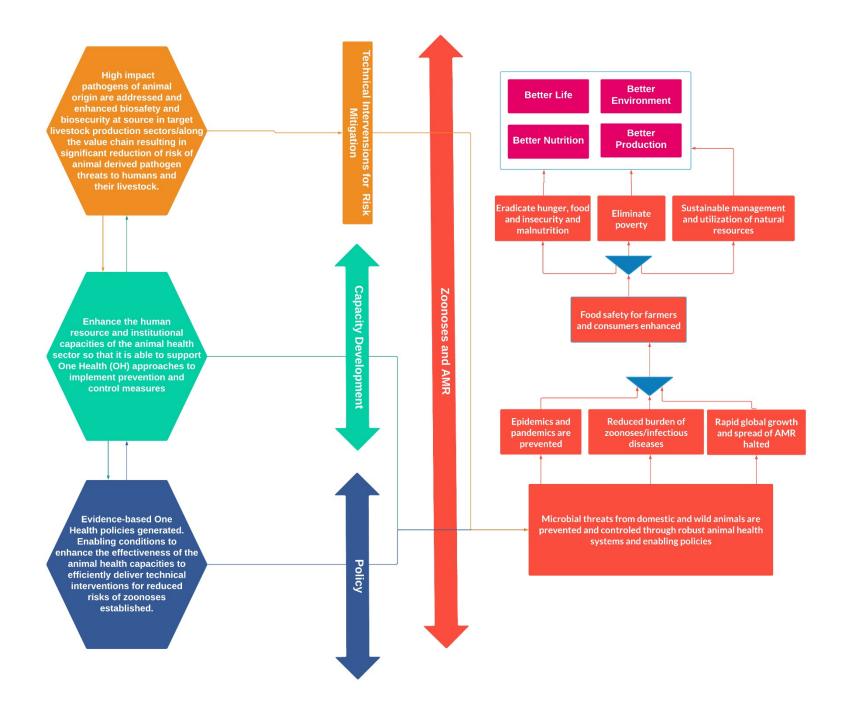
Emerging zoonoses, Endemic zoonoses, AMR





GHSP ToC

Impacts and pillars







Technical Interventions for Risk Mitigation pillar



- Zoonoses risk characterized in target countries linked to projected increased demand in livestock consumption and growth
- Good practices at farm level and prevention and control interventions identified for each of the PZDs for target countries
- AMR risks characterised in target countries linked to future demand in livestock consumption and growth
- Major drivers for AMR defined in farming systems
- Integrated and cross-sectoral (public, animal, and agricultures sectors) surveillance data platforms established.
- Networking approach, connecting different AMR laboratories, including a shared data OH data platform strengthened.
- One health dimension incorporated in the AMR NAPs
- Good practices promoted (including for responsible use and stewardship of anti-microbial agents in agriculture systems including livestock and fisheries)
- National surveillance, prevention and control plans/strategies
 as appropriate for target zoonoses developed
- Knowledge and adoption of good practices within targeted value chains/value chain units supported

Risk reduction interventions piloted in several countries

Early warning system, including improved models, forecasting, and decision support tools developed and operationalized for elimination, control and prevention of rEIDs

Interface, risk-based surveillance system developed and opertionalized for early detection of novel viral spill over events Good practices adopted in livestock farming systems leading to healthier animals on farms and the reduction of the incidence and burden of Zoonoses and AMR in the livestock sector

Improved early warning systems (disease, information, intelligence, alerts, detection and forecasting) High impact pathogens of animal origin are addressed and enhanced biosafety and biosecurity at source in target livestock production sectors/along the value chain resulting in significant reduction of risk of animal derived pathogen threats to humans and their livestock.

