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SERVICES DU PREMIER MINISTRE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE PREVENTION  
ET DE LUTTE CONTRE LES ZOONOSES EMERGENTES  
ET RE EMERGENTES

SECRETARIAT PERMANENT



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON  
Peace – Work – Fatherland

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION  
AND FIGHT AGAINST EMERGING AND  
RE EMERGING ZOONOSSES

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

# NATIONAL ONE HEALTH ACTION PLAN 2024-2028



## FOREWORD

Faced with the current global health vulnerability, Cameroon is determined to meet the challenges posed by public health events and emergencies and to protect the health of its citizens. The Cameroonian government is fully aware of the need for an integrated approach to health, which recognises the interconnectedness of human, animal, plant and ecosystem health. Similarly, it values multi-sectoral preparedness and response to the challenges posed by emerging and re-emerging diseases and other public health issues of significance to the country.

It was with this in mind that the National One Health Action Plan was drafted. It describes the interventions linked to the One Health strategy adopted by the country in 2012. This plan is the result of a collaborative effort between various ministries, civil society organisations and technical and financial partners, with the multi-faceted support of experts. It reflects the Cameroonian government's commitment to a holistic approach to health at national and local level, in line with SND 30 and taking into account the guidelines of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Joint Action Plan of the Quadripartite (WHO, WOA, FAO and UNEP).

The National One Health Action Plan is built around five strategic areas: (1) strengthening the institutional framework of the approach; (2) improving the capacity of stakeholders; (3) supporting the development of research on emerging and re-emerging diseases; (4) strengthening surveillance, investigation and response systems; and (5) promoting communication and awareness on the One Health concept and its areas of action.

We are convinced that the implementation of this plan will contribute to achieving Cameroon's objectives in terms of promoting health security and strengthening preparedness and response to emerging and re-emerging diseases and other public health threats. All stakeholders are therefore called upon to take ownership of the plan and work together for a healthier and safer future for people, animals, plants and ecosystem.

**M. SALI BALLO**

**Coordinator of the Technical Committee of the  
Zoonosis Program/One Health Platform**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFROHUN	Africa One Health University Network
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFSSA	<i>Agence Française de la Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments</i> (French food safety agency)
AMR	Anti-microbial resistance
ANOR	<i>Agence des Normes et de la Qualité</i> (standards and quality agency)
CAFETP	Cameroon Field Epidemiology Training Program
CBF	Cameroon Business Forum
CDEN	<i>Caisse de Développement de l'Élevage du Nord</i>
CDENO	<i>Caisse de Développement de l'Élevage du Nord-Ouest</i>
CDPM	<i>Caisse de Développement de la Pêche Maritime</i>
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CENAME	National Centre for the Supply of Essential Medicines
CHUY	<i>Centre Hospitalier et Universitaire de Yaoundé</i> (University Teaching Hospital)
CIE	Interministerial Committee on the Environment
CIGC	Interministerial Crisis Management Committee
CILSN	<i>Comité Interrégional de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Nord</i> (Inter-Regional Committee for Drought Control in the North)
CMA	District Medical Center
CME	Continuing Medical Education
CNCOSAC	National Codex Alimentarius and Food Safety Committee
CNPC	National Council for Civil Protection
COGE	Management Committee
COGEDI	District Management Committee
COHAB	Co-Operation on Health and Biodiversity
COSA	Health Area Committee
COSADI	Health District Committee
COU	Emergency Operations Centres
CPC	<i>Centre Pasteur du Cameroun</i>
CRAN	Food and Nutrition Research Center
CREMER	Centre for Research on Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases
CRESAR	Research Centre for the Health of the Armed Forces
CRPMT	Centre for Research in Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine
CRS	Regional Monitoring Committees
CSI	Integrated Health Centre
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTD	Decentralised regional and local authorities
DELM	Directorate of Epidemiology and Disease Control

DH	District Hospital
DPC	Directorate of Civil Protection
DS	Health District
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
EDS-MICS	Multiple Indicator Demographic and Health Survey
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ENOC	Emergency Neonatal Obstetric Care
ENSAN	National Survey on Food and Nutritional Security
EPIA	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FS	Food safety
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESP	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLASS	Global Antimicrobial Surveillance System
GLEWS	Global Early Warning and Response System
HHU	Hospital Hygiene Unit
HR	Human resources
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IHR	International Health Regulations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMPM	Institute of Medical Research and Studies of Medicinal Plants
INFOSAN	International Food Safety Authorities Network
IPFSAPH	International Portal on Food Safety and Animal and Plant Health
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IRAD	Institute of Agricultural Research for Development
IRGM	Institute of Geological and Mining Research
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LANAVET	National Veterinary Laboratory
LMOs	Living Modified Organisms
LNAD	National Laboratory for the Analysis and Diagnosis of Agricultural Inputs and Products
LNSP	National Laboratory of Public Health
LRFE	Law relating to the Fiscal Regime of the State
MAGZI	Mission for the Development and Management of Industrial Zones
MCM	Multisectoral Coordination Mechanisms
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIDEPECAM	Artisanal Maritime Fisheries Development Authority
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINCOM	Ministry of Communication

MINDDEVEL	Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINEE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment and Skills Training
MINEPAT	Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development
MINEPDED	Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINESEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
MINESUP	Ministry of Higher Education
MINFOF	Ministry of Forests and Wildlife
MINMIDT	Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development
MINRESI	Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation
MINREX	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MINT	Ministry of Transport
MINTOUL	Ministry of Tourism and Leisure
MINTP	Ministry of Public Works
MINTRASS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MSEG	Special Mission for Tsetse Eradication
NHDP	National Health Development Plan
NOPH	National Observatory of Public Health
NSIF	National Social Insurance Fund
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OFFLU	OIE/FAO Network of Expertise on Animal Influenzas
OHHLEP	One Health High-Level Expert Group
OHNS	One Health National Strategy
OHPF	One Health Platform
ONACC	National Observatory on Climate Change in Cameroon
ONR	National Risk Observatory
ORSEC	Organisation of the Civil Security Response (Emergency plan)
PAN/LCD	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification
PANSS	National Action Plan for Health Safety
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PN2RC	National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
PNPLZER	National Program for the Prevention and Fight against Emerging and Re-emerging Zoonoses
PNVRS	National Program for Monitoring and Strengthening Food Security
PO	Producers' organisations
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPBM	Planning-Programming-Budgeting-Monitoring
PPOH	Global Programme Pandemic Prevention and Response One Health
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RFHP	Regional Fund for Health Promotion
RH	Regional Hospital
SDEE	Sub-Directorate of Environmental Evaluations

SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSR	Rural Sector Development Strategy
SND 30	National Development Strategy
SODEPA	<i>Société de Développement et d'Exploitation des Productions Animales</i> (Livestock development corporation)
SPM	Prime Minister's Office
SYNAME	National System for the Supply of Essential Medicines
SyS	Syndromic Surveillance
TFP	Technical & Financial Partner
THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSIC	United Nations System Influenza Coordinator
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WTO	World Trade Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Approximately 60% of known infectious diseases in humans are zoonoses and 75% of all emerging infectious diseases are of animal origin (WOAH). The risks and challenges associated with these diseases are now well established for humans.

The recent health crises that the world in general and Cameroon in particular have experienced show that infectious diseases are not only responsible for tragic deaths, but can also adversely impact economies and jeopardise the development and socio-political stability of the countries affected. They demonstrate that infectious agents are transboundary. In addition to zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance and food safety are also a call for concern.

While no single intervention can address all public health threats, it is increasingly recognised that establishing mechanisms for cross-sectoral One Health collaboration is the most effective strategy for tackling existing and emerging zoonoses and other public health threats.

It is with this in mind that the National Program for the Prevention and Fight against Emerging and Re-emerging Zoonoses (PNPLZER) is developing a One Health National Action Plan. Its mission is to establish and strengthen multi- and cross-sectoral coordination, collaboration and communication in order to effectively prevent and control zoonotic threats and other health issues as part of the One Health approach at national and local levels.

Thus, the overall objective of this National Action Plan is to ensure the implementation of the One Health approach to strengthen human, animal, plant and environmental health systems at all levels, with a view to reduce the burden of public health threats by 2027.

The plan was developed through a long, dynamic, inclusive and participatory process involving all stakeholders. A situational analysis highlighted the gaps in the thematic areas of the One Health approach and provided an updated map of stakeholders at national level. This was followed by a review of the Joint Plan of Action of the quadripartite and consideration of its recommendations.

The plan also takes account of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the guidelines of the 2005 International Health Regulations (IHR), and WOAH's Terrestrial and Aquatic Code. It is aligned with Vision 2035, the National Development Strategy 2030 (SND 30), the Rural Sector Development Strategy (SDSR), the veterinary public health strategy, the health sector strategy and the environment and nature protection sub-sector's strategy.

The process thus led to the identification of five strategic areas: (i) Strengthening the institutionalisation of the One Health approach and improving multisectoral coordination and collaboration, (ii) Capacity building of stakeholders on the principles and areas of the One Health approach, (iii)



Supporting the development of research into emerging and re-emerging diseases and threats, (iv) Strengthening surveillance, investigation and response systems for the environment, plant health, animal health and human health, and (v) Promoting communication and awareness of the One Health concept and its areas of action; As well as developing a theory of change.

The implementation of the National One Health Action Plan in Cameroon will contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the 2005 International Health Regulations, the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Code, the Convention on Biodiversity and other international conventions ratified by Cameroon in the field of environmental protection and public health. The plan will also help achieve the objectives of the National One Health Strategy and, ultimately, make Cameroon a healthier and safer country.

## INTRODUCTION

**T**he One Health approach is defined as an integrated and unifying approach aimed at sustainably balancing and optimising the health of humans, animals and ecosystems. The approach recognises that the health of humans, animals (domestic and wild), and the environment in general (including ecosystems) is closely linked and interdependent. It mobilises multiple sectors, disciplines and communities at different levels of society to work together to promote well-being and combat threats to health and ecosystems. It also involves meeting our collective need for drinkable water, clean energy, pure air, and safe and nutritious foods, taking action against climate change and contributing to sustainable development. (OHHLEP, 2022).

Indeed, the One Health concept is rooted in the need for a more integrated understanding of the connections between people, animals and ecosystems within the political, economic and social systems in which they operate. Indeed, recognising the links between biodiversity and human, animal and environmental health provides a wide range of possibilities for protecting them and advancing human well-being.

The recent health crises that the world in general and Cameroon in particular have experienced show that infectious diseases are not only responsible for tragic deaths, but can also adversely impact economies and jeopardise the development and socio-political stability of the countries affected. They amply demonstrate that infectious agents know no borders. Indeed, an infectious disease that threatens a specific locality can easily spread anywhere. Protecting the world from epidemics that could lead to pandemics means strengthening the capacity of countries to prevent current and future health threats, to detect them early and respond rapidly. This is the purpose of the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), an international legal instrument which recommends that countries develop so-called “essential capacities” to deal with health threats. Among these health threats, anti-microbial resistance (AMR), food safety (FS) and zoonotic diseases are the most preoccupying.

Therefore, early detection and effective action against AMR, FS and emerging and re-emerging zoonotic infections must ensure a broad understanding and actions at the human-animal-environment interface to prevent the resurgence of pandemics.

As part of this approach, Cameroon developed the national One Health strategy in 2012 and concomitantly established the One Health platform and the National Program for the Prevention and Fight against Emerging and Re-emerging Zoonoses. These strategic instruments reflect the country’s commitment to putting in place mechanisms enabling it to tackle the complex public health phenomena that arise from the inherent interconnection between humans, animals and the environment. The aim is to promote health security, which is under increasing threat from anthropogenic pressures, climate change, population growth, land use change, habitat destruction and interaction with wildlife, increasing population densities and intensification of world trade, as well as from travel and migration.

At a time when the issue of climate change and its enormous repercussions on planet Earth are preoccupying the international community and in the face of numerous health crises, the international community is once again coming to realise that the many risk factors for infectious diseases and other public health phenomena do not fall within the usual remit of the health sector. The challenge is therefore to identify and pursue priorities for intersectoral action to strengthen global health security. In view of the international concern for global health security and the high stakes involved, the One Health platform, 10 years after the adoption of the One Health national strategy, is repositioning itself in order to have an implementation framework that addresses the current concerns.

The presented National Action Plan aims to improve the country's governance and capacity to ensure the well-being of its people through the development of robust and sustainable human, animal, plant and environmental health systems for a prevention, preparedness and response to public health events based on the One Health approach. It is built around 5 strategic areas: (i) Strengthening the institutionalisation of the One Health approach and improving coordination and multisectoral collaboration, (ii) Capacity building of stakeholders on the principles and areas of the One Health approach, (iii) Supporting the development of research into emerging and re-emerging diseases and threats, (iv) Strengthening surveillance, investigation and response systems for the environment, plant health, animal health and human health, and (v) Promoting communication and awareness of the One Health concept and its areas of action.

# CHAPTER I. GENERAL INFORMATION

## I.1 Country profile

Cameroon is an African country with a surface area of 475,650 square kilometres, including 466,050 Km<sup>2</sup> of continental surface area and 9,600 Km<sup>2</sup> of maritime surface area, with 420 km of coastline along the Atlantic Ocean. Located deep in the Gulf of Guinea, it stretches between the 2nd and 13th degree North latitude, the 9th and 16th degree East longitude. Owing to its rich biodiversity, Cameroon is known as “Africa in miniature”. It shares land and sea borders with several countries in the sub-region. The country is bordered to the north by Lake Chad, to the north-east by Chad, to the east by the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo, to the south by Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, and to the west by Nigeria. As a member of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (CEMAC), Cameroon maintains political, diplomatic and economic relations with many countries in Africa and the rest of the world.

### I.1.1. Geography and population

The characteristics of Cameroon’s landscape and climate are such that the country can be divided into five homogeneous agro-ecological zones. The highly diverse relief is made up of unevenly distributed highlands, plateaux and plains. The highlands essentially comprise three groups: the Mandara Mountains, the Adamaoua Plateau and the West Cameroon Highlands.

On either side of the Adamaoua plateau, the country is characterised by two major hydrographic areas: the Niger and Chad basins in the north and the Atlantic and Congo basins in the south. The Adamaoua plateau is a veritable “water tower”, as the country’s main rivers originate there.

There are two types of climate in Cameroon: a humid tropical climate in the southern part, and a Sudano-Sahelian climate as you move northwards. The resulting wide variety of ecosystems contributes to the country’s rich biodiversity.

With an estimated population of more than 26,445,860 million in 2020 (World Bank, 2020), Cameroon has great cultural diversity. There are some 240 ethnic groups. The country has two official languages: French and English, spoken by 70% and 30% of the population respectively (World Bank, 2021). Cameroon’s socio-demographic configuration is typical of developing countries, with a vigorous demography, very high growth rates and a high proportion of young people (Cameroon Vision 2035, 2009).

### I.1.2 Economic activities

Cameroon’s economy is the most diversified in Central Africa (*Économie du Cameroun*, 2021). The country is home to a wide variety of activities, particularly in the forestry and agro-pastoral sectors (cash and food crops, livestock), hydrocarbons, industry and trade.

Cameroon’s abundant natural resources make it one of the world’s leading producers of products such as cocoa, coffee, bananas, palm products, tobacco, rubber, cotton, maize and cassava (Contexte économique, 2021).

The primary sector contributes more than 14.5% of GDP and employs almost 43% of the working population (World Bank, 2021). Before the development of the oil trade (which alone accounts for more than 8% of GDP), agriculture was the country's main economic driver. Coffee and cocoa production, which is concentrated in the English-speaking regions, suffers from political instability in the region (*Marché Camerounais*, 2021). Fishing and forestry are two of the country's important additional activities. The country possesses valuable timber species. In addition to oil and gas, Cameroon's resources include bauxite and iron ore.

