



TANZANIA

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY PROGRAM

UNITED NATIONS FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

FACTSHEET

At a time when many people around the world are in closer contact with animals, more than 70 percent of new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases originate from animals (zoonosis), and viral spillover has become more frequent. These threats have manifested themselves over the past two decades in the form of both epidemics and pandemics — SARS in 2003, H1N1 influenza in 2009, Ebola since 2014, and COVID-19 in 2020. Infectious diseases do not respect national boundaries and can spread rapidly, jeopardizing the health, security, and prosperity of every country — including the United States.

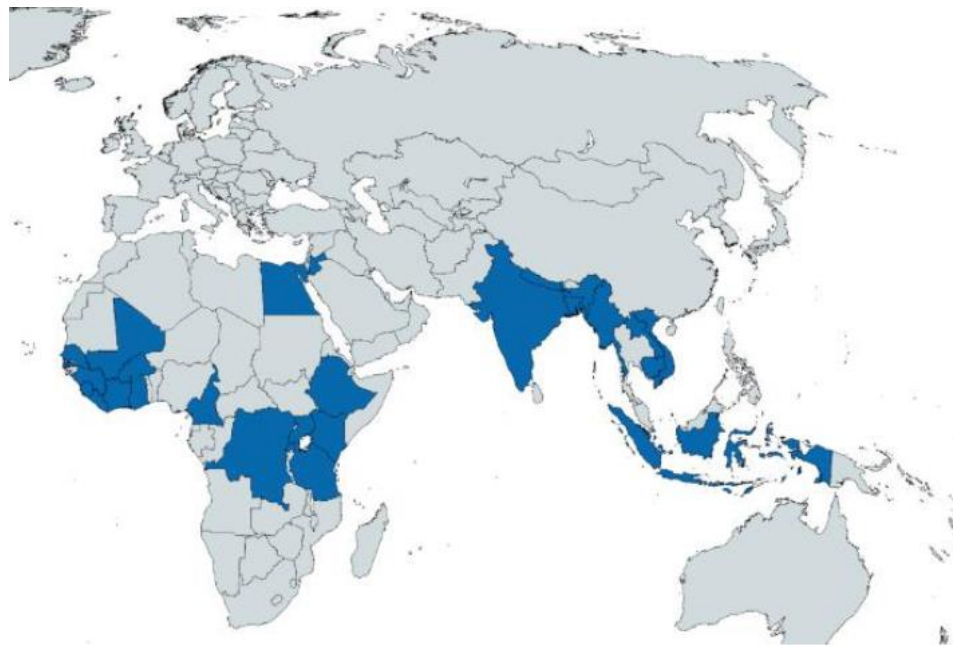
As part of its Global Health Security Program, USAID partners with the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations (FAO) to build critical capacity in partner countries to prevent, detect and respond to outbreaks of zoonotic disease. FAO supports USAID's Global Health Security investments by working to reduce the impact of zoonoses and stop the emergence and spread of potential epidemics and pandemics at the source.

PROJECT GOALS

USAID's Global Health Security work is implemented by FAO's Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD), which plans and delivers animal health assistance to FAO member countries responding to the threat of transboundary animal health events. The goal of these efforts is to improve national capacity to pre-empt the emergence of infectious zoonotic diseases and prevent pandemics in 25 countries in Africa and Asia. To achieve this goal, FAO focuses its efforts on nine key areas of work — five of which are part of USAID's contributions to the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA).

- 1) **Avian Influenza:** Prevention measures including guidance on poultry production, biosecurity and sanitary standards, and vaccination, as well as early detection and rapid response.
- 2) **Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS):** Surveillance and analysis to understand why, how, and where the disease is spreading and its associated risk factors.
- 3) **Africa Sustainable Livestock 2050 (ASL2050):** Policy guidance to ensure sustainable and safe livestock production — assuring livelihoods, food security and nutrition.
- 4) **Emergency equipment stockpile:** Deploying specialist resources for onsite rapid response and containment of disease outbreaks.
- 5) **Antimicrobial Resistance (GHSA):** Prevent the emergence and spread of drug resistant microbial pathogens and promote judicious use of antibiotics.
- 6) **Zoonotic Disease (GHSA):** Develop mechanisms for surveillance and coordinated One Health responses and adopt policies and practices that minimize the risk of transmission of zoonotic diseases from animals into human populations.
- 7) **Biosafety and Biosecurity (GHSA):** Identify, secure, and monitor dangerous pathogens in a various facilities according to best practices — to avoid unintentional exposure or release, and ensure the proper handling and storage of, dangerous biological material.
- 8) **National Laboratory Systems (GHSA):** Safely transport and accurately detect and identify pathogens in biosafe and biosecure conditions through an effective nationwide laboratory network.
- 9) **Workforce Development (GHSA):** Train a diverse veterinary workforce capable of effectively collaborating with other health disciplines that include physicians, biostatisticians, biologists, ecologists, scientists, and agriculturalists, building capacity to meet international health regulations.

FAO IN ACTION



** FAO implements projects for USAID in 25 countries across Africa and Asia:*

Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, and Vietnam.

- Over the past 14 years, USAID investments in **Indonesia** have strengthened the capacity and capability of local Disease Investigation Centers to detect zoonotic and infectious diseases in animals. When the COVID-19 pandemic began, these Disease Investigation Centers were able to rapidly shift to testing human samples. This partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization's Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Diseases is now also supporting public health laboratories to meet the massive demand for COVID-19 testing.
- Policy advocacy through the Africa Sustainable Livestock (ASL) program enables USAID and FAO to help countries determine how to implement activities to prevent, detect, and control emerging zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial resistance along the animal value chain through continued support. This work has resulted in the recent development of One Health legal frameworks in **Kenya** and **Ethiopia**.
- In **Tanzania**, FAO worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to develop the Event Mobile Application (EMA-i) to improve animal diseases surveillance data collection and real-time reporting in support of the national animal disease surveillance system. FAO now works to train local livestock farmers as well as district and veterinary officers to use the app, strengthening Tanzania's epidemiological surveillance capacity.