



AFD AND THE **One Health approach**



20 projects

financed to promote
the One Health
approach between
2016 and 2023

€133 M

committed
for One Health projects
between 2016
and 2023

**4 regional
platforms**

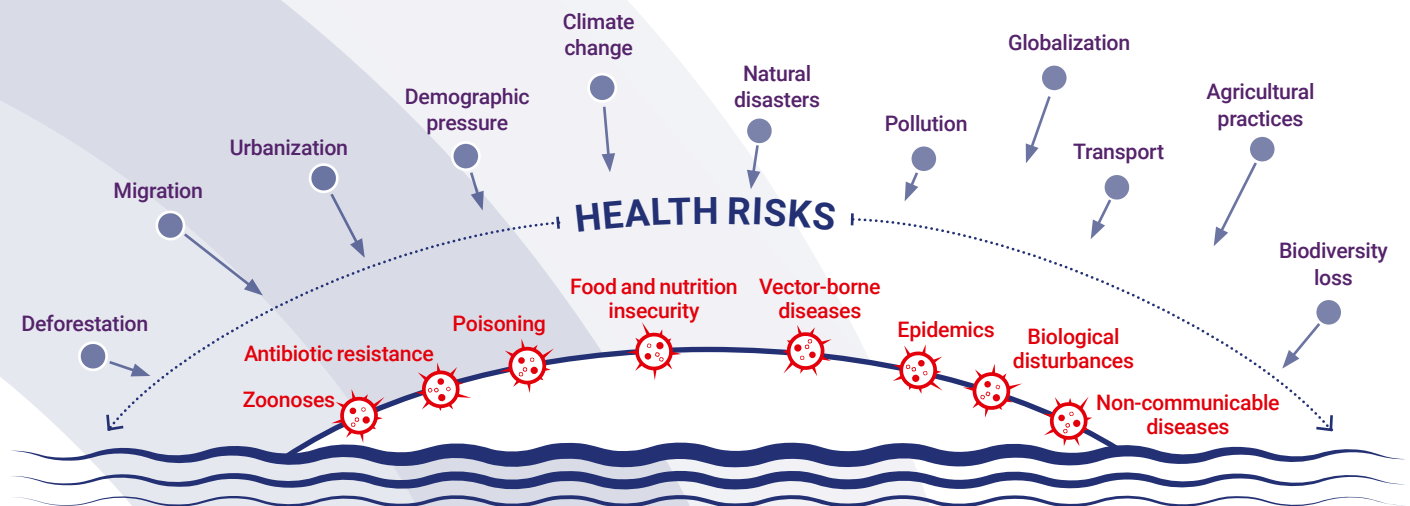
for integrated epidemiological
surveillance supported
around the world

Social, economic and climate changes affect human, animal and ecosystem health. Their increasing interdependence requires an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to address them effectively. This is the objective of the One Health approach, which has been mobilizing a growing number of actors around the world since the 2000s. AFD supports this approach by financing projects and initiatives in key sectors, such as epidemiological surveillance and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices.

The One Health approach, an integrated and unifying vision of health

Climate change, demographic pressure, urbanization, migration, intensive agriculture, biodiversity loss... All these factors increase health risks, including the emergence of zoonoses – infectious diseases transmitted from animals to humans. To provide a more effective response to the causes and consequences of health risks, the One Health approach promotes a multi-sectoral and integrated response to the health of humans, animals and ecosystems. It involves mobilizing all the actors in these different sectors, from a community level to a global level.

A changing world: planetary transformations pose a risk for global health



More than
200
zoonotic diseases
identified by the World Health
Organization



Loss of
4.3%
in global GDP
in 2020 caused
by COVID-19



5
new
human diseases
discovered
every year

Concerted action at national and international levels

To promote and coordinate the One Health approach at an international level, a quadripartite alliance was formed between the World Health Organization, the World Organisation for Animal

Health, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. In October 2022, the alliance launched the One Health Joint Plan of Action for 2022-

2026. France has ranked the One Health approach as one of the five priorities of its Global Health Strategy (2023-2027), to tackle the effects of climate change to address public health emergencies.