The secondary sector accounts for 26% of GDP and employs 14% of the working population (*Marché Camerounais*, 2021). The country's main industries are food processing, consumer goods (beverages, sugar, oil and soap) and textile manufacturing. Other industries include flour milling, aluminium, cement, metallurgy, primary wood processing, sawmills, etc.

The tertiary sector contributes 51.5% of GDP and employs 42% of the working population (*Marché Camerounais*, 2021), benefiting from the economic activity created around major energy projects. The service sector is booming, driven by the telecommunications, air traffic and transport sectors.

### **I.1.3. Administrative structure**

Cameroon is a unitary, decentralised State, with a bicameral parliamentary regime (senate and assembly) administratively subdivided in 10 Regions. Each region is administered by a Governor who represents the central government, and led through the Regional Council, by the Council Presidents. According to Decree No. 2008 /376 of 12 November 2008 on the administrative organisation of the Republic of Cameroon, the 10 regions are subdivided into 58 divisions and 360 subdivisions, each placed under the authority of prefects and sub-prefects. Decentralisation consists of the progressive transfer by the State to regional and local authorities (*Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées, CTD*) of non-exclusive powers in the social, educational, health, sports, cultural, economic, craft and tourist fields. There are two types of decentralised authorities (CTDs) : regions and municipalities. In legal terms, they are legal entities under public law with financial autonomy and direct constitutional status in the case of municipalities and indirect constitutional status in the case of regions. The most current legislative provisions in this area, in particular Act No. 2019/024 of 24 December 2019 on the General Code of Decentralised Local Authorities, now recognise the existence of 384 local authorities (CTD), broken down into 10 regions, 360 district and town councils and 14 urban communities headed by super-mayors.

### **I.1.4. Human, animal and environmental health systems**

#### **I.1.4.1 Human health system**

The health system in Cameroon is structured into three levels, each with its own administrative structures, health facilities and dialogue structures:

##### **❖ Central Level**

- Central services of the Ministry of Public Health: these services coordinate, regulate and develop health-related concepts, strategies and policies;

- Healthcare facilities: these include general referral hospitals, university hospitals, central hospitals and agencies under supervision;
- SYNAME structures: these are represented by CENAME (*Centrale Nationale d'Approvisionnement en Médicaments Essentiels*), the National Centre for the Supply of Essential Medicines, private wholesalers and central purchasing units of the private non-profit sector;
- Dialogue structures.

#### ❖ Intermediate Level

- Administrative structures: these are the various regional delegations. They provide technical support to the health districts;
- Healthcare facilities: these include regional hospitals and similar facilities;
- SYNAME structures: these are the RFHP (Regional Fund for Health Promotion) and private wholesalers;
- Consultation structures: such as management committees (COGE).

#### ❖ Peripheral Level

- Administrative structures: represented by the district health services, they implement the national programmes;
- Health care facilities: these structures are district hospitals, district medical centres and integrated health centres;
- SYNAME structures: these are the pharmacies of the health facilities at the previous levels, as well as private pharmacies;
- Consultation structures: These are the COSADI, COGEDI, COSA, and COGE. Source: revised conceptual framework for the sustainable health district (MOPH).

### I.1.4.2. Animal health system

WOAH defines the animal health field as all actions that are directly or indirectly related to animals, their products and by-products, insofar as they contribute to the protection, conservation and improvement of human health and well-being, namely through the protection, health and well-being of animals, as well as the safety of animal and fish source foods. This includes the following areas: animal health, including wildlife and aquatic species, veterinary public health, international trade in animals and animal products or by-products, animal welfare, food safety and fisheries, veterinary training, environmental protection for animal welfare and legislation in the relevant areas. In Cameroon, animal health is based on the Animal Health Policy. This policy is implemented by the MINEPIA through the Directorate of Veterinary Services (*Direction en charge des Services Vétérinaires*, DSV) as part of its programme titled “Improving the health coverage of livestock and the fight against zoonoses”. Implementation of the programme involves:



- **Subnational services** at all administrative levels in the country. These include: Ten (10) Regional Delegations for Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (DREPIA); 58 Departmental Delegations for Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (DDEPIA); 360 District Delegations of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (DAEPIA); 788 Veterinary Zootechnical Centres (*Centres Zootechniques Vétérinaires* - CZV) which are the basic units distributed throughout the national territory and covering most of the districts, for effective local supervision of producers. These are the collection points for zoo health data within the framework of the programme's activity monitoring.
- **Cameroon's Animal Disease Surveillance Network** (*Réseau de Surveillance des Maladies Animales du Cameroun* - RESCAM) for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of zoo health data. RESCAM is headed by a Permanent Secretary working under the supervision of a National Technical Group. In order to carry out its missions, the network relies on field agents in the devolved services and on a central unit housed within the DSV. Epidemiological surveillance within the network level operates at 4 levels:
  - i. The field level with communities, livestock farmers and other players in the livestock sector,
  - ii. The local level with field agents from the Zootechnical Veterinary Centres, clinicians, and health inspection posts;
  - iii. The intermediate level with the devolved services of MINEPIA (DREPIA);
  - iv. The central level at the Directorate of Veterinary Services and the Permanent Secretariat of RESCAM.
- The **Special Mission for the Eradication of Tsetse Flies** (*Mission Spéciale d'Éradication des Glossines*, MSEG) which is responsible for cleaning up tsetse fly-infested pastures and combating African animal trypanosomiasis (AAT), as well as other vector-borne diseases. It provides RESCAM and the DSV with data on the control of TAA vectors;
- The **National Veterinary Laboratory** (LANAVET), which diagnoses the main animal diseases as part of its public service missions and produces vaccines against a number of these diseases. It provides RESCAM with information on confirmed outbreaks of animal diseases;
- **Professional associations**: the National Veterinary Order and the association of veterinary paraprofessionals;
- **Producers' organisations** (POs), associations and private institutions in the field of animal health involved at grassroots level in community-based surveillance (IPAVIC, IPOPORC)

- Wildlife management is the responsibility of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF). MINFOF is responsible for developing, implementing and evaluating government policy on forests and wildlife. As such, it is responsible for the enactment of national forestry and wildlife legislation. In order to carry out its missions, MINFOF has a Directorate of Wildlife and Protected Areas, which is responsible for the ongoing monitoring of the wildlife resource, the issuing of research permits in Protected Areas and CITES permits for the export of wildlife products.

MINFOF has the following devolved services:

- 10 Regional Delegations;
- 58 Departmental Delegations;
- 360 Forestry and Hunting Control Posts;
- 36 Conservation Services in Protected Areas.

While there is no wildlife surveillance system in place, MINFOF does have veterinary laboratories (with limited technical facilities) in the zoos and Campo Ma'an National Park. Although in a very limited scope, health data is collected at these laboratories and transmitted to RESCAM. In the area of training, it supervises the Garoua Wildlife School. Finally, the staff working in the Protected Areas includes eco-guards and in some cases veterinarians.

#### **I.1.4.3 Environmental health system**

The Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) is responsible for developing and implementing the Government's policy on the environment.

➤ At the level of MINEPDED

- The Directorate for the Promotion of Sustainable Development and more specifically the Sub-Directorate for Environmental Assessments (SDEE) deals with issues relating to environmental assessments;
- The Interministerial Committee on the Environment (CIE) is tasked with examining the terms of reference and reports of environmental impact studies and audits and for giving opinions on their admissibility;
- The National Climate Change Observatory (ONACC) monitors and evaluates the socio-economic and environmental impacts of climate change and proposes measures to prevent, mitigate and/or adapt to the adverse effects and risks associated with these changes;

- The Biosafety Committee is in charge of examining issues relating to biological and biotechnological safety and proposing ways and means of ensuring human safety.
- At MINSANTE, the Directorate for Health Promotion (DPS) is responsible for managing hospital waste:
  - In the area of capacity building, it is responsible for training staff at regional and district levels, for monitoring and following up the implementation of hygiene and sanitation policies, as well as for external monitoring of biomedical waste management in health facilities, including aspects relating to environmental hygiene and sanitation. However, the very limited resources in terms of travel reduce their effectiveness in monitoring implementation;
  - In terms of hospital hygiene, Decision N°0178/D/MSP/SESP/SG/DSP/ SDHA/SHM/BPHE of 24 April 2006 institutes the creation of a Hospital Hygiene Unit (HHU) in public health facilities, particularly in central, regional and district health hospitals. These units, run by health engineering technicians, are placed under the authority of the head of the health facility concerned and are tasked with (i) implementing measures to prevent and combat nosocomial infections and (ii) promoting environmental health in health facilities. They must, among other things, draft action plans; monitor infections; contribute to the development of works and technologies; organise hospital hygiene committees; provide education to change hygiene behaviour; and monitor hospital waste management;
  - According to Circular Letter N° D36-19/L/MINSANTE/SG/DPS/SDHA of 21 April 2015, these hospital hygiene units (HHU) are overseen by Hospital Hygiene Committees responsible for setting up an integrated waste management system including sorting, collection, storage and treatment that is technically feasible, socially acceptable, likely to reduce the risk of infection and guarantee the protection of public health and the environment, and to report quarterly on the progress of hospital hygiene activities within the health facility (March 2020, CGES -CERC, COVID19 Cameroon).
- At MINRESI
  - The mission of the national radiation protection agency is to protect people, property and the environment against the harmful effects of ionizing radiation. As such, it is responsible, among other things, for proposing standards in terms of radiation protection, for carrying out quality control operations on equipment and inspections to verify compliance with radiation protection regulations, and for recording data relating to environmental and occupational dosimetry.

In order to meet our exponential need for resources, mankind's activities are significantly altering the environment through pressures of various kinds (agriculture, urbanisation, industrial activities). Very few species are currently free of human influences. The consequence is both a massive disappearance of wild animal populations and increased human contact with wildlife, leading to the disappearance

of biodiversity.

➤ At the level of town halls and municipalities, decentralisation of environmental management is an ongoing process that pertains to:

- Waste management: Municipalities are responsible for the collection, transport, processing and recycling of municipal waste.
- Management of green spaces: Municipalities are responsible for managing green spaces such as parks, gardens and squares.
- Water management: Municipalities are responsible for managing drinking water, water distribution and sewerage systems.
- Air management: Municipalities are responsible for managing air quality and combating air pollution.
- Management of natural resources: Municipalities are tasked with managing natural resources such as forests, land and water within communal forests.
- Management of polluted sites: Municipalities are responsible for managing polluted sites and rehabilitating polluted soils.
- Management of renewable energies: Municipalities are encouraged to develop renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power.
- Transport management: Municipalities are responsible for managing public transport and the planning of roads and transport infrastructure, in accordance with the provisions of Decree No. 2021/745 of 28 December 2021 laying down the procedures for exercising certain powers transferred by the State to the Regions as part of their participation in the organisation and management of inter-urban public transport.
- Municipal police: The CTDs have a municipal police force to ensure compliance with environmental standards
- Urban planning management: Municipalities are responsible for urban planning and the management of urban areas and the fight against urban disorder, according to Decree No. 2021/744 of 28 December 2021 setting out the terms and conditions for the exercise of certain powers transferred by the State to the Regions as regards urban planning and housing

General decentralisation budget: This budget is made up of certain funds intended to finance certain projects linked to the transfer of powers. It is worth noting that decentralisation in terms of environmental management in Cameroon is still in its infancy and that the powers transferred to the municipalities may vary depending on the specific regions and needs. The CTDs are therefore encouraged to forge partnerships with structures or organisations that specialise in environmental management.

#### **I.1.4.4. Plant health system**

##### **A. Institutional framework**

###### **❖ Central administration**

Plant protection is addressed by two directorates:

##### **1. Directorate for the regulation and quality control of agricultural inputs and products**

- The Sub-Directorate for the Regulation of Pesticides and Fertilisers
- The Sub-Directorate for the Regulation of Seeds and Plant Quarantine
- The National Laboratory for the Diagnostic Analysis of Agricultural Products and Inputs

##### **2. Directorate for agricultural development**

The Sub-Directorate for Phytosanitary Interventions

###### **❖ Decentralised services**

- Regional phytosanitary bases: 10;
- Regional quality control services for agricultural products and inputs :10;
- Departmental phytosanitary brigades: 58;
- Phytosanitary police stations: 52;
- Villagers' brigades for Phytosanitary Interventions (VBPI) more than 2000.

##### **B. Legislative et regulatory framework**

Plant protection in Cameroon is governed by the following Convention, laws, decrees, orders and decisions:

- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
- Law No. 2001/014 of 23 July 2001 relating to seed activity;
- Law No. 2003/003 of 21 April 2003 on phytosanitary protection;
- Decree No. 2005/0772/PM of 06 April 2005 laying down the conditions for approval and control of phytosanitary products;
- Decree No. 2005/0771/PM of 06 April 2005 laying down the conditions for carrying out Plant

Quarantine operations;

- Decree No. 2005/0770/PM of 06 April 2005 laying down the terms and conditions for phytosanitary control;
- Decree No. 2005/0769/PM of 06 April 2005 organising the National Phytosanitary Council;
- Order No. 029/CAB/PM of 04 April 2014 laying down the modalities for the inspection and control of merchandises by the State's technical services at the Port of Douala;
- Order No 0274/MINADER/CAB of 19 March 2013 on the approving the forms for phytosanitary certificates and fixing the terms and conditions for their issuance;
- Order No 003/06/A/MINADER/SG/DRCQ/SQV of 03 April 2006 laying down the terms and conditions for the processing and stamping of packaging materials and wood-based packaging intended for international trade.

### **I.1.5 Biodiversity**

Cameroon is the 4th richest country in terms of biodiversity on the African continent, after the DRC, Tanzania and Madagascar. It is part of the Congo Basin, and offers a range of natural environments that are home to a rich and composite biodiversity. Given the phytogeographical and climatic features that vary from one region to another Cameroon has 06 distinct ecosystems: the marine and coastal ecosystem the dense tropical rainforest ecosystem; the tree and/or shrub savannah ecosystem the semi-arid savannah ecosystem; the aquatic ecosystem and the mountain ecosystem mountain ecosystems (IUCN, 2009).

Current knowledge of continental flora has identified 9,000 plant species in Cameroon, out of an estimated total of 12,000. There here are 400 woody species, of which around a hundred are commercial species. So far, the inventory has only covered 14 million ha of dense forest out of the 22 million ha of the national forest zone. Maritime and coastal biodiversity is impressive, especially in terms of aquatic fauna, with 542 species of fish, 2 species of crustaceans, several mammals and several species of plankton. Although marine flora is important, it has not yet been inventoried. As for freshwater biodiversity, Cameroon's 3960 km<sup>2</sup> of freshwater rivers are home to 354 species of fish, 115 of which are endemic. Cameroon boasts an impressive diversity of terrestrial fauna: 409 species of mammals, 11 of which are endemic and 27 threatened, 1,000 species of birds, 25 of which are endemic, 47 threatened and 01 extinct, 183 species of reptiles, 19 of which are endemic and 02 threatened, 85 species of snakes, 190 species of amphibians, 01 of which are threatened, 1,110 species of insects and 1,050 species of butterflies. Cameroon's biodiversity is protected through a network of protected areas covering more than 17% of the national territory, grouped under several categories (22 National Parks, 06 Wildlife Reserves, 03 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 03 Zoological Gardens, 45 Hunting Zones, 27 Hunting Zones under community management) (MINFOF,2023) and representative of



all the country's ecosystems for a surface area of 9 839 170, 57 ha. According to more recent data, this area represents more than 20,69% of the national territory. This surface area is constantly evolving, the objective set by the forestry law being to achieve a PA coverage rate of 30%. Some sites, thanks to their richness, have gained international recognition (the Dja Wildlife Reserve and the Benue and Kalamaloue National Parks enjoy Biosphere Reserve status). In the Sudano-Sahelian zone, there are vast tracts of degraded or deteriorating land, indicative of the advancing desert, where the vegetation is characterised by shrub steppes (IUCN, 2009).