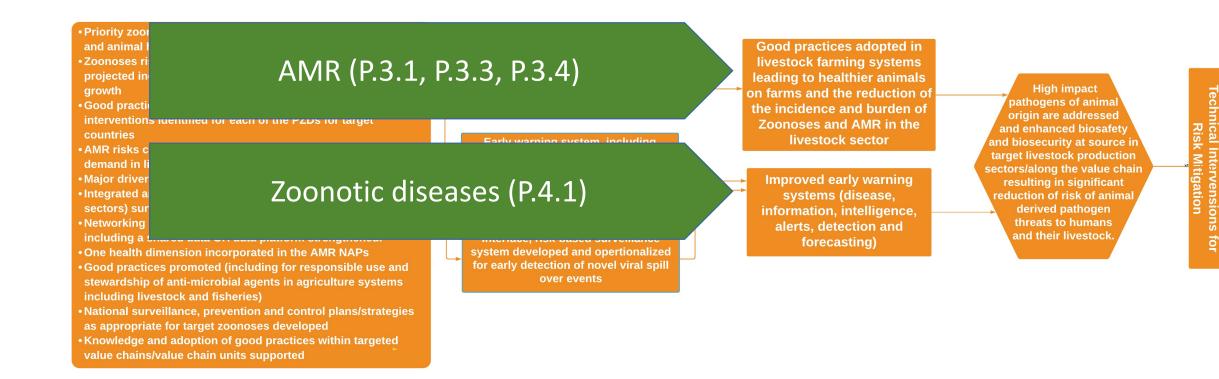


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GCALS



Technical Interventions for Risk Mitigation pillar alignment with five JEE APs



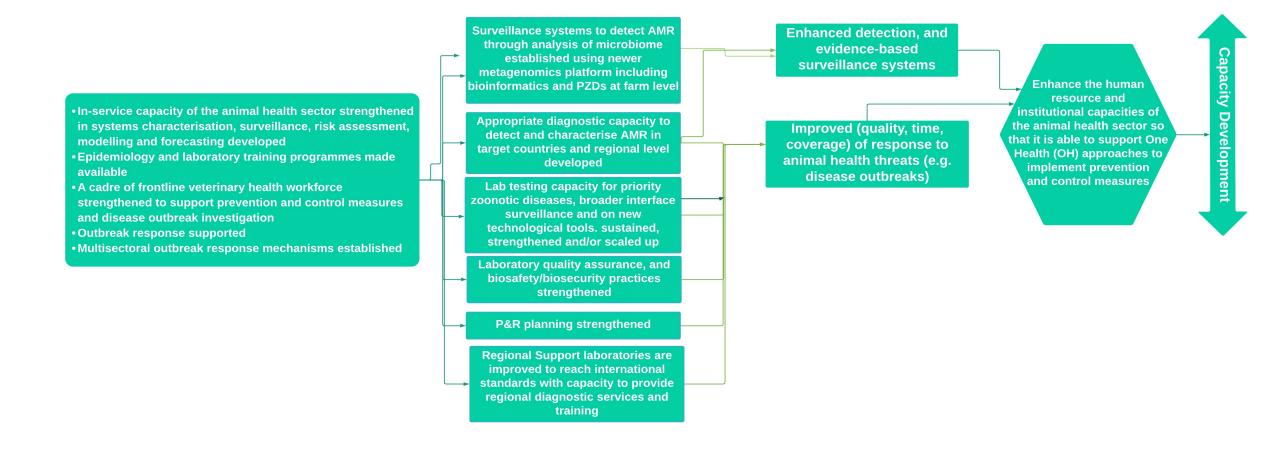




Capacity development pillar

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GCALS



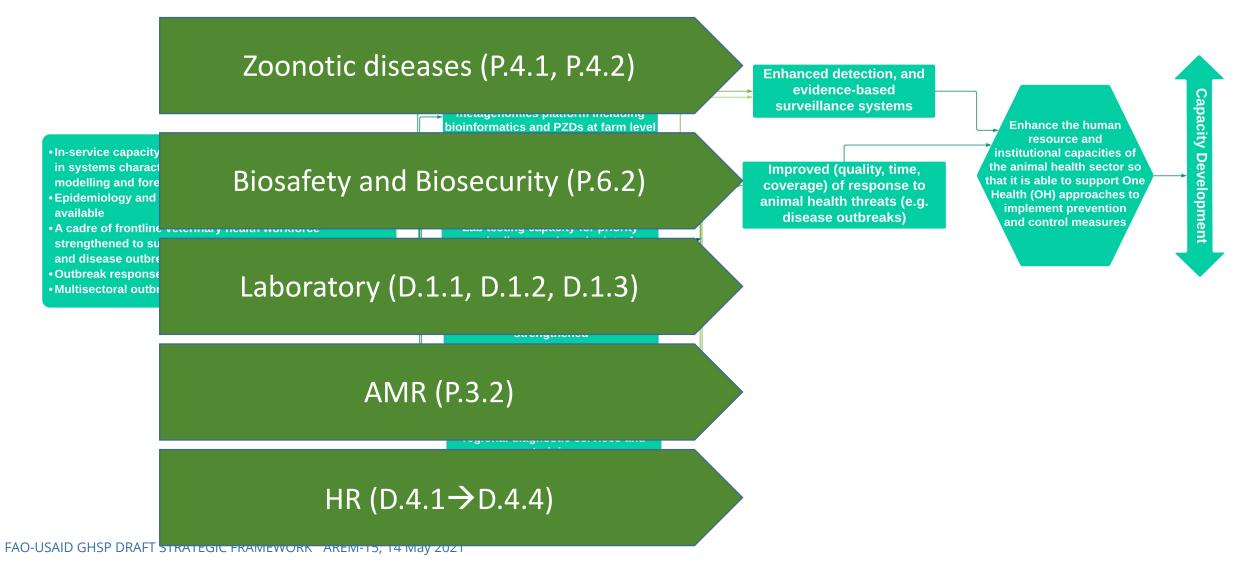


Food and Agriculture **SUSTAINABLE** DEVELOPMENT Organization of the United Nations