Priorities

- **Integrate surveillance systems** for coordinated health monitoring, from early warning to strengthening diagnostic capabilities.
- **Protect biodiversity** by restoring, expanding and sustainably managing natural areas (marine and land).
- **Promote sustainable agricultural practices** that are economically viable, environmentally friendly and socially equitable.
- **Prevent, prepare for and respond to health emergencies** by strengthening capabilities for strategic preparedness, early warning and epidemic control.
- **Adapt health systems to climate change** to anticipate the health consequences of changing climatic conditions and promote sustainable trajectories.
- **Strengthen laboratories and integrated networks** by increasing their capabilities at national level and developing regional networks.
- **Develop specialized human resources** through training and awareness-raising activities on One Health issues for the professionals involved.

Extending the approach to other sectors

The One Health approach, supported by AFD, promotes interdisciplinary thinking and **collaborative practices that can be adapted to various health-related fields.**



Food systems, agroecology



Urban development, transport



Sustainable natural resources management, climate action



Water and sanitation, renewable energies

Guiding principles

- Multisectorality and transdisciplinarity
- Innovation and research
- Community involvement
- Mainstreaming the approach at all levels of governance
- Prevention and anticipation
- Regional and cross-border approach

AFD: a holistic approach for a healthier world

Our partnerships

AFD leverages the expertise of its partners to **establish shared strategies** and ensure high-quality implementation.

• International partners

International organizations and development banks, regional institutions (Africa CDC¹, AU-IBAR²), and European cooperation partners (GIZ³ and KfW⁴).

• Local partners

The relevant ministries and agencies (public health institutes, veterinary schools), local authorities, communities and local civil society organizations.

• Technical partners

Organizations and networks of researchers and experts (Pasteur Network⁵, IRD⁶, Cirad⁷, ANRS|MIE⁸, Mérieux Foundation), and civil society organizations (GRET⁹, Solthis¹⁰, AVSF¹¹).

⁽¹⁾ African Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. ⁽²⁾ African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources. ⁽³⁾ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. ⁽⁴⁾ Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau. ⁽⁵⁾ International network of Instituts Pasteur. ⁽⁶⁾ French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development. ⁽⁷⁾ French Agricultural Research Center for International Development. ⁽⁸⁾ French National Agency for Research on AIDS and Viral Hepatitis | Emerging Infectious Diseases. ⁽⁹⁾ Group For Research and Technology Exchanges. ⁽¹⁰⁾ Therapeutic Solidarity and Initiatives for Health. ⁽¹¹⁾ Agronomes et vétérinaires sans frontières.

Multi-country **AFROSCREEN:** Strengthening genomic sequencing capabilities



Launched in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project aims to build an African network for the genomic surveillance of emerging pathogens. It initially focused on COVID-19 and gradually expanded to other pathogens affecting humans and both wild and domesticated animals, based on a One Health approach.

CONTEXT

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the disparities in virological surveillance capabilities between continents. The objective is therefore to reinforce genomic sequencing systems in Africa, the main public health tool for detecting and containing epidemic-prone pathogens. Despite the sharp reduction in COVID-19 cases, the countries targeted still face epidemics caused by emerging or re-emerging viruses, such as Ebola, dengue fever and mpox, as well as other pathogens of major interest for public health due to their epidemic risk among both humans and animals.

DESCRIPTION

AFROSCREEN was implemented in two phases with two different objectives:

- Firstly, to track the development of SARS-CoV-2 variants by strengthening the sequencing capabilities of laboratories in 12 African countries.
- Secondly, with the decline in COVID-19 cases, to monitor other epidemic-prone pathogens through a One Health approach, thereby adapting to the public health priorities of countries. To develop One Health monitoring systems, the project is helping to set up an integrated surveillance network by adapting the sentinel sites, promoting inter-sectoral collaboration, and continuing to strengthen laboratories.

RESULTS

The Afroscreen project has:

- Responded to the urgent need to monitor the evolution of SARS-CoV-2 and support laboratories and information systems.
- Provided national and regional health authorities with a benchmark of solid information to develop their epidemic prevention and control strategies.
- In the longer term, consolidated a permanent network of technology platforms for virological surveillance in Africa, based on a One Health approach and in partnership with Africa CDC.