## **1.2 Emerging health threats, the One Health approach and its stakes**

### **1.2.1 Emerging health threats**

#### **❖ Zoonoses**

According to the World Health Organization, zoonoses are diseases that are naturally transmitted from animals to humans and vice versa. Zoonotic pathogens may be bacterial, viral, parasitic, or fungal in origin, and may involve non-conventional agents. These agents are spread to humans by direct or indirect contact through food, vectors (insects, arachnids, etc.), water or the environment (WHO, 2020). They represent a major public health problem worldwide, due to the close relationship between humans and animals in different contexts (agriculture, domestic animals and the environment). Zoonoses can also disrupt the production and trade of animal and fish products for food and other purposes. There are over 200 known zoonotic diseases (WHO, 2020). They account for a large proportion of all newly identified infectious diseases as well as many existing diseases. In fact, 60% of human infectious diseases are zoonotic (WOAH).

There are several methods of preventing zoonoses. Although these methods differ for each pathogen, several practices are recognised as being effective in reducing their impact, both at collective and individual level. Compliance with biosecurity rules on livestock farms and in industrial facilities is key to reducing the risk of outbreaks of food-borne zoonoses through foods such as meat, eggs, dairy products and even certain vegetables. Standards for drinking water and waste disposal, as well as the protection of surface water in the natural environment, are also important and effective (WHO, 2020). Information campaigns to promote hand-washing after contact with animals and other behavioural adjustments help to reduce the spread of zoonoses when they do occur.

#### **❖ Antimicrobial resistance**

Antimicrobial resistance is the ability of micro-organisms (such as bacteria, viruses and certain parasites) to overcome the effects of an antimicrobial. It occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites evolve over time and no longer respond to drugs, making the treatment of infections more complex and increasing the risk of spread, severe disease and death.

As a result, drugs lose their effectiveness and infections persist in the body. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) can affect anyone, regardless of age or country of residence. AMR is a growing threat to health and compromises development. According to the WHO, it is one of the top 10 public health

threats facing humanity (WHO, 2020).

The main cause of the emergence of drug-resistant pathogens is the excessive and abusive use of medicines. Lack of access to drinking water and sanitation, and inadequate infection prevention and control measures, contribute to the spread of microbes, some of which become resistant to antimicrobial treatments (WHO, 2020).

The economic impact of AMR is significant. In addition to death and disability, the longer duration of the disease means longer hospital stays, the need for more expensive medications, and financial hardship for those affected (WHO, 2020).

#### ❖ Food Safety

The aim of food safety (FS) is to prevent or control the risks of exposure that may affect the physical or psychological well-being of each and every person. It is the assurance that food will not cause harm to consumers when it is prepared and/or consumed in accordance with its intended use. Food safety is now a major concern for consumers (AFSSA, 2000). Several causes of death, illness and temporary disorders of varying degrees of severity can be attributed to food. National governments play a decisive role in ensuring that people enjoy safe and nutritious food.

There are several ways of guaranteeing FS within a country, such as

- Promotion by policymakers of sustainable agriculture and food systems that encourage multi-sectoral collaboration between the public health, animal health, and agriculture sectors;
- Risk management at all stages of the food chain, including in emergency situations;
- Compliance with international standards set by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. (FAO, 2019)

### 1.2.2 The One Health Approach

The One Health approach is rooted in the “One Medicine” theory, first expounded in 1984 by Calvin Schwabe in his book *Veterinary Medicine and Human Health*, which advocates a response to zoonoses that combines human and veterinary medicine as comparative medicine based on the discovery of similar disease processes in humans and animals. The main difference between the “One Medicine” and One Health concepts is the addition of ecosystem health which integrates the environment, as well as wildlife, and takes into account the fact that sustainable development and the maintenance of human and animal health depend on the health of surrounding ecosystems, with the majority of emerging infectious disease risks originating at the human-animal-environment interface.

Public health issues relating to infectious diseases, especially zoonotic diseases began to be taken into account in the mid-1990s. In 1995, the World Health Assembly adopted a resolution to detect re-emerging infectious diseases and identify new ones. In response, national and supranational institutions set up specific programmes. The first quarter of 1995 also saw the publication of the first issue of the periodical *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, the benchmark for scientific communication in this field. Subsequently, the epidemics of Ebola haemorrhagic fever, SARS and avian influenza made international organisations aware of the need to develop an integrated approach between human and animal health, within their respective environments.

The worldwide spread of the highly pathogenic avian influenza epizootic, which has affected 63 countries since 2003, has heightened global awareness of the importance of managing these new crises at a truly global level, both geographically and conceptually. It quickly became apparent that it was essential to address human health, animal genetic diversity, farming techniques, poultry marketing, wild bird migrations and the ecology of influenza viruses simultaneously. The media coverage, the economic impact and the potential for a large-scale pandemic have led the various stakeholders in human and animal health to coordinate their efforts and work together to devise ways of combating the disease.

Recognising the limitations of conventional approaches to infectious diseases, in 2004 the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) proposed a coherent, global and preventive approach to protecting human health, initially known as One World - One Health™, aimed at strengthening the nexus of human health, animal health and management of the environment, in particular biodiversity and the services provided by ecosystems. Six leading international organisations - the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations System Influenza Coordinator (UNSIC) and the World Bank - developed a framework based on this concept in 2008.

In April 2010, the FAO, WOAH and WHO reaffirmed the importance and usefulness of this approach in a tripartite note on “sharing responsibilities and coordinating global actions to manage health risks at the animal-human-ecosystem interfaces”. The concept is not limited to zoonoses, but encompasses all diseases with an impact on public health and food safety. This integrated approach to health, now renamed One Health, is essentially based on closer collaboration between human health, animal health and environmental management.

The partnership between international organisations has resulted in greater coordination between the WHO, WHOA and the FAO, with annual tripartite meetings and the adoption of joint standards. In particular, this cooperation has led to the creation of the OFFLU (WOAH/WHO/FAO network of expertise on animal influenza) and GLEWS (global early warning and response system for major animal diseases, including zoonoses, a joint WOAH/WHO/FAO initiative), INFOSAN (International Food Safety Authorities Network, WHO/FAO initiative) networks, IPFSAPH (International Portal on Food Safety and Animal and Plant Health) and the creation of the Animal Health Emergency Management Centre (joint WHO/FAO). At the same time, the relevance of the links between human health and the state of conservation of ecosystems has begun to be understood in the environmental sector. The first international conference on health and biodiversity, held in 2005 under the auspices of the COHAB (Co-operation on Health and Biodiversity) initiative, structured a platform of organisations and resource persons to inform and advance policies on biodiversity and public health. To mark the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010, COHAB published policy briefs on global biodiversity and health.

On the scientific front, interdisciplinary collaborations have developed, such as Med-Vet-Net, the European network of excellence for the prevention and control of zoonoses, and the European Commission has supported the development of research consortia on the theme of environmental change and health (Epizone, Eden, Arbo-Zoonet). In addition, the ministerial conference of the countries of

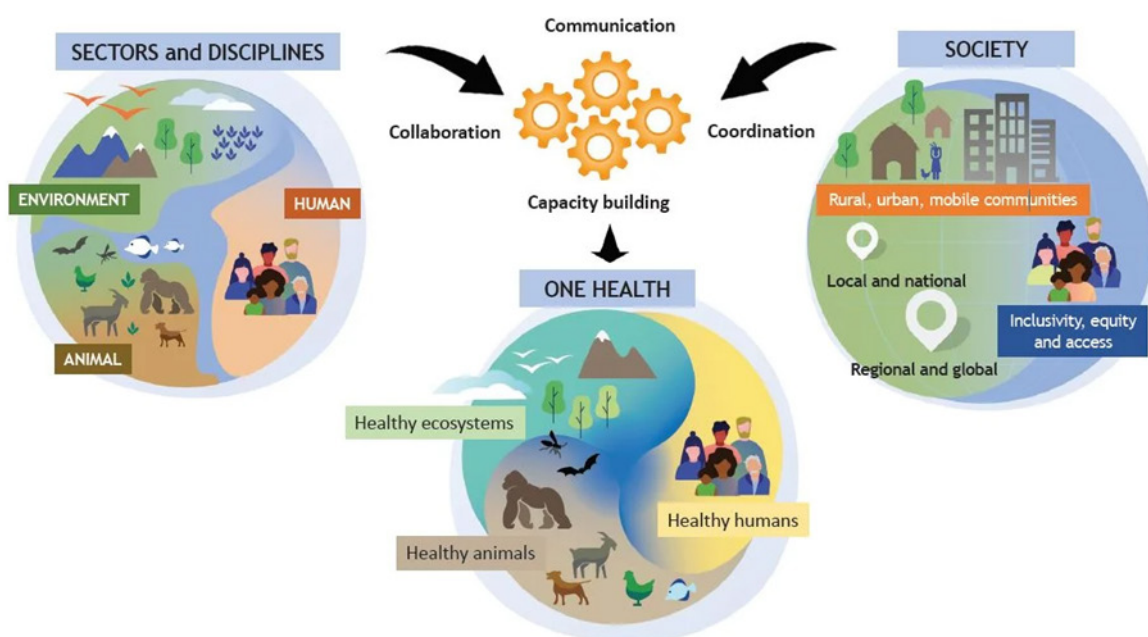
the WHO's European zone in London in 1999, which brought together the health and environment ministers of 53 countries, invited these countries to set up national health-environment plans. In Africa, a similar event was organised on the initiative of the WHO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in August 2008: the first interministerial conference on health and the environment in Africa, on the theme "Health security depends on a healthy environment", which led to the Libreville Declaration. A second conference was held in November 2010 in Luanda, at which the African states renewed the commitment made in Libreville and set out the priorities to be implemented to limit the adverse effects of the environment on health.

The approach was once defined by WHO as "an approach to the design and implementation of programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes", highlighting zoonotic diseases, food safety and antimicrobial resistance as three areas of particular relevance.

In view of the proven importance of the environmental component in the management of public health events, the tripartite alliance (WHO, WHOA, FAO) felt it necessary to invite the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to the table so that the One Health concept could be implemented holistically, thus giving birth to the quadripartite (WHO, WHOA, FAO and UNEP).

In the (ongoing) process of developing a Global Plan on the One Health approach, the quadripartite (WHO, WOA, FAO and UNEP) adopted a new definition of the One Health approach as formulated by their advisory group, the One Health High-Level Expert Group (OHHLEP). From now on, the One Health approach is defined as an integrated and unifying approach that aims to balance and sustainably optimise the health of people, animals and ecosystems.

The approach mobilises multiple sectors, disciplines and communities at different levels of society to work together to promote the well-being and combat threats to health and ecosystems. The goal is also to meet collective needs for drinking water, clean energy, clean air, and safe and nutritious food, take action against climate change and contribute to sustainable development.



**Figure 1:** Graphical representation of the One Health concept

Source: <https://www.who.int/fr/news/item/01-12-2021>

### 1.2.2.1 The One Health approach and the IHR 2005

The IHR are a legally binding instrument that enacts measures to promote health security by defining the basic capacities that countries must develop and maintain in order to strengthen global health security. Through the application of the IHR, the capacities of countries to defend themselves collectively against health threats of various kinds are strengthened. International, regional and national bodies have made efforts to improve the contribution of the veterinary sector to the implementation of the IHR (2005) since their entry into force. As part of the implementation of the IHR (2005), Joint External Assessments (JEAs) are organised; these are voluntary, collaborative and multi-sectoral assessments aimed at evaluating countries' capacities to prevent, detect and respond rapidly to public health risks. The assessment tool contains a set of specific indicators for zoonoses, AMR and FS, as well as for essential capacities such as surveillance, emergency preparedness, risk assessment and risk management.

The IHR (2005) encourage countries to work together to save lives and preserve livelihoods threatened by the international spread of diseases and other risks to public health. They establish a new set of rules to support the existing global alert and response system and requires of the countries that they improve international surveillance and reporting mechanisms for public health events, and strengthen their national surveillance and response capacities.

The One Health approach, which takes account of the fundamental interdependence between the health of humans, animals and the environment, and which consequently promotes the use of inter-sectoral, multidisciplinary collaboration, therefore represents an effective approach to health security. The One Health approach thus strengthens the implementation of the rules laid down by the IHR



(2005) and promotes global health security.

WHO and WOAHA consider that at country level, the joint use of the IHR tools and the PVS Pathway allows for better alignment of capacity-building approaches and strategies between the human and animal health sectors. The IHR-PVS National Bridging Workshops (IHR-PVS NBW) lead countries to explore more precisely the commonalities between PVS and IHR tools and to develop, where relevant, bridges to facilitate the coordination of joint actions. The purpose of the IHR-PVS activities is to promote the One Health approach. Thus, Cameroon validated the NBW roadmap in 2021 and revised it in December 2023.

#### **1.2.2.2. The One Health approach and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals**

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the global roadmap for accelerating human development and reducing poverty. The One Health approach is anchored in the SDGs (Figure 2). Indeed, sustainable development depends on improving overall health by taking greater account of the interactions between human health, animal health, and the health of ecosystems and plants.



**Figure 2:** Sustainable Development Goals

The One Health approach is therefore highlighted as an underlying framework to underpin a range of existing international development initiatives, including the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the achievement of universal food security and global action to combat AMR (World Bank Group, 2018; Seifman, 2020).



## CHAPTER II. OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### II.1. Overview

This overview covers the following areas of the One Health approach: zoonoses, AMR, FS and environmental health.

#### II.1.1. The issue of zoonoses

Zoonotic diseases pose threats not only to global health security but also to the economies of developing countries. Indeed, 60% of so-called emerging infectious diseases are zoonoses, and more than 70% of them originate in wildlife (Jones et al., 2008).

##### II.1.1.1. Prioritisation of zoonotic threats in Cameroon

As part of the planning of its activities, the PNPLZER, the National One Health Platform, in accordance with the provisions of article 3 of its constituting Order of 03 to 04 March 2016, prioritised 5 zoonoses with the technical and financial support of CDC - Atlanta- USA and USAID, using the CDC's One Health prioritisation tool:

- Rabies
- Anthrax
- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
- Ebola virus fever
- *Mycobacterium bovis* tuberculosis

In 2020, a second prioritisation by agro-ecological zone of 05 other zoonoses was carried out using the THIRA (Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) prioritisation tool. This brought the total to 10, including: Rabies, Anthrax, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Ebola Virus Fever, *Mycobacterium bovis* Tuberculosis, Salmonellosis, Monkey Pox, Lassa Fever, Trypanosomiasis, Brucellosis.

**Table 1: Priority Zoonoses by agro-ecological zone**

N°	Agro-eco-logical zone	Regions con- cerned	Priority zoonoses	Other critical zoonoses
1	Bimodal for- est zone	CE, SU and ES	M.bovis tuberculosis	Rabies, Monkey Pox, HPAI
2	Monomodal forest zone	LT, SO	HPAI	Lassa fever, Ebola, M.bovis tuberculosis;
3	Highland zone	OU, NO	HPAI	Anthrax, Lassa fever, M bovis tuberculosis;
4	High savan- nah zone	AD	Tubercu- losis in M bovis	Lassa fever; Trypanosomiasis; monkeypox
5	Sudano-Sa- helian zone	NO, EN	Rabies	Anthrax, M bovis tuberculosis, lassa fever

### II.1.1.2. Situation of some zoonotic diseases in Cameroon

Some priority zoonotic diseases such as rabies, brucellosis, Mpox and bovine tuberculosis are widespread. However, the limited number of human cases reported may mean that their impact on public health is minimised. At a strategic level, there are plans to combat these diseases (rabies, Mpox, brucellosis, anthrax).

From 2010 to 2021, 187 confirmed cases of rabies were recorded in pets and 131 cases in humans in Cameroon. Rabies is monitored in both human and animal health disease surveillance systems.

A situational analysis of the distribution of Mpox outbreaks in Cameroon reveals 11 human outbreaks and 04 animal outbreaks recorded from 1979 to 2022. Human outbreaks have been reported in several localities across the country. Multisectoral investigations and awareness-raising campaigns against the disease have been conducted in several regions of the country. At the strategic level, there are plans to combat these diseases (rabies, Mpox, etc.).