GÖALS



Capacity development pillar alignment with five JEE APs







Policy

Policy and Advocacy pillar

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GCALS

 OH Coordination mechanism strengthened and/or scaled up
 Multisectoral/Multilateral collaboration/information sharing mechanism established through the National One Health Platforms (NOHPs)

- Evidence to support policy change supporting multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary interventions for zoonoses and AMR at farm level as well as livestock value chains generated
- Returns on investment from a private sector perspective on adopting/not adopting minimum set of key risk reduction practices demonstrated
- •Returns on investment from society's perspective in prevention, detection and control of zoonoses and AMR in livestock sector growth, economic growth, food security and public health demonstrated.
- Advocacy material generated and high level decision makers at the government level engaged for absorption of these policies at national levels

Multi-sectoral stakeholders and national OH institutions strengthened to tackle high impact zoonoses and AMR

Evidence-based dialogue sustained at local level, also in conslutation with the private sector, to implement policies that reduce microbial threats along the liveatock value chain Institutional architecture in place that facilitates cooperation between national institutions, private stakeholders and other actors to design, revise and implement evidence-based policies

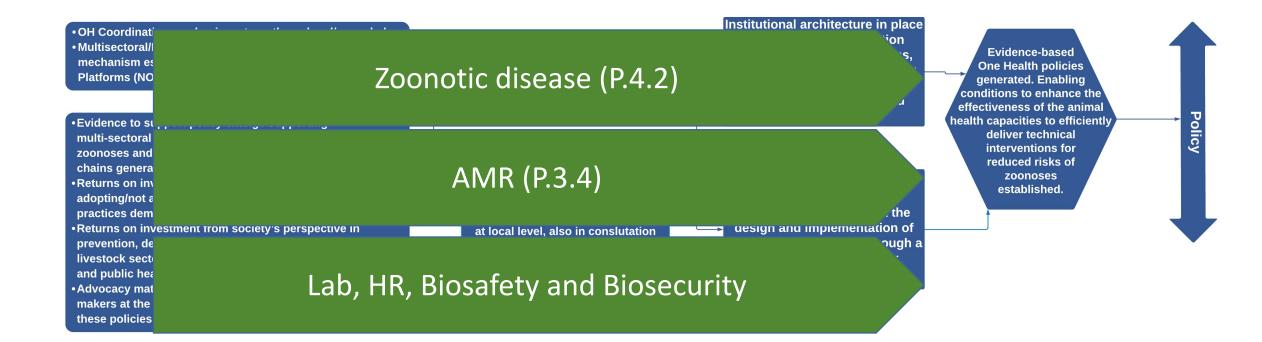
High-level policy makers recognize the returns of investments and support the design and implementation of risk-reduction policies through a bottom-up private sector inclusive process Evidence-based One Health policies generated. Enabling conditions to enhance the effectiveness of the animal health capacities to efficiently deliver technical interventions for reduced risks of zoonoses established.