**BENIN, BURKINA FASO,
CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC, CÔTE D'IVOIRE,
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF CONGO, GHANA, GUINEA,
MADAGASCAR, NIGER,
SENEGAL, TOGO**

Countries



16/07/2021

Agreement signing date



**Health and social protection
Sector**



Sub-Saharan Africa
Location



3 years
Duration of financing



Grant
Financing tool



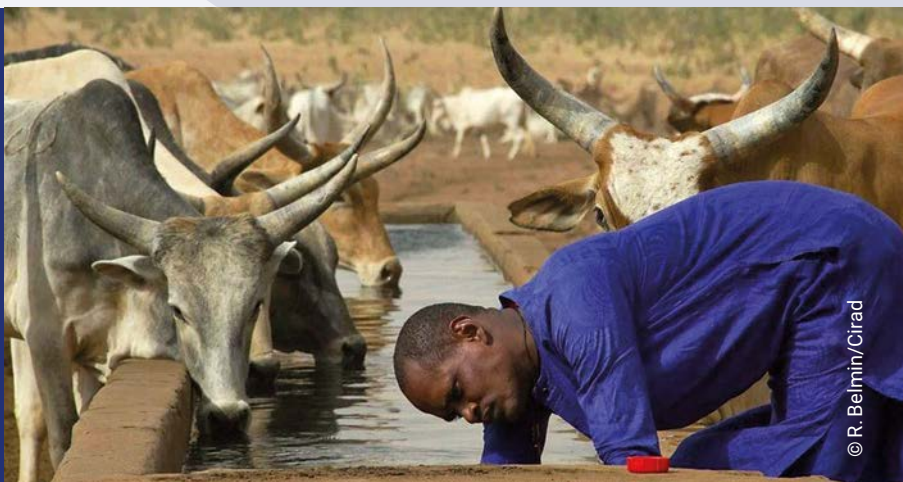
€10 million
Financing amount

**ANRS|MIE, Institut Pasteur,
French National Research Institute
for Sustainable Development (IRD)**
Beneficiaries and contracting
authority

Main Sustainable Development
Goal targeted



Multi-country PREACTS: Preventing the emergence of zoonotic diseases in countries of the Global South



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Financed under the PREZODE initiative, the PREACTS program aims to reduce the risk of emerging zoonoses with pandemic potential faced with today's environmental, climatic and social changes, through a One Health approach.

CONTEXT

The past 50 years have seen a significant increase in the emergence of infectious diseases, 75% of which are zoonoses. These phenomena are closely linked to pressure on the environment. To prevent these diseases rather than simply stopping them from spreading, a holistic One Health approach is necessary. To address these challenges, the French President launched the PREventing Zoonotic Disease Emergence (PREZODE) initiative at the One Planet Summit in 2021. It aims to build resilient social and ecosystem environments, and thereby reduce zoonotic risks while conserving biodiversity and tackling poverty and social injustice. The PREACTS program (€30 million in total) is part of this initiative and is being implemented through three projects in three different geographical areas.

DESCRIPTION

The program aims to identify and reduce risks in different environments and thereby prevent the emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases at the intersection of humans, animals and the environment, while taking socio-economic impacts into account has four objectives:

- To build knowledge on the emergence of zoonotic diseases by working on the human-animal interface while considering the socio-cultural, environmental and economic contexts.
- To identify and control the risks through surveillance strategies, from the local level to the global level.
- To strengthen risk management capabilities in areas by supporting local initiatives and collaborations.
- To improve the efficiency of local organizations through citizen science to ensure that everyone is involved.

RESULTS

The program objectives cover various fields:

- Improvement in the understanding and management of risk factors by local stakeholders.
- Development of socio-ecosystems resilient to the emergence of zoonoses.
- Development and evaluation of appropriate prevention and early warning systems on the emergence of zoonotic risks.
- Awareness-raising on good practices and capacity building for actors involved in surveillance.

CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, GUINEA, MADAGASCAR, SENEGAL

Countries



22/10/2022 (tranche 1)
Agreement signing date



**Agriculture and food security
Biodiversity
Health and social protection**
Sector



West Africa, Cambodia
Location



3 years
Duration of financing



Grant
Financing tool



€10 million (tranche 1)
Financing amount

Cirad and IRD

Beneficiaries and contracting
authority

Main Sustainable Development
Goals targeted



Indian Ocean SEGA Network: Strengthening health security at regional level



The SEGA project supports the epidemiological surveillance and alert management efforts of the Member States of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). This initiative is guided by a One Health approach.

CONTEXT

Beyond their economic and epidemiological differences, territories and countries in the Indian Ocean share an area where infectious diseases circulate, and are interdependent regarding the risk of epidemics. The Union of the Comoros, Réunion (France), Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles (IOC members) are fully aware of this situation and have set up the regional epidemic surveillance and alert response network, SEGA-One Health, which aims to reduce the health risks related to epidemics and the region's increased vulnerability due to climate change.