In addition to the burden of endemic diseases, the country has also experienced outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1. In 2006, an outbreak was recorded on a duck farm in Doualaré in the town of Maroua, in the Far North Region. In 2016, 49 outbreaks of avian influenza were reported in poultry farms and markets in the Centre (34), South (9), West (5) and Adamawa (1) Regions and in 2022, 14 outbreaks were recorded in poultry farms in the West Region. These epizootics created a psychosis among the population, resulting in huge losses estimated in billions of CFA francs in the poultry industry. To this day, the poultry industry is still in a rehabilitation phase. No cases of highly pathogenic avian influenza have been reported in humans.

### II.1.2. The issue of AMR in Cameroon

Studies on AMR have been carried out in human, animal and environmental health. In human health, studies conduct in Cameroon between 2010 and 2017 have shown patterns of resistance of many bacteria, particularly Enterobacteriaceae and Staphylococci, to several families of antibiotics. For example, 25% of the strains of Enterobacteriaceae isolated during a study carried out at Yaoundé's General Hospital in 2010 showed resistance to quinolones and fluoroquinolones (Toukam M et al.2010).

The emergence of antibiotic-resistant germs is also a reality in veterinary medicine. In 2010, a study conducted on 150 chickens in various markets in Yaoundé showed that most of them were infected with salmonella. Antibigrams carried out on the isolated serotypes showed 84.5% resistance to tetracycline, 44.7% to streptomycin, 34% to nalidixic acid and around 40% were resistant to several medicines (Wouafo M et al., 2010). This is thought to be due to the excessive use of antibiotics in livestock farming (Guetiya et al. 2016). Furthermore, a study conducted in Douala in 2023 on 60 beef samples (30 muscle samples and 30 liver samples) revealed high levels of antibiotic (Oxytetracycline) residues, on 83.3% of samples at levels well above the maximum limits recommended by the Codex Alimentarius (CX/MRL-2-2021). (Hassana et al 2023).

The issue of AMR also affects the environmental sector; indeed, samples taken from water sources in New-Bell, Douala showed the persistence of *Vibrio Cholerae* O1, and 92% of isolates were resistant to several drugs (beta-lactams, tetracycline, cotrimoxazole) (Akoachere et al, 2013).

As part of AMR surveillance activities in Cameroon, several data have already been collected by laboratories with surveillance capacity such as LNSP, LANAVET and CPC.

Cameroon's commitment to combating AMR goes back a long way. Indeed, in 2016, at institutional level, the country designated the National Public Health Laboratory (LNSP) as the national focal point for the fight against AMR; subsequently, a series of activities were carried out, including:

- the 2017 Joint External Assessment (JEA) indicated a score of 1/4 for the capacity to fight Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR);
- the designation of focal points for the relevant sectors involved in the fight against AMR (MINSANTE, MINEPIA, MINADER, MINEPDED) in 2017;
- the drafting of the national action plan to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

The implementation rate of the activities planned in the NAP-AMR is very low and estimated at 17%, due to a lack of funding and the failure to formalise the multisectoral and multidisciplinary coordination group tasked with supervision and coordination.

### **II.1.3. The issue of food safety in Cameroon**

Food safety is a standardised term that refers to the regulation and control of the agri-food sector with the aim of ensuring the hygiene and safety of food “from farm to fork”. Food that is unfit for consumption and contains bacteria, viruses, parasites or harmful chemical substances and drug residues causes more than 200 illnesses, ranging from diarrhoea to cancer. It is estimated that 600 million people, or almost one in 10 people worldwide, fall ill each year after eating contaminated food, and that 420,000 die as a result (DALY). Unhealthy food therefore represents a loss of earnings amounting to around 110 billion dollars per year for low- and middle-income countries, due to the loss of productivity and the resulting health costs. Cameroon has mandatory national standards for food products (food technology, environment, health protection, agriculture). It participates in the international network of food safety authorities (INFOSAN) and the CODEX Alimentarius. However, there is a lack of coordination (absence of joint missions) between the stakeholders or sectors concerned when events relating to food safety occur. Furthermore, the country does not evaluate its response.

The following activities were carried out in Cameroon:

- In 2008, creation of the National Codex Alimentarius and Food Safety Committee (CNCO-SAC) by Prime Ministerial Decree No. 026/CAB/PM of 14 February 2008;
- From 2016 to 2020, strengthening of the analytical capacities of national food quality control laboratories through the PIQAC programme;
- In 2018, adoption of Law No. 2018/020 of 11 December 2018 on the framework law on food safety.

In Cameroon, a National Survey on Food and Nutrition Security (ENSAN) conducted by MINADER, WFP, FAO, PNVRSA in September 2020 revealed the existence of food insecurity.

Several constraints are at the root of the non-implementation of FS activities in Cameroon:

- Insufficient resources for the effective and efficient work of the National Codex Alimentarius and Food Safety Committee (CNCOSAC);
- The lack of implementing texts for the framework law;
- The absence of a plan that takes account of the IHR in the management of mining and industrial risks;
- The absence of a specific plan for responding to food safety crises and emergencies;
- The absence of a global strategy for the management of hazard studies and emergency plans for businesses and industries;
- The failure to take any significant account of chemical events likely to occur in industrial units;
- The non-availability of a global plan for monitoring and managing potential industrial chemical events;
- The insufficient capacity of the INFOSAN network in terms of risk communication.

In order to promote FS in Cameroon, we need to:

- Initiate an in-depth debate on the diagnosis of the FS system in Cameroon;
- Reflect on ways to improve the current FS system in Cameroon;
- Define the key elements of the approach to be followed when selecting the system best suited to the country's situation.

#### **II.1.4. Environmental health issues in Cameroon**

According to the WHO, environmental health refers to the set of (preventive) measures to be implemented in order to acquire or maintain health, to the broader notion of interactions between health and the environment, including positive interactions (benefits) or negative interactions (drawbacks). This is the branch of public health that covers all aspects of the natural and built environment affecting human and animal health and ecosystems. It addresses all aspects of people's health and quality of life resulting from the action of biological, chemical and physical factors in the environment, whether natural or anthropogenic.

In Cameroon, the overall objectives pursued by the National Development Strategy (SND30) in

conjunction with the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) are to strengthen climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and environmental management to ensure sustainable and inclusive economic growth and social development. The strategy of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development sub-sector (2013-2017) is divided into four (04) strategic areas, namely: (i) Integration of sustainable development principles into the development of national policies, (ii) Fight against the adverse effects of climate change, (iii) Preservation of natural resources, (iv) Management of pollution and nuisances. The analysis of the political, strategic and legal framework reveals that health safety considerations are only taken into account to a small extent. The main gaps recorded relate to laws and regulations, the environmental health surveillance system, standards and protocols for zoonoses, chemical events, antimicrobial resistance, biosafety and biosecurity, points of entry and emergency response. However, links with the International Health Regulations can be established with the strategic areas of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development sub-sector.

## **II.2. Situational analysis**

## II.2.1. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis of the operationalisation of

*Table 2: SWOT Analysis*

PATHWAY TO CHANGE	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<b>Action Track 1: Policy, legislation, advocacy, and funding.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Cameroon's One Health National Strategy since March 2012</li> <li>- Existence of the One Health Platform (PNPLZER), an institution dedicated to the implementation of this strategy.</li> <li>- Existence of a strategic Orientation Committee within the PNPLZER, based in the Prime Minister's Office.</li> <li>-The regulations take into account the One Health approach in the appointment of the IHR focal point (text on the designation, organisation and functioning of the IHR focal point in Cameroon).</li> <li>- Possible fund-raising by the PNPLZER</li> <li>- Existence of a basket fund financed by key sectors (MINFOF, MINEPDED, MINEPIA, MIN-SANTE);</li> <li>-Cameroon has ratified Convention No. 155 on Occupational Safety and Health, as well as Recommendation No. 164 on Occupational Safety and Health and the Protocol of 2002 relating to the Occupational Safety and Health Convention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The strategy dates back to 2012 and therefore needs to be updated.</li> <li>-Lack of tools to implement the strategy</li> <li>-Several texts are outdated</li> <li>- Sectoral bodies contribute little to funding the PNPLZER</li> <li>- No mapping of funding sources for One Health activities</li> <li>- Insufficient national funding for One Health activities by the sectors</li> </ul>
<b>Action Track 2: Organisational development, implementation and sectoral integration.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of a master's level university training on One Health topics (University of Dschang, Ngaoundere and Buea), research institutes,</li> <li>- Availability of a pool of epidemiologists trained by CAFETP, Frontline ISAVET.</li> <li>- Prior and proven successes</li> <li>- Training and capacity building workshops for the sector, implemented within the platform</li> <li>- Human resource mapping, documentation for the OH platform</li> <li>-Existence of a multisectoral/multidisciplinary coordination/collaboration mechanism (PNPLZER: COS, CT, SP)</li> <li>- Existence of intersectoral collaboration mechanisms to respond to public health events</li> <li>-A number of One Health certification courses exist in several universities in the country (University of Buea, Université des Montagnes...).</li> <li>- Anchoring of the PNPLZER programme within the Prime Ministry</li> <li>-Regular session meetings with the sectors</li> <li>- The existence of a presidential decree mandating multisectoral collaboration in support of governmental solidarity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The RCCE communication strategy on the One Health approach is not yet funded and implemented</li> <li>- There is no OHNAP implementation committee based on the One Health approach</li> <li>- Regional multisectoral coordination has not been formalised      Actions focused mainly on zoonotic diseases</li> <li>- No human resources development plan</li> <li>- No clear legal status for members of the response team</li> <li>- No joint deployment procedures</li> <li>-No national human resources development plan in line with the One Health approach</li> <li>-Low level of involvement of local authorities (LAs) in the OH approach;</li> <li>-Low involvement in OH activities at local level;</li> </ul>

	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Financial and technical support from international organisations</li> <li>-Financial support from international organisations</li> <li>-Existence of COP 27 green funds for which Cameroon is eligible and innovative funding available through a study conducted by UNDP and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes in donor priorities as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis;</li> <li>-</li> <li>-Security challenge in the English-Speaking regions (North-West and South-West)</li> <li>- The increase in attacks by the Boko terrorist cult and instability at the border with the Central African Republic</li> <li>Haram c,</li> <li>- Conflicts of interest in various sectors</li> <li>-The occurrence of certain epizootics such as Covid-19, Monkeypox;</li> <li>-National or international economic crisis</li> <li>- Appearance and reappearance of zoonoses in neighboring countries, risks associated with border porosity</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial and technical support from international organisations active in the One Health platform USAID, IFRC, WHO, FAO, OIE, WOA, European Union</li> <li>- Situational analysis of the OH approach at community level in order to identify OH training and information needs for an ongoing competence repository supervised by PNPLZER</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shift in donor priorities as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis;</li> <li>-Security challenges in the North-West and South-West regions;</li> <li>-Upsurge in attacks by the Boko Haram terrorist sect and instability on the border with the Central African Republic,</li> <li>- Conflicts of interest in various sectors</li> <li>-Epizootics such as Covid-19, Monkeypox;</li> <li>-National or international economic crisis</li> <li>-Emergence and re-emergence of zoonoses in border countries, risks associated with porous borders</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Scoping analysis of OH capacity building tools carried out with the support of GIZ/PPOH</li> <li>-Quarterly dissemination of the Zoonoses Programme newsletter</li> <li>- Annual dissemination of the One Health magazine to the sectors.</li> </ul>	
<b>Action Track 3: Data, evidence and knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of permanent monitoring systems for certain sectors</li> <li>- Availability of field epidemiologists</li> <li>- Existence of an IHR focal point (platform for sharing information on all events)</li> <li>- Existence of an early warning system for risks (DPC/MINAT)</li> <li>- Existence of a National Risk Observatory at MINAT that works with specialised structures to collect and report data on risk in different agroecological zones</li> <li>- Analysis of the status of an interoperable monitoring and surveillance system based on the One Health approach currently being finalised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of standard operating procedures for implementing community surveillance of priority zoonotic diseases as part of a unified health approach;</li> <li>-Lack of surveillance systems in some areas.</li> <li>- Lack of an interoperable system for epidemiological data surveillance as part of the One Health approach poses a real challenge for monitoring the implementation of the National One Health Strategy;</li> <li>- Lack of a platform for sharing surveillance data and information between stakeholders under the One Health approach;</li> <li>- Weak intersectoral collaboration in public health surveillance activities;</li> <li>- Lack of promptness in transmitting risk data to MINAT</li> </ul>
<b>Action track 04 Strengthening the capacities of the One Health initiative to consolidate health systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of a health system transformation agenda financed by a joint fund (WHO, World Bank, Gavi Alliance, African Development Bank, KFW, AFD, IDB).</li> <li>-Decentralisation of healthcare services, with a strong involvement of decentralised local authorities (municipalities)</li> <li>-Existence of a national technical group on community health (Intervention sous Directives Communautaires – ISDC, Intervention under Community Guidelines)</li> <li>-Existence of a Health Sector Strategy (2017-2027) that involves the other sectors responsible for access to water, education, social protection, and the promotion of women and the family</li> <li>-Existence of a health funding strategy to coordinate the financing of the health system</li> <li>- Existence of a contingency plan for the North-West and South-West regions plagued by violence from secessionist and terrorist groups in the North, and the Far North region.</li> </ul>	<p>Cameroon's health system has several weaknesses, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited access to health care: Access to quality healthcare remains limited for the majority of Cameroon's population, particularly in rural areas.</li> <li>-Lack of qualified human resources: Cameroon's health system lacks qualified medical staff, particularly specialist doctors and nurses.</li> <li>-Inadequate equipment and infrastructure: Hospitals and health centres are often under-equipped and poorly maintained, which limits their ability to provide quality care.</li> <li>-Low public spending on health: Cameroon devotes a relatively small proportion of its budget to health, which limits the health system's capacity to provide quality care for all.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of interested partners to support surveillance of priority diseases (IDDS, Centre Pasteur du Cameroun, OCEAC, etc....)</li> <li>- Existence of community-based data collection and analysis systems set up by various organizations (CBOs, CSOs) to assess access to and quality of care for people primarily affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, financed by the Global Fund and USAID, placed under the coordination of the health technical group. This system includes the various fields and areas of intervention and data collection and analysis procedures, the profile of the interviewers and respondents, the collection sites and frequencies, the validation and use of the information collected, as well as the definition of the concept of Community-Led Monitoring, which is a health monitoring method designed to correct any deficits in the quality of and access to healthcare for the target populations</li> <li>-Administrative bottlenecks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Shift in donor priorities as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis;</li> <li>-Security challenge in the Anglophone regions (North-West and South-West)</li> <li>-Upsurge in attacks by the Boko Haram terrorist sect and instability on the border with the Central African Republic,</li> <li>- Conflicts of interest in various sectors</li> <li>-Epizootics such as Covid-19, Monkeypox;</li> <li>-National or international economic crisis</li> <li>-Emergence and re-emergence of zoonoses in border countries, risks associated with porous borders</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strong political commitment to the implementation of the One Health approach to address public health emergencies, in line with the joint action plan.</li> <li>-Existence of a functional One Health national platform</li> <li>-Financial and technical support for the One Health platform from international organisations.</li> <li>-SOP on community-based surveillance covering all sectors</li> <li>-Administrative bottlenecks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Shift in donor priorities as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis;</li> <li>-Security challenge in the Anglophone regions (North-West and South-West)</li> <li>-Upsurge in attacks by the Boko Haram terrorist sect and instability on the border with the Central African Republic,</li> <li>- Conflicts of interest in various sectors</li> <li>-Epizootics such as Covid-19, Monkeypox;</li> <li>-National or international economic crisis</li> <li>-Emergence and re-emergence of zoonoses in border countries, risks associated with porous borders</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of a public health emergency coordination centre (CCOUSP), which also deals with animal health issues</li> <li>-Existence of a national community health policy</li> <li>-National Community Health Strategic Plan (PSNSC)</li> <li>-Community health operational plan and technical group, guidelines and national strategy for community monitoring, developed using a multi-sectoral approach and financed by the Global Fund, CDC-USAID and UNICEF</li> <li>-Existence of a national reference laboratory network</li> <li>-Existence of reference laboratories for animal and human health, including food safety, capable of detecting priority pathogens (CPC and LNSP, LANAVET, LNAD, LANACOME,,,,, etc.).</li> <li>-Recognised capacity of laboratories to diagnose various zoonoses and vector-borne diseases.</li> <li>-Initiative to set up a network of multi-sector laboratories (RENALAB)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of coordination between the various players in the healthcare system: There is a lack of coordination between the various players in the healthcare system, which limits the effectiveness and efficiency of the system as a whole.</li> <li>-Low vaccination coverage for EPDs (epidemic-prone diseases)</li> <li>-Qualitative and quantitative shortage of human resources in animal, environmental and human health</li> <li>-Poor coverage of health districts in terms of health facilities and community health workers</li> <li>-Difficulties in supplying health facilities with consumables and laboratory reagents</li> <li>-No clear system for transporting samples, particularly for tuberculosis and its variants.</li> <li>-Lack of food quality control laboratories</li> <li>-Lack of autonomy for laboratories</li> <li>-Unavailability of inputs and other reagents at community level,</li> <li>-No social safety nets for community workers, which leads to a lack of motivation among CHWs</li> <li>-Weak stakeholder buy-in for Universal Health Coverage</li> </ul>
Action track 5 Reducing the risks associated with emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article 5 of Law no. 006 of 16 April 2001 relating to the nomenclature and animal health regulations for legally contagious and notifiable livestock diseases stipulates: (3) They are also required to inform the territorially competent technical services of the Ministry of Public Health as soon as possible in all cases of contagious diseases common to humans and domestic animals.</li> <li>- Multi-sectoral investigation and management of zoonotic disease outbreaks</li> <li>- Existence of multi-sectoral standard operating procedures for the investigation and management of zoonotic disease outbreaks</li> <li>- A national technical guide for operationalising the One Health approach to community surveillance of priority diseases (in progress)</li> <li>- Existence of a national guide to integrated disease surveillance and response (SIMR)</li> <li>-Prioritisation of the 10 zoonoses</li> <li>- Existence of a national programme for the fight against emerging and re-emerging zoonoses</li> <li>-Covid19 resurgence plan, September 2021;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor funding of research into zoonoses</li> <li>- Lack of a national mechanism for sharing zoonoses surveillance data</li> <li>- The ten priority zoonoses are not all included among the priority diseases in the sectors to be monitored.</li> <li>- Lack of dissemination of these multi-sectoral SOPs</li> <li>- Insufficient financial resources for the prevention of zoonoses</li> <li>- Complexity of the compensation process, which dissuades farmers from reporting animal diseases.</li> <li>- Cumbersome procedures for mobilising compensation funds (MINAT-DPC)</li> <li>- Poor communication on zoonotic risks;</li> <li>- The national contingency plan has not been updated</li> </ul>