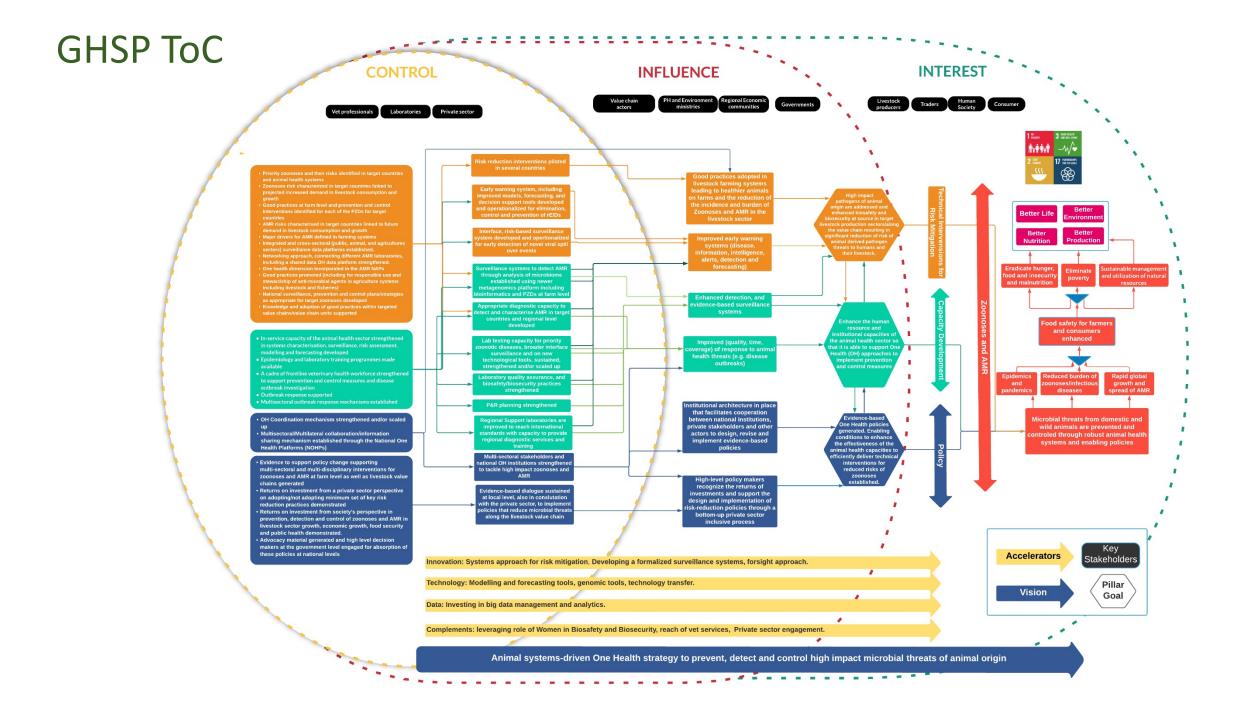
FAO-USAID GHSP DRAFT STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AREM-15; 14 May 2021





Policy & Advocacy alignment with five JEE APs









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)





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





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







Strengthening role of Women in improving biosafety and biosecurity from 'farm to fork'



- ³ Piloting TMS to support IST and Frontline training programmes
- Investment in Big Data Management and analytical, modelling and forecasting tools for Improved Knowledge





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





Expediting technology transfer at country and 9 regional level



Enhancing Private Sector Engagement

- Incorporating foresight approach to improve planning, and develop rational strategies that are realistic and achievable
- 12
- Expanding geographical scope of the GHSP

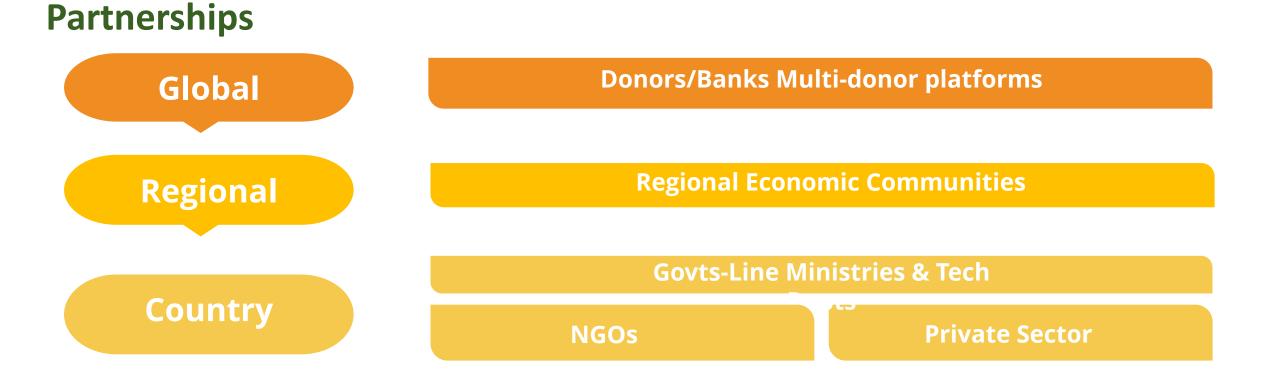


Avian influenza to Animal Influenza; **MERS-CoV to Livestock Coronaviruses**









Tripartite+ / OneHealth initiatives

Academia and University Networks and ARIs

Reference Centers

USAID initiatives: STOPS, TRANSFORM, DEEP VZN, OHWNG

FAO-USAID GHSP DRAFT STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AREM-15; 14 May 2021





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

... focus on FY22 as a transition year and take advantage of the opportunity to bring <u>focus</u> on certain activities and <u>de-emphasize</u> 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 <u>not be feasible</u> at this time but epidemiological trends should be monitored for evidence for future decisions on expansion.

Regional laboratory capacity building <u>should be much less of a priority</u> 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.







Thank you