DESCRIPTION

The project aims to strengthen regional health security and the health of populations in the Member States of the IOC through monitoring and response activities, by reinforcing national laboratory systems and promoting regional cooperation. AFD has supported this network since 2008 through three successive phases:

- The first phase in 2008 established the basis of the network and created the IOC's Health Monitoring Unit.
- In 2013, the One Health principles were integrated into the network. The regional Animal Risk Surveillance Network was incorporated into the IOC mechanism with technical support from Cirad, fostering stronger cooperation between human and animal health surveillance systems.
- From 2017 onwards, the region strengthened its technical expertise in reducing health risks. The Health Monitoring Unit and regional dialogue are consolidated. The European Union has been supporting these activities since 2020 through funds delegated to AFD.

RESULTS

The project contributes to:

- Strengthening regional and international health security, and improving living conditions for people in the Southwest Indian Ocean.
- Preventing epidemics and improving their management.
- Strengthening veterinary services and improving livestock health management.
- Helping these island states adapt to climate change by improving the understanding of the risks and by increasing warning capabilities.

**COMOROS, MADAGASCAR,
MAURITIUS, SEYCHELLES**

Countries



14/12/2017 (3rd phase)

Agreement signing date



Health and social protection

Sector



Indian Ocean

Location



6 years (3rd phase)

Duration of financing



**AFD grant and funds delegated
by the European Union**

Financing tool



€32 million in total

Financing amount

**Member States of the Indian Ocean
Commission**

Beneficiaries

**The Indian Ocean Commission
(IOC)**

Contracting authority

Main Sustainable Development
Goals targeted



Southeast Asia

ECOMORE:

Developing surveillance and response capabilities for emerging diseases



The **ECONomic development, ECOSystem modification and emerging infectious diseases Risk Evaluation (ECOMORE)** project aims at strengthening laboratory capabilities for epidemic surveillance and control in Southeast Asia through the One Health approach.

CONTEXT

Rapid economic development and population growth in Southeast Asia has resulted in sudden environmental changes. There are many health consequences, such as water- and vector-borne diseases, fostered by human and animal activities. It is crucial to understand the links between human activities, the environmental impact, and the emergence of infectious diseases in order to build evidence-based intervention strategies.

DESCRIPTION

This project aims at developing a regional approach to prevent and control emerging diseases through a One Health approach. It is implemented in two phases:

- The first phase is being implemented in four countries in the region. It aims at gaining a better understanding of the environmental impact of human economic activities and their potential link with the emergence of infectious diseases. In collaboration with the national authorities, the development of modeling tools and improvement of laboratories have improved the understanding of the transmission mechanisms and helped evaluate the risks for the local population. The objective is to build effective strategies to address these threats. Networking between the countries has strengthened health surveillance at regional level.
- The second phase has added to the momentum by including the Philippines and integrating an analysis of the role of climate change in the emergence of infectious diseases, by focusing on dengue fever and leptospirosis. The project aims at improving surveillance mechanisms and making recommendations in every country involved.

To combat the COVID-19 epidemic, AFD renewed its commitment to the project, reinforcing the role of partner laboratories as national reference centers for COVID-19 diagnostics and response.

RESULTS

This project aims at improving health surveillance in the region by focusing on:

- Strengthening national capabilities.
- Developing surveillance mechanisms.
- A regional approach, which is essential to an effective response to these issues.

**MYANMAR, CAMBODIA,
LAOS, VIETNAM (1ST PHASE)
PHILIPPINES (2ND PHASE)**

Countries



20/03/2017 (for the 2nd phase)

Agreement signing date



Health and social protection

Sector



Southeast Asia

Location



**2013-2016 (1st phase)
2017-2023 (2nd phase)**

Duration of financing



Grant

Financing tool



€8.7 million (total)

Financing amount

**Institut Pasteur of Cambodia
Institut Pasteur of Laos
National Institute of Hygiene
and Epidemiology (Vietnam)
National Health Laboratory in Myanmar
(1st phase), Research Institute
for Tropical Medicine in the Philippines
(2nd phase), IRD**

Partners

Institut Pasteur in Paris

Contracting authority

Main Sustainable Development
Goals targeted



Africa

Africa CDC:

Supporting
the continent's One
Health strategy



As part of a joint European program, AFD's financing supports the African Union's New Public Health Order strategy by contributing to strengthening the mandate of Africa CDC for epidemic prevention, preparedness and response.