	<p>Availability of technical and financial partners to support the implementation of Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p> <p>Willingness to align the national One Health PNPLZER strategy with the One Health human-animal-environment APP;</p> <p>Roadmap of the One Health approach of PNPLZER at all levels (central and devolved) and establishment of a regional representation (Focal Points) of the Programme;</p> <p>Administrative bottlenecks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Shift in donor priorities as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis;</li> <li>-Security challenge in the Anglophone regions (North-West and South-West)</li> <li>-Upsurge in attacks by the Boko Haram terrorist sect and instability on the border with the Central African Republic,</li> <li>- Conflicts of interest in various sectors</li> <li>-Epizootics such as Covid-19, Monkeypox;</li> <li>-National or international economic crisis</li> <li>-Emergence and re-emergence of zoonoses in border countries, risks associated with porous borders</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ministry of Public Health's multi-risk plan;</li> <li>-Baseline study to establish a monitoring system for the bushmeat value chain;</li> <li>-SOP for veterinary health inspection of wild meat;</li> <li>-Existence of a SOP on waste management during public health emergencies               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cholera emergency plan, November 2021</li> </ul> </li> <li>-Measles elimination plan,</li> <li>Yellow fever elimination plan,</li> <li>-Meningitis elimination plan, 2022</li> <li>- Plan to eliminate monkeypox, 2022</li> <li>-Existence of a national contingency plan;</li> <li>-Emergency organisation plans (ORSEC) at divisional level placed under the leadership of MINAT's Directorate of Civil Protection</li> </ul>	
<b>Action Track 6 Control and elimination of zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of a master plan for the elimination of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) 2020-2024</li> <li>-Availability of qualified human resources in the field of health;</li> <li>-Existence of joint risk analysis               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Haemorrhagic fevers, Ebola, Lassa fever</li> <li>COVID 19; Mpox</li> <li>Brucellosis Tuberculosis</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Existence of several plans to control and eliminate zoonoses (Mpox, anthrax, rabies, avian influenza)</li> <li>- Plan to combat haemorrhagic fevers of viral origin drafted by the Ministry of Public Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No SOPs for treatment in health facilities; IHCs</li> <li>-No care infrastructure in private health institutions</li> <li>-Low community involvement in the fight against NTDs</li> <li>-Great destitution and increased stigmatisation of patients with stroke and other forms of disability within communities and among health workers</li> <li>-No social safety nets for community workers, which leads to a lack of motivation among CHWs</li> </ul>
<b>Action Track 7: Strengthening the assessment, management and communication on food safety (FS) risks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of a law on health safety</li> <li>- Existence of a national health safety action plan</li> <li>- Existence of a Codex Alimentarius committee;</li> <li>- Existence of a health market guide</li> <li>- A quality challenge initiative to improve hygiene and sanitation in markets through competition between stakeholders</li> <li>-Initiative led by ROOHCAM to protect water and soils against chemical and toxic products (training, awareness-raising and advocacy with stakeholders) with technical and financial support from the European Environmental Bureau</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It appears that in the legal, regulatory and normative framework, since the promulgation of the FS framework law, there has been no text specifying the scope of ministerial areas of competence.</li> <li>-Health surveillance, which includes health monitoring, risk assessment, the traceability system and the rapid alert system, is still inadequate.</li> <li>- In the area of food quality control, very few laboratories working in the food sector are accredited. In addition, the food laboratory accreditation process is not based on performance requirements defined within internationally recognized standards.</li> <li>- Insufficient resources to enable the National Codex Alimentarius and Food Safety Committee (CNCOSAC) to work effectively and efficiently;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Financial and technical support from international organisations (WHO, UNICEF, Helen Keller etc ....)</li> <li>--</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shift in donor priorities as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis;</li> <li>-Security challenges in the North-West and South-West ()</li> <li>-Upsurge in attacks by the Boko Haram terrorist sect and instability on the border with the Central African Republic,</li> <li>- Conflicts of interest in various sectors</li> <li>-Epizootics such as Covid-19, Monkeypox;</li> <li>-National or international economic crisis</li> <li>-Emergence and re-emergence of zoonoses in border countries, risks associated with porous borders</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The signing of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA),</li> <li>- adoption of Law No. 2018/020 of 11 December 2018 on the framework law on food safety since 2018;</li> <li>- The prospects for the common market set-up in the Central African sub-region,</li> <li>- Existence of the AGOA partnership,</li> <li>- The prospect of conquering the ECCAS market,</li> <li>- Existence of a regional FS coordination at FAO level.</li> <li>- Availability of financial and technical support from international organisations in particular WHO, FAO, USAID, etc.</li> <li>- Existence of the Codex Alimentarius, and the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) at the international level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Emergence of foodborne infections;</li> <li>- Increase in the mortality rate of foodborne illnesses linked to the use of formaldehyde and other chemical products in food preservation,</li> <li>-Massive entry of foreign foodstuffs into the domestic market, sometimes of questionable health quality,</li> <li>-Growing distrust among Cameroon's trading partners vis a vis food product from Cameroon, leading to the loss of our share of the food market</li> <li>-Discouragement of stakeholders striving to improve the quality of their production due, to the high frequency of controls sometimes observed and the often absence of sanctions against offenders.</li> <li>-Failure to meet our commitments towards the World Trade Organization, leaves us highly vulnerable to trade disputes with member countries.</li> <li>-Insecurities in the northern part of the country puts Cameroon's population at risk of food insecurity.</li> <li>- Shift in donor priorities as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of a communication strategy on RCCE dedicated to FS and targeting all stakeholders by value chains;</li> <li>- Lack of multi-sectoral plans for detecting and responding to food safety events;</li> <li>- unavailability of a global plan for monitoring and managing potential industrial chemical events;</li> <li>- lack of global strategy for managing hazard studies and emergency plans for businesses and industries;</li> <li>-low involvement of the private sector's in One Health activities, particularly food safety;</li> <li>-lack of SOP for collaboration and information sharing between stakeholders involved in food safety</li> <li>-insufficient internal communication between the six (06) ministries in charge of FS</li> <li>-No national food control system, which results in scattered actions that are not necessarily perceived by the consumer</li> <li>-No national food control strategy</li> <li>-No unified national food legislations and regulations</li> <li>-The national multi-risk plan does not take into account the IHR in the management of mining and industrial risks;</li> <li>-insufficient accredited laboratories to monitor foodstuffs and provide epidemiological data</li> <li>-Lack of a global strategy for consumer information; education, communication and training of operators;</li> <li>- Management of food safety initiatives is divided between various ministries, each of which is responsible for a small proportion, making it very difficult to implement these initiatives; -</li> <li>-Lack of a comprehensive risk assessment strategy;</li> <li>-The plethoric amount of inspection procedures that operators have to undergo, which creates a lack of credibility;</li> <li>-The plethoric number of inspection officers working for the various administrations;</li> <li>-Conflicts of jurisdiction with other authorities responsible for food controls;</li> <li>-The overlapping legislations of the various administrations in charge of food controls;</li> <li>-Absence of citizen control of public action (CCPA) mechanisms, enlisted in law as part of the monitoring of public policies including consumers and local authorities;</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Security challenges in the North-West and South-West regions of the country</li> <li>-Upsurge in attacks by the Boko Haram terrorist sect and instability at the border with the Central African Republic,</li> <li>-The outbreak of certain epizootics such as Covid-19, Mpox;</li> <li>-National or international economic crisis</li> <li>-Emergence and re-emergence of zoonoses in border countries, risks associated with porous borders</li> </ul>

<p>Action track 8: Reducing infection, the silent pandemic of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of a Multisectoral Coordinating Committee on Antimicrobial Resistance (CMC-AMR) although it has not yet been formalised;</li> <li>-Existence of a national AMR surveillance system using sentinel sites;</li> <li>- Availability of a Knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) profile on AMR;</li> <li>-The development of a 2018-2020 National Action Plan to fight against AMR, currently under review (NAP-AMR 2024-2028)</li> <li>-The elaboration of a National Antimicrobial Management Plan (NAMP) for human, animal and plant health (NAP-MAM);</li> <li>-Existence of local awareness-raising initiatives on AMR led by ROOHCAM in partnership with the <b>European Environmental Bureau</b> (EEB);</li> <li>-Celebration of World AMR Week to raise awareness on the proper use of antimicrobials; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• training of laboratory staff on AMR;</li> </ul> </li> <li>-Existence of a master's degree research on AMR at the University of BUEA</li> <li>- Existence of AMR focal points in 4 sectors (MINEPIA, MINSANTE, MINADER, MINEPDED)</li> <li>-</li> <li>- Existence of a national laboratory for drug quality control (LANACOME);</li> <li>-Existence of a quality control unit for veterinary medicines at the National Veterinary Laboratory (LANAVET)</li> <li>- Existence of a national laboratory for the analysis and diagnosis of inputs and agricultural products (LNAD)</li> <li>-Existence of a list of human health medications with prior marketing authorisation</li> <li>-Existence of a list of animal health medications with prior marketing authorisation</li> <li>- Existence of a national commission for the approval and certification of pesticides and other consumables</li> <li>-Existence of a list of approved phytosanitary products</li> <li>-Existence of a list of veterinary drugs with marketing authorization in Cameroon</li> <li>-Existence of a national list of essential medicines</li> <li>-Existence of a multi-sectoral technical group dedicated to AMR,</li> <li>-Existence of drug approval committees (MINEPIA/DSV; MINSANTE/DPML, MINADER/DRCQ;</li> <li>-Evaluation of AMR monitoring systems and evaluation of laboratories through the ATLAS tool (CPC, LANAVET)</li> <li>- Evaluation of the AMR plan and the tools, with the PMP to update the plan</li> <li>- -Existence of a document framework on integrated AMR surveillance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Absence of a formal Multisectoral Collaboration Mechanism on AMR;</li> <li>-Low awareness of the issues and challenges related to AMR among the various stakeholders in the One Health platform;</li> <li>-The local pharmaceutical industry is not involved in AMR surveillance activities,</li> <li>-The draft AMR communication plan has not been validated.</li> <li>-No legal framework governing the functioning of the technical group working on AMR and the Multisectoral Antimicrobial Resistance Coordination Committee (CMC-RAM)</li> <li>- Low involvement of some key sectors of the One Health approach in the implementation of AMR surveillance activities</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Cameroon is registered in the Global Anti-microbial Surveillance System (GLASS);</li> <li>-</li> <li>-Availability of technical and financial assistance from the Quadripartite (WHO/FAO/WHO/UNEP) and numerous multilateral institutions (IDDS, USAID, etc)</li> <li>- Cameroon's eligibility for MPTF funding under the quadripartite framework through the Multi-Partners Trust Fund (MPTF) project: Fighting antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in Cameroon using a One Health approach</li> <li>- Existence of a global action plan to combat AMR from the Quadripartite (WOAH, WHO, FAO, UNEP);</li> <li>- Evaluation of the operational capacities of national laboratories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Shift in donor priorities as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis;</li> <li>-Security challenges in the North-West and South-West regions ()</li> <li>-Upsurge in attacks by the Boko Haram terrorist sect and instability at the border with the Central African Republic,</li> <li>-outbreaks such as Covid-19, Mpox;</li> <li>-National or international economic crisis</li> <li>-Emergence and re-emergence of zoonoses in border countries, risks associated with porous borders</li> </ul>