CONTEXT

To address the effects of the COVID-19 crisis in Africa, the African Union is promoting its strategy for a New Public Health Order to tackle the issues of health security and strengthen its sovereignty in this field. The increase in zoonotic diseases calls for the development of a multidisciplinary and holistic One Health approach, at the human-animal-ecosystem interface.

Renewed in 2021, the partnership between the African Union and European Union has resulted in a Team Europe Initiative (TEI) which coordinates the activities of the Member States and the European Commission based on a common priority and program. It promotes health security based on a One Health approach through a partnership with Africa CDC, the African Union's public health agency.

DESCRIPTION

Through this TEI, the European Commission, AFD and Germany are assisting the African Union, and specifically Africa CDC, to help strengthen its health sovereignty through two components:

- Reinforcing the institutional and operational capabilities of Africa CDC for the prevention, preparedness and response to emerging zoonotic diseases. Financed by the European Commission, this includes bolstering the project coordination and management capabilities of Africa CDC, as well as providing technical expertise in health security and the One Health approach.
- Creating a secretariat for the TEI in Addis Ababa, financed by AFD and Germany and implemented by Expertise France and GIZ. It aims to facilitate European programming and foster a long-term partnership with Africa CDC.

RESULTS

The main expected results are:

- Improved capabilities of Africa CDC for the prevention, preparedness and response to epidemics.
- A stronger health partnership between the European Union and African Union.
- Improved health security in Africa.
- More effective action by the European Union and its Member States in the field of international solidarity.

AFRICA

Countries



20/03/2024

Agreement signing date



Health and social protection

Sector



Africa

Location



4 years

Duration of financing



Grant

Funds delegated
by the European Union



€1 million (AFD)

€2.6 million (BMZ)

€10 million (European Commission)

Financing amount

**Africa Centres for Disease Control
and Prevention (Africa CDC)**

Beneficiary

**Expertise France
African Field Epidemiology
Network (AFENET)**

**Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)**

Contracting authority

Main Sustainable Development
Goals targeted



Africa

Guinea:

Promoting a One Health approach at the community level



AFD is financing a consortium of NGOs through the Sectoral Innovation Facility for NGOs (FISONG). The consortium, led by GRET, is implementing innovative activities in Forest Guinea using a One Health approach.

CONTEXT

A hotbed of the Ebola epidemic in 2015, Forest Guinea remains highly vulnerable to epidemic risks. It is also subject to significant environmental pressure from deforestation, agricultural intensification and water pollution, which increases the risk of zoonoses. To address these interconnected challenges of human, animal and environmental health, the country has adopted a national One Health strategic plan and established decentralized platforms on these issues. To ensure the success of this strategy, it is essential to operationalize this approach at local level.

DESCRIPTION

This project aims at strengthening the resilience of local communities in three municipalities in Forest Guinea. It calls for the adoption and integrated implementation of a One Health approach from household to village and municipality levels with three angles:

- To integrate One Health issues into the decision-making and farming practices of households, by promoting applied agroecology in the pork, rice and palm oil sectors.
- To include One Health issues in villages' resource management by supporting local land management committees, based on a commons approach.
- To support One Health community platforms through training and innovative financing mechanisms.

The project is supported by extensive capitalization and evaluation work (as part of FISONG) to facilitate the scale-up of the proposed innovations.

RESULTS

The objective is to support three community platforms and their members, nine land management committees, 36 relay farming households and two processing unions. More generally, the project benefits the 42,500 residents in the three project municipalities. It also works towards:

- The adoption of production, processing and land management techniques that address One Health issues.
- The establishment of financing mechanisms for the community platforms to ensure their sustainability, increase women's representation, and adapt an advisory method for family farming which integrates the One Health approach.

GUINEA

Country



21/04/2021

Agreement signing date



**Agriculture and food security
Health and social protection**
Sector



Forest Guinea
Location



3 years

Duration of financing



Grant (FISONG)
Financing tool



€730,000

Financing amount

**Maison Guinéenne
de l'Entrepreneur**
Partner

**Group For Research
and Technology Exchanges (Gret)**
Contracting authority

Main Sustainable Development
Goals targeted



Senegal

Thiellal:

Helping to improve
human, animal and
environmental health



As part of the Sectoral Innovation Facility for NGOs (FISONG), AFD is financing a project coordinated by AVSF, bringing together several NGOs. The aim is to create an environment conducive to community action on the determinants of health, in an innovative way and with a One Health approach.