	<p>Existence of a law on modern biotechnology (biosafety)</p> <p>Transfer of competences from MINEPDED to decentralized local authorities in the fields of hygiene and sanitation, and the restauration of biodiversity and soil.</p> <p>Existence of a national law on biosafety</p> <p>Existence of a national multi-sector biosafety committee</p> <p>Existence of a national biosafety project (biosafety)</p> <p>Existence of a code of conduct on biosafety and biosecurity</p> <p>Existence of a national biosafety and biosecurity guide.</p> <p>Existence of regulatory texts on waste management</p> <p>Existence of national guidelines for the shipping of dangerous pathogens</p>	<p>-Lack of harmonised biosafety regulations</p> <p>-Lack of national resources for biosafety.</p> <p>-Lack of an integrated and comprehensive biosafety and biosecurity management system for pathogens in laboratories and of a training programme in this area.</p>
<p><b>Action track 9:</b> <b>Integrating the environment into the One Health approach</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of the United Nations Convention to combat Desertification (to Combat Desertification...)</li> <li>- Existence of the Interregional Committee for Drought Control in the North (CILSN)</li> <li>- Implementation of the «green Sahel» operation aimed at combating desertification in Cameroon through reforestation</li> <li>- Implementation of the Benoue Basin Management Project (with the aim to develop and ensure the conservation and sustainable use of water and soil in the Benoue basin, in order to limit river silting and improve navigation conditions and the harmonious development of fishing activities).</li> <li>- Existence of the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change (which led to the Paris Agreement and its implementing text;</li> <li>- The State's contribution, determined at national level, in which Cameroon undertakes to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 35%, and which sets out the priorities for the fight against climate change;</li> <li>- Existence of the National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC)</li> <li>- Existence since June 2018 of a national strategy for reducing emissions (from deforestation and forest degradation), sustainable forest management, forest conservation and increasing carbon stocks.</li> <li>- Existence since June 2015 of Cameroon's national climate change adaptation plan</li> <li>-Existence of weekly weather reports by MINEPDED</li> </ul>	<p>A gradual decrease in the financial resources allocated to the previously planned activities of the “Green Sahel” and “Benoue Watershed Development” projects.</p> <p>-Insufficient awareness of the pressure exerted by populations on the vegetation cover.</p> <p>- The National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (PAN/LCD) has not been updated and does not take into account the One Health approach.</p> <p>- Low level of operationalisation of the NOCC</p> <p>-Low involvement of the environmental component in the implementation of the One Health approach, according to the various OH evaluations at country level (One Health Profiling Workshop, JEE, OHNAP, etc.)</p> <p>-Inadequacy of applied environmental standards at national level, particularly technical standards (limit values/ thresholds for discharges into the various receiving environments), environmental quality standards, analysis and testing standards, basic standards (labelling standards, metrology, symbols, terminology) and guidelines encourage the production of pollution by economic agents.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of green funds and other innovative financing from COP 27</li> <li>-Existence of a mapping of innovative financing and green funds</li> <li>-Financial and technical support from international organisations</li> <li>-The revision of the framework law on the environment to incorporate One Health aspects and the IHR 2005 is ongoing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Shift in donor priorities as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis;</li> <li>-Security challenges in the North-West and South-West regions; ()</li> <li>-Upsurge in attacks by the Boko Haram terrorist sect and instability at the border with the Central African Republic,</li> <li>-Epizootics such as Covid-19, Monkeypox;</li> <li>-National or international economic crisis</li> <li>-Emergence and re-emergence of zoonoses in border countries, risks associated with porous borders</li> </ul>
	<p>The country which has ratified the UNFCCC, benefits from the Global Environment Facility for its operations.</p>	

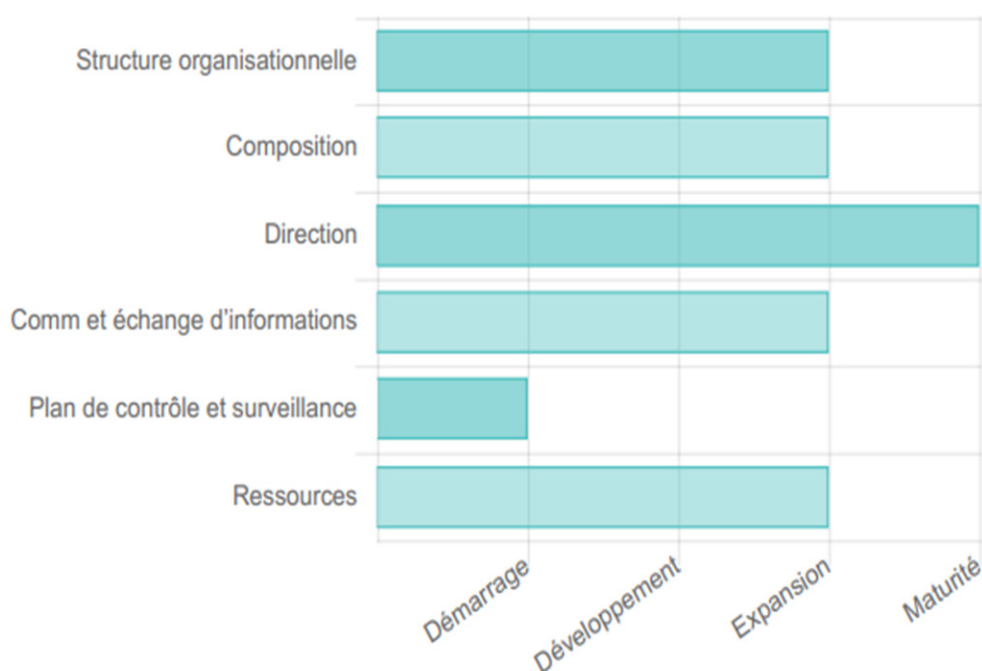
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of conventions and legal texts on pollution and waste management (Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa, MINAMATA Convention on Mercury, Montreal Protocol on the depletion of the ozone layer).</li> <li>- Existence of Law No. 96/12 of 05 August 1996 on the framework law on environmental management and some of its implementing texts, Decree No. 2014/2379/PM of 20/08/2014 laying down the procedures for coordinating the establishments classified as dangerous, unhealthy or inconvenient, Joint Order No. 004/MINEPDED/MINCOM-MERCE of 24 October 2012 regulating the manufacturing, import and marketing of non-biodegradable packaging, etc.).</li> <li>- Existence of legislation on environmental and social assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of approved waste management structures</li> <li>- Insufficient financial resources</li> <li>- Low public awareness of waste management issues</li> <li>- Porous borders that facilitate the illegal entry of non-compliant plastic packagings</li> <li>- Failure of some sectors to take waste management into account</li> <li>- Poor enforcement of waste management regulations</li> <li>- Lack of a pollution and waste management plan based on the One Health approach.</li> </ul>
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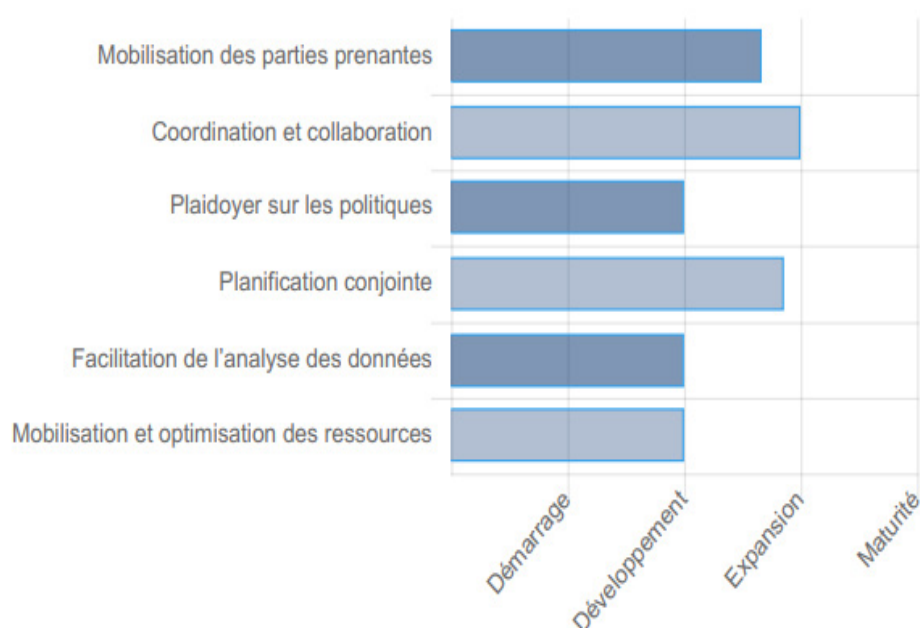
## II.2.2. Summary of the assessment of the organizational capacities and performances of the One Health platform

The organizational capacities and performances of the One Health platform were assessed using the One Health App tool. The figures below illustrate each component's level at the last evaluation conducted in 2021.



**Figure 3:** Organisational Capacity of the One Health Platform in Cameroon

This graph presents the assessment results of the organisational capacity of the Cameroon's One Health platform in six areas following the maturity model for the multisectoral coordination mechanisms. The results are expressed as average values for each of the six areas. These results show that the organisational capacities of the OH platform in the six areas are on average at expansion level. This means that the One Health platform has the organisational capacity to function optimally. Only the monitoring and surveillance plan's degree of maturity are still in the starting phase, which could be ascribed to the lack of interoperability of data reporting systems in the various sector.



**Figure 4:** *Organisational Performance of the One Health Platform in Cameroon*

This graph presents the results of the evaluation of the organisational performance of the One Health platform in Cameroon in six areas, following the maturity model for the multisectoral coordination mechanism. It shows that performance in the areas of policy advocacy, facilitating data analysis and resource mobilisation are at the development stage. Even though measures for multisectoral coordination mechanisms in these areas have started to be taken, they have not yet demonstrated their capacity and ability to act. The areas relating to stakeholders, coordination, collaboration and joint planning are at the expansion stage, i.e. the multi-sectoral coordination mechanism has taken action and demonstrated its performance in these areas within the platform.

## CHAPTER III. ONE HEALTH STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

### III.1. Anchoring and planning hierarchy

This One Health strategy is rooted in a number of international recommendations and national strategic and normative documents.

#### III.1.1. International recommendations

Sustainable development refers to a whole series of decisions that improve present living conditions in without endangering resources for future generations. It is about growing together, fostering solidarity and respect for the environment. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) relevant to our plan are as follows: SDG 3-Access to health; SDG 6-Access to safe water and sanitation; SDG 13-Combating climate change; SDG 14-Protection of aquatic fauna and flora and SDG 15-Protection of terrestrial fauna and flora.

In addition, the conclusions of the reports on the assessment of the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) in 2006, followed by the PVS gap analysis and assessment mission in 2011, revealed a lack of cross-sectoral collaboration. Pooling knowledge, ideas and technical capabilities in human, animal, plant and environmental health can generate strong synergies, for more robust, efficient and cost-effective solutions to the complex health issues the world is facing today.

Following Cameroon's adoption of the IHR 2005, the country carried out a joint assessment of national capacities to implement this instrument in 2017. This evaluation made a number of recommendations on strengthening and implementing multisectoral actions based on the One Health approach. Furthermore, this One Health Plan is rooted on several national health policy, strategy and planning documents.

#### III.1.2. Cameroon's strategic planning documents

The national development strategies are based on the country's development vision for 2035 titled: **“Cameroon: an emerging country, democratic and united in its diversity”**, defined in 2009. The four main objectives of this vision are: to reduce poverty to a socially acceptable level; to become a middle-income country; to reach the stage of a Newly Industrialised Country; to strengthen national unity and consolidate the democratic process.

The National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (NDS30), adopted in 2020, sets the course for Cameroon's emergence. It is based on the following four pillars: structural transformation of the national economy; development of human capital; promotion of employment and integration of young people into the economic circuit; governance, decentralisation and strategic management of the State. Issues relating to sustainable financing are important in view of the new financing instruments. Sustainable financing (Environment, Health and Governance) is closely linked to human, animal and plant health. It is based on a detailed and specific approach that takes account of certain financial instruments per sector (Blue, Green, Social and Sustainable Financial Instruments).

The 2016-2027 Health Sector Strategy reaffirms the Government's commitment to improving people's health, in particular by strengthening partnerships in the health sector.

The Rural Sector Development Strategy/National Agricultural Investment Plan SDRS/PNIA (2020 -

2030) and the Strategy for the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development sub-sector belong to the rural sector, which includes agriculture, livestock farming, fisheries, forests and wildlife. Its primary functions are to safeguard the natural environment, protect soil, water and biodiversity, deliver environmental services, and contribute to the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. These areas are also intended to help improve livestock health coverage, develop veterinary public health through consumer protection and the fight against zoonoses.

The government's forestry policy was adopted in 1993 to sustain and develop the economic, ecological and social functions of Cameroon's forests, as part of an integrated management approach that ensures the conservation and use of forest resources and ecosystems in a sustained and sustainable manner.

The government's civil protection policy is implemented by the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MINAT) through the ministerial programme entitled 'Development of the national civil protection system', the aim of which is to strengthen people's resilience in the face of disaster risks and their effects. It is within this framework that the National Contingency Plan (NCP) was drawn up in 2011, providing a general framework to guide the actions of institutional partners, organisations and other civil protection stakeholders. It describes synergistic and coordinated responses to crisis situations that may arise as a result of risks.

In 2003, Cameroon set up a National Risk Observatory (Observatoire National des Risques - ONR), housed within the Directorate of Civil Protection (Direction de la Protection Civile - DPC). This body is a predictive risk management tool, and its aim is to develop a common information and communication system based on a database accessible to all stakeholders, who must keep constant watch and report back to avoid any overlaps and wasted energy.

More concretely, the One Health National Action Plan will help strengthen collaboration, coordination and communication across and between sectors in the event of threats in the areas covered by the One Health approach. It will enable an effective response to the health risks that are increasing as a result of globalisation, global warming and changes in human behaviour.

### **III.2. Mission**

To establish and strengthen multisectoral and intersectoral coordination, collaboration and communication in order to effectively prevent and control threats in the areas covered by the One Health approach at national, regional and local level.

### **III.3. Vision**

A thriving Cameroonian nation, enjoying optimal health for people, animals, plants and the environment, thanks to the collaborative efforts of the various stakeholders at national, regional and local level by 2035.

### **III.4. Goal**

To improve the country's governance and capacity to ensure the well-being of its people through the development of robust and sustainable human, animal, plant and environmental health systems for the prevention, preparedness and response to public health events based on the One Health approach.

### III.5. Values

➤ Coordination:	Bring together all stakeholders to work in harmony and efficiently
➤ Collaboration:	Encourage stakeholders to work together to achieve the objectives set and find consensual and sustainable solutions
➤ Communication:	Set up information exchange channels accessible to all
➤ Integrity:	Promote ethics and professional conduct among stakeholders
➤ Transparency:	Promote management and procedures that are accessible to all stakeholders
➤ Sustainability:	Ensure the continued availability of resources, capacities and processes for the One Health approach
➤ Innovation:	Adopt new and improved approaches to the implementation of activities

### III.6. Objectives

#### III.6.1. General objective

Ensure the implementation of the One Health approach to strengthen human, animal, plant and environmental health systems at all levels in order to reduce the burden of threats falling within the scope of the One Health approach (Zoonoses, AMR, FS, ...) by 2027.

#### III.6.2. Strategic objectives

- Strengthen the institutionalisation of the One Health approach and improve multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration
- Build the capacity of stakeholders on the principles and areas of the One Health approach
- Support the development of research on emerging and re-emerging diseases and threats
- Strengthen surveillance, investigation and response systems for the environment, plant health, animal health and human health
- Promote communication and awareness of the One Health concept and its areas of action

### III.7. Strategic areas

#### III.7.1. Strategic area 1: Strengthening the institutionalisation of the One Health approach and improving multisectoral coordination and collaboration

Creation and/or strengthening of multisectoral coordination platforms or mechanisms (MCMs) based on the One Health approach at both central and regional levels. MCMs should include representatives from all relevant sectors, including government sectors and partners involved in human, animal and environmental health.

#### III.7.2. Strategic area 2: Capacity building of stakeholders on the principles and areas of the One Health approach

The aim of this strategic area is to develop human resources in the areas covered by the One Health

approach. This shall be achieved through training and simulation exercises. The ultimate aim of the actions in this area is to increase the number of people equipped and able to carry out appropriate interventions within the framework of the One Health approach.

### **III.7.3. Strategic area 3: Supporting the development of research on emerging and re-emerging diseases and threats**

Research is fundamental to supporting the decision-making process through the production of evidence. Where emerging phenomena are concerned, it is vital to invest in research. This area therefore aims to support fundamental and operational research initiatives in the key areas of the One Health approach, which is the subject of this plan.

### **III.7.4. Strategic area 4: Strengthening surveillance, investigation and response systems for the environment, animal health and human health**

In key sectors where there are no coordinated surveillance systems for zoonoses or other OH phenomena between the human, animal and environmental health sectors, this area aims to support the development and implementation of coordinated, indicator- and event-based surveillance systems for priority zoonotic threats.

In sectors with coordinated surveillance systems, the interoperability of these systems and the sharing of information with all relevant stakeholders will need to be strengthened in order to support the prevention and control of these threats.

### **III.7.5. Strategic area 5: Promoting communication and awareness of the One Health concept and its areas of action**

The One Health National Action Plan pays particular attention to preventing the emergence and spread of diseases through communication, dialogue, participation and community ownership of interventions. The aim is to promote the One Health approach through dialogue with populations and other stakeholders, and to encourage community involvement in order to promote behaviour change in the face of public health events.