CONTEXT

The Kolda region of Casamance is marked by significant movement of people and animals, alongside the extensive use of chemicals such as pesticides and antibiotics. To support local populations and improve governance in addressing the impacts of inappropriate chemical use, a One Health approach has been adopted. This approach is set out in Senegal's National One Health Plan, led by the National High Council for Global Health Security-One Health.

DESCRIPTION

The Thiellal (meaning "health for all" in Pulaar) project had three main areas of focus:

- To build a shared vision of issues related to the One Health approach with local communities and stakeholders.
- To coordinate local stakeholders, increase their capabilities, and help them develop shared practices to prevent and reduce the negative effects of chemical products.
- To evaluate, capitalize on and disseminate the results and lessons of the project amongst the community through an action-research approach.

The activities are based on a holistic gender-responsive strategy, respecting human rights, as well as extensive capitalization and evaluation work (in the framework of FISONG) to facilitate the scale-up of project innovations.

RESULTS

The project directly supports 4,247 people, the Departmental Federation of Beekeepers, the Union of Dairy Cooperatives and 56 women's groups, benefiting the entire population of Kolda, i.e. 100,000 people. It has enabled:

- Helped build a shared vision of issues related to the use of chemical products and promoting multi-stakeholder consultation on health.
- Strengthened the capabilities of local stakeholders for protecting public health.
- Developed innovative practices with beneficiaries.

SENEGAL

Country



04/01/2021

Agreement signing date



**Agriculture and food security
Health and social protection**

Sector



Kolda

Location



3 years

Duration of financing



Grant (FISONG)

Financing tool



€1.47 million

Financing amount

Solthis

CASADES

Partners

**Agronomes et Vétérinaires
sans Frontières (AVSF)**

Contracting authority

Main Sustainable Development
Goals targeted



Mozambique

Limpopo:

Integrating ecosystem,
animal and human
health



The One Limpopo, One Health (OLOH) project contributes to the sustainable and resilient socio-economic development of communities around the Limpopo National Park through a One Health approach.

CONTEXT

On the border with South Africa and Zimbabwe, the Limpopo National Park is located at the heart of the transfrontier ecosystem of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park. Faced with climate change and environmental disruption, safeguarding biodiversity, protecting natural resources and ensuring the food security of people living in and around the park is essential. To ensure cohabitation between wildlife and local communities in this buffer zone, and given the scarcity and degradation of land, it is vital to support the adaptation of agricultural practices according to a One Health approach to sustainably protect this ecosystem.

DESCRIPTION

To ensure sustainable and resilient socio-economic development for local communities, and promoting a One Health approach, the project aims to:

- Support participatory land-use planning and access to land by revising the management plan for the buffer zone.
- Support sustainable livestock development by improving livestock watering, grazing management and animal health.
- Improve the climate resilience of vulnerable families and women's empowerment by supporting irrigated agriculture, access to animal traction and women's associations.
- Increase the participation of communities in the management and sustainable use of natural resources.

Cirad and Eduardo Mondlane University in Mozambique are assisting with the implementation of the first component, as well as the development of a monitoring-evaluation and capitalization system for the project.

RESULTS

The objectives of this project are to:

- Improve living conditions for local communities in and around the park, by promoting agro-pastoral schemes compatible with the maintenance of ecosystems and the increased productivity of these activities ;
- Experiment with alternative modes of governance geared more towards the specific characteristics of the buffer zone;
- Identify and share good practices for supporting local development around conservation areas.

MOZAMBIQUE

Country



11/07/2022

Agreement signing date



**Agriculture and food security
Health and social protection**
Sector



**Limpopo National Park
(Gaza Province)**
Location



4 years

Duration of financing



Grant

Financing tool



**€3 million (AFD)
€2 million (French Facility
for Global Environment)**

Financing amount

**Limpopo National Park
Cirad
Eduardo Mondlane University**
Partners

Peace Parks Foundation

Contracting authority

Main Sustainable Development
Goals targeted



About AFD





Agence Française de Développement (AFD) helps advance France's policy on sustainable investment and international solidarity. Through its public sector and NGO financing operations, research and publications (Éditions AFD), sustainable development training programs (AFD Group Campus) and awareness-raising activities in France, AFD finances, supports and drives the transition to a fairer, more resilient world.

Alongside our partners, we provide sustainable solutions for—and with—communities. Our teams are working on over 2,700 projects in the field, in over 115 countries, including France's overseas departments and territories, to support projects for the climate, biodiversity, peace, gender equality and global health. Together with Proparco and Expertise France, AFD supports the commitment of France and the French people to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Working by your side, toward a world in common.



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