### III.8. Logical framework matrix

Table 3: Logical framework matrix

<b>Vision</b>	A thriving Cameroonian nation, enjoying optimal health for people, animals, plants and the environment, thanks to the collaborative efforts of the various stakeholders at national, regional and local level by 2035		
<b>Mission</b>	To establish and strengthen multisectoral and intersectoral coordination, collaboration and communication in order to effectively prevent and control threats in the areas covered by the One Health approach at national, regional and local level.		
<b>Goal</b>	To improve the country’s governance and capacity to ensure the well-being of its people through the development of robust and sustainable human, animal, plant and environmental health systems for the prevention, preparedness and response to public health events based on the One Health approach.		
<b>General objective</b>	To ensure the implementation of the One Health approach to strengthen human, animal, plant and environmental health systems at all levels in order to reduce the burden of threats falling within the scope of the One Health approach (Zoonoses, AMR, FS, ...) by 2027		
<b>Strategic areas</b>			
<b>Strategic areas</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Expected outcomes</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
Strengthening the institutionalisation of the One Health approach and improving multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration	Strengthen the institutionalisation of the One Health approach and improve the coordination of the One Health platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MCMs are formalised at the central and decentralised level</li><li>• The governance manual for the One Health Platform is developed</li><li>• A sustainable mechanism for mobilising the program’s funds is put in place</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multisectoral coordination platforms or mechanisms exist and are operational</li><li>• The governance manual is available</li><li>• A sustainable mechanism for mobilising funds is in place</li></ul>
Capacity building of stakeholders on the principles and areas of the <i>One Health</i> approach	Build the capacities of stakeholders on the principles and areas of the One Health approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Target human resources are trained on priority topics</li><li>• Simulation exercises are conducted</li><li>• A training plan and standard tools are developed</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The number of target people trained on priority topics</li><li>• The number of sessions of simulation exercises organised</li><li>• The training plan and standard tools are available</li></ul>



Supporting the development of research on emerging and re-emerging diseases and threats	Support the development of research on emerging and re-emerging diseases and threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for basic and operational research initiatives is effective</li> <li>• A list of research topics is drawn up</li> <li>• A multisectoral research program on Zoonoses, AMR and Food Safety is developed</li> <li>• Multisectoral scientific symposia are organised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificates, receipts and/or receipt slips available</li> <li>• The list of research topics is available</li> <li>• Multisectoral Research Program on Zoonoses, AMR and Food Safety ... is available</li> <li>• The number of symposia organised</li> </ul>
Strengthening surveillance, investigation and response systems for the environment, animal health and human health	Strengthen surveillance, investigation and response systems for the environment, animal health and human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The multisectoral, interoperable threat surveillance system based on the One Health approach is put in place</li> <li>• The capacities of the stakeholders involved in surveillance are strengthened</li> <li>• Surveillance materials and equipment are improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The multi-sectoral, interoperable threat surveillance system is functional</li> <li>• The number of training or capacity-building sessions organised</li> <li>• Surveillance materials and equipment are improved and available</li> </ul>
Promoting communication, education, awareness and community engagement on the One Health approach and its areas of action	Promote communication and awareness on the One Health concept and its areas of action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A One Health communication plan is developed</li> <li>• Communicators are trained on the One Health approach</li> <li>• One Health awareness-raising tools are developed</li> <li>• Awareness-raising sessions are organised</li> <li>• Dialogue with the community is encouraged</li> <li>• Community-based projects are developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Health Communication Plan developed and validated</li> <li>• Number of One Health communicator training sessions organised</li> <li>• One Health awareness-raising tools developed and available</li> <li>• The number of awareness-raising sessions held</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER IV. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The Implementation and Monitoring & Evaluation Framework of Cameroon's One Health National Action Plan defines the institutional governance mechanism for all planned activities. As such, and in order to fully fulfil its purpose, the said governance mechanism follows the two main benchmarks below, namely =:

### ❖ The development of this governance structure taking into account the orientations of the One Health Joint plan of Action

It is important to bear in mind from the outset that the One Health concept calls for the synergy of all the diverse, fragmented and sometimes conflicting entities that act on a daily basis to promote human, animal and environmental health. In other words, good governance is a prerequisite for the success of this new paradigm. Understood in this way, the governance system designed by Cameroon generally takes into account the principles set out in the One Health Joint plan of Action.

### ❖ Compliance and its relevance to Cameroon's institutional culture

It should be noted that the One Health governance structure as conceived by Cameroon is consistent with the institutional culture. It is pyramid-shaped, supervised by a strategic level (Strategic Orientation Committee), whose guidelines are conveyed by a technical level (Technical Committee), which directly supervises the operational level (Permanent Secretariat). The system, which is strongly anchored at central level, reflects the decentralised structure of the State by providing for bodies at regional, divisional and district level.

### IV.1. Implementation framework

The framework for implementing the Action Plan is largely based on the mechanism put in place by the Prime Minister, Head of Government in 2014. Indeed, by Order N°028/CAB/PM of 04 April 2014, the Government set up the National Program for the Prevention and Fight against Emerging and Re-emerging Zoonoses. Placed under the authority of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, the Program is responsible for preventing and combating Zoonoses through the One Health approach, by developing early detection mechanisms. To this end, the Program's mission is to:

- Monitor, investigate and respond to emerging and re-emerging zoonoses;
- Promote ownership of the One Health concept through a “multi-sector” and “multi-actor” approach;
- Contribute to the production and development of scientific knowledge on zoonoses;
- Contribute to the development and implementation of the national policy on training and capacity building for those involved in the fight against zoonoses;
- Ensure the availability, reliability and communication of health information on zoonoses;
- Contribute to the development and implementation of national and international cooperation on zoonoses;
- Carry out any mission entrusted to it by the public authorities.

## IV.1.1 Concept of operations: One Health coordination in Cameroon

### IV.1.1.1 Functions

Cameroon's One Health National Platform is primarily responsible for:

- coordinating the implementation of the One Health approach by pooling resources for prevention, preparedness, detection and response to public health events;
- facilitating capacity building for multisectoral and multidisciplinary collaboration and coordination;
- contributing to dialogue and to the achievement of the objectives of the World Health Organization's 2005 International Health Regulations, the World Organization for Animal Health's Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Code and the Convention on Bio Diversity as well as other international conventions ratified by Cameroon with regards to environmental and public health protection;
- contributing to the development and implementation of the national policy on research, training and capacity building for stakeholders involved in the fight against threats in the areas covered by the One Health approach;
- ensuring the availability, reliability and communication of information on threats in the areas covered by the One Health approach;
- contributing to the development and implementation of national and international cooperations on the operationalisation of the One Health approach;
- facilitating the mobilisation of national and international resources for preparedness, prevention, detection and response to public health events;
- ensuring consultation with bilateral and multilateral technical and financial partners.

### IV.1.1.2. Organisation

#### IV.1.1.2.1. Coordination at central level

The promotion of the One Health approach, as defined by Order No. 028/CAB/PM of 04 April 2014 establishing, organizing and operating the National Program for the Prevention and Fight against Emerging and Re-emerging Zoonoses, is coordinated in Cameroon by the said Program. This multisectoral and multidisciplinary structure is Cameroon's national One Health platform. It is placed under the supervision of the Prime Minister, Head of Government and comprises three (3) bodies:

- A Strategic Orientation Committee;
- A Technical Committee;
- A Permanent Secretariat.

#### ❖ The Strategic Orientation Committee (SOC)

##### ➤ Roles and Responsibilities

The Strategic Orientation Committee is the supervisory and guiding body for activities in the fields covered by the One Health approach.

The Strategic Orientation Committee adopts the action plan and the annual budget. It evaluates all the activities involved in promoting the One Health approach. It provides guidance to the sub-national bodies responsible for implementing these activities. The composition of the Strategic Orientation Committee is established by an act of the Prime Minister, Head of Government.

The Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office, president of the Strategic Orientation Committee, may call on any other person with expertise in the issues on the agenda to take part in the Committee's work without voting rights. The secretariat of the Strategic Orientation Committee is provided by the Technical Committee Coordinator and assisted by the Permanent Secretary.

### ➤ **Composition**

- President: the Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office
- Vice-presidents:
  - Minister of Public Health;
  - Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries;
- Members
  - Minister of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development;
  - Minister of Scientific Research and Innovation;
  - Minister of Forestry and Wildlife;
  - Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development;
  - Minister of Higher Education;
  - Minister of Communication;
  - Minister of Tourism and Leisure;
  - Minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Development;
  - Minister of Territorial Administration;
  - Minister of Finance;
  - Minister of Mines, Industry and Technological Development;
  - Minister of Defence;
  - Minister of Decentralization and Local Development;
  - Civil Society Organisations;
  - Technical and Financial Partners.

## ❖ **The Technical Committee (TC)**

### ➤ **Roles and Responsibilities**

The Technical Committee is the body responsible for the technical supervision and monitoring and evaluation of the activities of the national One Health platform. In addition, it ensures the implementation of the strategic and political orientations of the national One Health platform as

defined by the Strategic Orientation Committee. It is placed under the authority of a coordinator, assisted by two deputy coordinators. The members are appointed by their respective administrations.

The Technical Committee meets as and when required, and at least once every three months, convened by its Coordinator.

➤ **Composition:**

- The coordinator of the Technical Committee is a senior official of the Prime Minister's Office, appointed by the Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office. His statutory deputies are the Director of Disease, Epidemics and Pandemics Control and the Director of Veterinary Services.
- Members:
  - A representative of the Prime Minister's Office;
  - Director of Wildlife and Protected Areas (MINFOF);
  - Director for the Promotion of Sustainable Development (MINEPDED);
  - Director of Civil Protection (MINAT);
  - Director of Cooperation (MINRESI);
  - Director of Cooperation (MINESUP);
  - Director of Tourism and Leisure Promotion (MINTOUL);
  - Director of Cooperation (MINADER);
  - Director of Cooperation (MINEPAT);
  - Head of the Monitoring Unit (MINCOM);
  - Director of Local Services (MINDEVEL);
  - Director of Military Health (MINDEF);
  - Director of the Institute for Medical Research and the Study of Medicinal Plants;
  - A representative of civil society;
  - A representative of the private sector;
  - Technical and Financial Partners.

❖ **The Permanent Secretariat (PS)**

➤ **Roles and Responsibilities**

The Permanent Secretariat is the body in charge of the implementing, coordinating, planning and programming activities.

As such, it is responsible for:

- Promoting and coordinating the activities of the One Health platform;
- Drafting the action plan and monitoring the implementation of the activities of the One

Health platform;

- Monitoring and evaluating the activities of the One Health platform, drafting quarterly reports and disseminating them;
- Advocacy towards administrations and TFPs to seek funding;
- Managing the staff, equipment and financial resources of the One Health platform;
- Preparing quarterly and annual activity reports and financial statements;
- Communicating and raising awareness on the platform's activities;
- Contributing to the development and implementation of national and international cooperation in the operationalisation of the One Health approach;
- Mobilising national and international resources for the platform's activities;
- Carrying out any other task assigned to it by the Strategic Orientation Committee and the Technical Committee of the One Health platform.

### ➤ **Composition**

The Permanent Secretariat of the national One Health Platform is composed as follows:

- Permanent Secretary: Senior MINEPIA official
- Deputy Permanent Secretary: Senior MINSANTE official
- Members:
  - 02 representatives of the Prime Minister's Office
  - 02 representatives of MINSANTE
  - 02 representatives of MINEPIA
  - 01 representative of MINFOF
  - 01 representative of MINEPDED
  - 01 representative of MINESUP
  - 01 representative of MINADER
  - 01 representative of MINCOM
  - 01 representative of MINDDEVEL
  - 01 representative of LNSP
  - 01 representative of the Permanent Secretariat of the national IHR focal point
  - 01 representative of LANAVET
  - 01 representative of CODEX ALIMENTARUS (MINMIDT)
  - 01 representative of CRESAR (MINDEF)

### ❖ **Thematic Groups**

In order to better coordinate the implementation of all of the national One Health platform's

activities, the Permanent Secretariat has set up the following thematic groups to cover the aforementioned areas and lead the platform's activities:

- the thematic group on endemic, emerging and re-emerging zoonoses and other public health emergencies;
- the thematic group on antimicrobial resistance, food safety and phytosanitary threats;
- the thematic group on risk communication and community engagement (RCCE);
- the thematic group on environmental protection, pollution, biodiversity, climate change, bio-safety and biosecurity.

These thematic groups are led by members of the Permanent Secretariat under the coordination of the Permanent Secretary.

#### ❖ One Health Focal Points

In addition to the officials statutorily designated as representatives of their administrations within the various bodies of the National One Health Platform, focal points are designated in the various administrations to facilitate the implementation of the activities of the Permanent Secretariat. Staff from other government departments also provide support to the PS, depending on the nature of public health events. The One Health Focal Points are appointed by the administrations they represent.

#### **IV.1.1.2.2. Organisation at sub-national level**

At the sub-national level (Regions, Divisions, Districts), the activities of the national One Health platform are supervised by the administrative authorities (Governors, Divisional Officers and Sub-Divisional Officers) in collaboration with the CTDs (Regional Councils, City Councils and local authorities). At all these levels of decentralisation, One Health task forces are set up within the emergency management committees (crisis committees).

The task forces are responsible for monitoring and implementing operational activities and for sharing information between the various stakeholders in accordance with the guidelines of the national One Health platform.

The said task forces are led by local officials responsible for human and animal health, forestry and wildlife, and the environment. In the same vein, polyvalent community health workers (CHWs) will also be involved in these task forces.

#### **IV.1.1.2.3. Coordination with other stakeholders**

##### ❖ With Civil Society Organisations

Coordination with civil societies will take place after identification of the CSOs members of ROOHCAM working in the One Health approach at all levels. Each CSO will have to provide



representatives/focal points who will contribute to the implementation of the platform's activities according to the themes. These representatives will work in collaboration with the One Health representatives at all levels and with the various task forces that have been set up.

❖ **National orders and learned societies**

National orders will be involved in the thematic groups and shall intervene at all levels with the various task forces that have been set up.

❖ **With technical and financial partners**

The activities implemented by the TFPs will have to be in line with the country's priorities and be coordinated by the national bodies set up at all levels.

## IV.2. Cadre logique

## IV.2. Logical framework

*Table 4: Logical framework*

### ❖ Strategic Area 1: Strengthening the institutionalisation of the One Health approach and improving

Strategic area				
	Actions	Activities	Tasks	Outcomes
<b>Strategic area 1: Strengthening the institutionalisation of the One Health approach and improving multisectoral coordination and collaboration</b>	<b>Strengthening intersectoral coordination among OH stakeholders in all technical areas (FS, AMR, zoonoses, environment and plants)</b>	<b>Mapping and review of existing tools to improve multi-sectoral collaboration (IHR, PVS, NBW...) to ensure that environmental and plant considerations are integrated.</b>	Recruit a national consultant to carry out the mapping work	A consultant
			Organise a workshop to enrich the document (25 people)	Enrichment of the document
			Organise a technical validation workshop (35 people) of the mapping	Workshop validation of the document
			Translation of documents	Mapping document in English
			Printing and distribution of the document (100 copies)	Distribution of the document to community stakeholders
		<b>Advocacy Advocate with decision-makers to update the framework law on the environment, for a review of the national waste management strategy and the establishment of the environmental monitoring system</b>	Draft the workshop's ToR	ToR drafted
			Prepare advocacy materials	Advocacy materials prepared
			Organise an advocacy workshop for 30 people	Workshop organised
		<b>Develop a OH needs assessment toolkit to assess interoperability, working mechanisms and relations between sectors at the national level</b>	Recruit a national consultant for the development of the OH needs assessment toolkit to assess interoperability, working mechanisms and relationships between sectors at the national level	A consultant
			Organisation of a workshop to enrich the document (25 people)	Enrichment of the document
			Organisation of a technical validation workshop of the toolkit plan (35 people)	Toolkit validation workshop organised
			Translation of documents	Assessment document translated

## multisectoral coordination and collaboration

					Implementation timeline			
Activities	Source of Verification	Indicator	Responsible entity	Cost Elements	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
Consultant is recruited	TOR and CEI published in the press	Number of consultants recruited	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
Workshop	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	4 000 000				
Workshop for technical validation of the plan organised	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	4 000 000				
Plan translated into English	Acceptance report of the translated plan	Number of documents translated	PNPLZER	500 000				
Dissemination of the communication plan to stakeholders available	Distribution discharge form	Number of documents printed and distributed	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
Meeting held	Meeting reports	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Advocacy materials available	Advocacy document available	Number of advocacy documents	PNPLZER	500 000				
Workshop organised	Attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
Consultant is recruited	ToR and Call for Expressions of Interest (CEI) published through the press	Number of consultants recruited	PNPLZER	4 000 000				
Workshop	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	3 000 000				
Validation workshop organised	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Toolkit translated into English	Acceptance report of the translated plan	English version of the document available	PNPLZER/ Sectoral Translation Units	500 000				

		<b>Develop a guide for the integration of environmental considerations into national OH plans and policies</b>	Printing and distribution of the document (100 copies)	Document distributed
			Set up a small working group to develop the guide	Working group
			Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR drafted
			03 meetings (03 days) of the small working group (12 people)	03 meetings, people organized
			Organisation of an enrichment workshop (25 people)	25-person workshop
			Organisation of a technical validation workshop of the document (35 people)	Technical workshop
			Translation of documents	Translation plan
			Printing and distribution of the document (100 copies)	Printed documents
			Organise 01 session to raise awareness about the content of the guide for professionals	01 Awareness session
		<b>Advocate for the finalisation of the implementing texts of the FS Framework Law</b>	Draft the ToR for the meetings	ToR drafted
			Prepare advocacy documents	Advocacy documents prepared
			Hold 3 advocacy meetings	Meetings held
		<b>Continuing and consolidating budgeted annual work plans (PTAB)</b>	Set up a working group to identify the platform's and TFPs' OH activities	Working group
			01 Meeting to identify the OH activities to be carried out per year by the platform and TFPs	One meeting
			Organise a workshop of 25 people per year for the development/consolidation and validation of PTABs	One workshop

ent printed and ed	Distribution discharge form	Number of copies printed and distributed	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
group set up	Memorandum establishing the working group is available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	0				
fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
ngs of 12 people	Attendance sheet and illustrated activity report	Number of meetings/ numbers of meeting participants	PNPLZER	3 000 000				
n enrichment p organised	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	3 000 000				
al validation p	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops held/ Number of people	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
ed communica-	Acceptance report of the translated plan	Availability of the translated document	PNPLZER/ Sectoral Translation Units	500 000				
and distributed nt	Distribution discharge form	Number of copies printed and distributed	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
ness-raising organised	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of awareness-raising sessions organised	MINEPDED	10 000 000				
fted	Meeting reports	ToR available	PNPLZER/ MINDEPD-ED	0				
y documents	Advocacy documents available	Number of advocacy documents	PNPLZER/ MINEPDED	500 000				
s are organised	Attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER/ MINEPDED	3 000 000				
group set up	Memorandum establishing the working group is available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	0				
eting held	Attendance sheet, minutes of the meeting	Number of meetings held	PNPLZER	500 000				
orkshop organ-	Attendance sheet, workshop report	Number of workshops organised/ Number of participants	PNPLZER	5 000 000				

		<b>Strengthen the capacities of those responsible for the wild-life, forestry, environment and agriculture sectors, on the setting up of projects from <i>green funds</i> and on the new financing mechanisms resulting from COP 27</b>	Drafting of ToR for the recruitment of a national consultant for the development of the guide	A consul
			Drafting of a project set-up guide for submission to green funds (Identify and master the mechanisms for mobilising green funds and other innovative financing)	A projec for subm funds is sector sta
			Translation and production of 100 copies of the guide in French and English	The guide and prod
			Organisation of a technical training session on setting up projects for the <i>Green Fund</i> (35 people)	Number stakehol ticipated session
		<b>Develop multi-sectoral projects eligible for green funds and other innovative financing.</b>	Recruit a consultant to support the working group in the development of projects	A consul
			Setting up a working group to develop projects	Working
			Hold 04 multi-sectoral working group meetings to develop and submit projects	04 meeti
			Organise a project validation workshop for 30 people	01 work
		<b>Advocacy to relevant sector stakeholders to facilitate integrated planning and use of land and sea that includes human, animal, environmental and plant co-benefits, and results in sustainable land and water management</b>	Draft ToRs for meetings	Drafted
			Prepare advocacy documents	Advocac prepared
			Hold a 30-person advocacy meeting	The mee
		<b>Support the national inter-agency /State coordination mechanisms and the OH approach for the implementation of the AMR National Action Plan (NAP).</b>	Organise two annual meetings of 35 people	02 meeti year



Consultant is recruited	ToR and CEI for the recruitment of a consultant published in the press	ToR available		2 000 000				
Consultant set-up guide Dissemination to green available to OH stakeholders	Discharge form for the various sector stakeholders	Document available	MINEPDED	5 000 000				
Guide is translated Produced	Minutes of translation and acceptance report of the produced guide	Number of copies of the guide available in English and French	MINEPDED	500 000				
Number and type of trainers who par- ticipate in the training	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of awareness-raising sessions organised	MINEPDED	4 000 000				
Consultant is recruited	TOR and CEI disseminated in the press	Number of consultants recruited	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
Working group set up	Memorandum establishing the working group is available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	0				
Meetings held	Minutes and attendance sheet	Number of meetings held	Working group	500 000				
Workshop organised	Workshop report/attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Available ToRs	Meeting reports	Available ToRs	PNPLZER/ MINEPDED	0				
Advocacy documents	Advocacy documents available	Number of advocacy documents	PNPLZER/ MINEPDED	0				
Meeting is held	Attendance sheet/minutes of the meeting	Number of meetings organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER/ MINEPDED	5 000 000				
Meetings held per	Participants attendance sheet and minutes of the training meetings, illustrated report from the workshop	Number of meetings held; number of participants	PNPLZER	2 000 000				

	Mobilisation of financial resources for OH actions	<b>Mapping existing internal and external funding mechanisms</b>	Draft the workshop's ToR	ToR draft
			Hold 01 workshop to produce a mapping of 30 people	Workshop
		<b>Develop a resource mobilisation plan</b>	Draft the ToR	ToR draft
			Setting up a working group to draft the plan	Note established group
			03 meetings of the working group to draft the plan	03 meetings
			Hold 01 meeting of 30 people for the validation of the resource mobilisation plan	01 meeting
		<b>Carry out cost-benefit analyses on the management of public health emergencies</b>	Draft the consultant's recruitment ToR	ToR available
			Recruit a consultant to conduct the cost-benefit (CB) analysis	01 consultant engaged, and CB analysis carried out
			Hold a meeting to validate the analysis	01 Validation meeting held
	<b>Improving monitoring and evaluation processes for OH actions, performance and capacities</b>	<b>Finalise and validate the monitoring and evaluation plan for OH activities</b>	Organise a 35-people workshop to finalise and validate the M&E plan	01 Final validation workshop organised
			Organise a 25-person workshop to develop data collection and transmission SOPs and to brief the focal points for data collection and transmission.	01 SOP development workshop
			Provide the OH FPs with the data collection tool and SOPs	Documentation
		<b>Hold quarterly multi-sectoral meetings with OH Focal Points to monitor OH activities</b>	Organise 01 meeting every trimester	04 meetings

fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0			
op organised	Mapping completed, Activity report	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	10 000 000			
fted	Activity report	ToR available	PNPLZER	0			
ablishing the	Memorandum establishing the working group is available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	0			
ngs held	Activity report	Number of meetings held	PNPLZER	500 000			
ng held	Drafted plan, Activity report	Number of meetings held	PNPLZER	2 000 000			
ilable	CB analysis report	ToR available	PNPLZER	0			
ltant is recruit- CB analysis is out	Consultant's minutes	Number of consultants recruited	PNPLZER	2 000 000			
ation meeting	Attendance sheet/ meeting's minutes	Number of CB analyses carried out	PNPLZER	1 500 000			
isation and n workshop d	Activity report	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	000 000			
development p organised	Activity report	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	5 000 000			
nts shared	Discharge form/ acknowledgment of receipt of emails	Number of emails/letters sent	PNPLZER	0			
ngs held	Minutes of meetings	Number of monitoring meetings held	PNPLZER	5 000 000			

	<b>Integration of the OH approach into national FS policies, strategies and plans</b>	<b>Contribute to the development of FS guidelines and best practice guides based on the OH approach</b>	Draft ToR for the development of FS guidelines and best practice guides based on the OH approach	ToR and recruitment consultant prepared and disseminated through the press
			Organise 01 advocacy meeting for the funding of workshops to develop FS guidelines and best practice guides based on the OH approach	01 meeting held by stakeholders for funding
			Organise a workshop to develop FS guidelines and best practice guides based on the OH approach	01 workshop held for validation of guidelines and best practice guides based on the OH approach
			Translating and disseminating FS guidelines and best practice guides based on the OH approach	Documentation prepared for stakeholders
			Make the Quadripartite and Codex Alimentarius guidelines and guides on FS widely available to the sector's stakeholders	The documents are widely available
		<b>Contribute to improving the legal and regulatory framework for FS</b>	Draft the ToR for recruiting a consultant to improve the legal and regulatory framework for FS	ToR are prepared
			Recruit a consultant to improve the legal and regulatory framework for FS	1 consultant recruited
			Organise a meeting of 30 people to validate the legal framework	01 Validation meeting held
			Develop regulatory monitoring tools for FS	Regulatory monitoring tools developed
			Organise an advocacy meeting to set up a coordination structure for FS-related activities	01 Meeting held

CEI for the ent of a con- published and ated through	Acceptance report of OH FS guidelines and best practice guides	ToR available	PNPLZER	500 000				
ing organised holders on FS	Report of advocacy sessions with atten- dance sheet	Number of meetings organised by stakeholders on FS funding	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
shop for the n of FS guide- l good practice ased on the OH n is organised	Participant atten- dance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops for the validation of FS guidelines and best prac- tice guides based on the OH approach	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
ent distributed holders	Acknowledgment of receipt/discharge form	Number of emails/letters sent	PNPLZER	20 000 000				
ument is made available	Acknowledgment of receipt/discharge form	Number of emails/letters sent	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
rafted	ToR and CEI for recruiting a consul- tant published and distributed through the press	ToR available	PNPLZER	500 000				
tant recruited	ToRs and CEI pub- lished in the press	Number of consultants recruited	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
ation meeting	Minutes/attendance sheet	Number of meetings organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	500 000				
ory monitoring FS are deve-	Monitoring activity report; pro-forma invoice for acquisi- tion of monitoring software;	Number of developed tools	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
ing organised	Activity report with attendance sheet for advocacy meetings	Number of meetings organised	PNPLZER	5 000 000				

		<b>Strengthen the inclusion of the OH approach in emergency and food-related incident plans</b>	Organise a meeting to take stock of existing emergency and food-related incident plans	01 meeting of plans
			Organise workshops to review existing emergency plans (multi-risk plan, national contingency plan, etc.) based on the OH approach	Workshop existing plans (multi-national plan, etc.) the OH approach
			Organise an advocacy meeting to ensure that the OH approach is taken account of in emergency and food-related incident plans	01 Advocacy held
			Distribute emergency and food-related incident plans to OH sector stakeholders	Contingency distributed
		<b>Facilitate the mobilisation of resources for the financing of FS activities at the interface between humans, animals, plants and the environment</b>	Draft the ToR to recruit a consultant to map out financial partners and develop FS projects as an advocacy tool for funding	Draft ToR
			Recruit a consultant to map out financial partners and develop FS projects as an advocacy tool for funding	One consultant
			Organise a workshop to validate the mapping of TFPs and FS projects as an advocacy tool for funding of FS activities at the interface of humans, animals, plants and the environment (30 people)	A validation is organised

ing to take stock organised	Minutes/Attendance sheet/ updated map of emergencies and food-related incidents validated and available	Number of meetings held	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
ops to review emergency multi-risk plan, contingency .) based on approach are d	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops/ Number of people	PNPLZER	65 000 000				
cy meeting	Activity report with attendance sheet of advocacy meetings	Number of advocacy meetings organised	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
ency plans are ed	Distribution discharge form, emergency and food-related incident plans to the OH sector	Number of emails/letters sent	PNPLZER	0				
R	ToR and CEI for the recruitment of a consultant published and distributed though the press	ToR available	PNPLZER	500 000				
consultant recruited	Recruitment minutes/ Mapping report and FS projects	Number of consultants recruited/ number of maps developed/ number of FS projects developed	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
tion workshop sed	Workshop report, participant attendance sheet, FS project activities at the interface of humans, animals, plants and the environment subject to the TFPs	Number of workshops held/ number of people	PNPLZER	5 000 000				



	<b>Strengthening the capacity and resilience of communities to engage them in the early detection, diagnosis, prevention and control of endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases</b>	<b>Lobby the relevant authorities (regional and local authorities [CTD], regional councils and TFPs) for funding community mobilisation campaigns to combat endemic zoonotic, neglected, tropical and vector-borne diseases</b>	Draft the ToR for the advocacy plan	ToR draft
			Prepare advocacy documents	Advocacy prepared
			Organise 5 advocacy meetings of 5 days for 25 people on the financing of activities on EZDs, NTDs and VBDs with different stakeholders (Senators, MPs, TFPs, CTDs, private companies, civil society organisations, ....) at all levels (national, regional, communal and field)	05 advocacy organised ecologically
			Organise a workshop of 20 people for the development of radio spots and TV programmes on EZDs, NTDs and VBDs	01 workshop
			Fund radio spots and TV shows on EZDs, NTDs and VBDs	Spots and as part of NTDs and campaign
	Integration of endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases into the OH platform and strategic plans at national and local level	<b>Facilitate the dialogue and coordination among national stakeholders and a better knowledge of synergies between sectors on endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR draft
			Organise a 5-day, 35- person workshop to draft SOPs to facilitate the dialogue and coordination among national stakeholders and a better knowledge of synergies between sectors on endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases	01 workshop

fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
y documents	Advocacy documents available	Number of advocacy documents	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
advocacy meetings d, 01 per agro- al zone	Attendance sheet of participants to the various events and illustrated activity report;	Number of advocacy meetings, number of participants per agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	35 000 000				
shop organised	Attendance sheet of the participants to the various events and illustrated activity report;	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
d media funded f the EZDs, d VBDs cam-	Service contract; payment voucher, broadcasting plan and activity report	Number and type of media funded as part of the campaign	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and workshop report	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	10 000 000				

			Organise a 3-day, 35-people workshop to validate the SOPs, facilitate dialogue and coordination among national stakeholders and a better knowledge of synergies between sectors on endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases	01 worksh
			Edit, translate, produce and distribute 100 copies of the SOPs	100 copi printed a
			Organise 05 meetings of 25 multi-sectoral people on dialogue and coordination among national stakeholders and better knowledge of synergies between sectors on endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases at national, regional and community levels	01 meeti agroecol
		<b>Lobby for the integration of endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases into policy documents, strategic and operational plans for the prevention and control of endemic zoonotic diseases</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR draft
			Organise a 5-day, 30- people workshop to develop the methodology to align and integrate the prevention and control of endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases into policy documents, plans and other SOPs	01 worksh
			Organize a 3-day, 35- person workshop to validate the methodology, to align and integrate the prevention and control of endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases into policy documents, plans and other SOPs	01 worksh

Workshop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop;	Number and type of invited sector stakeholders	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Tools of the SOPs produced and distributed	Ready for print voucher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report of the reports translated into English;	Number and type of SOP tools produced and distributed	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Workshop organised by agro-ecological zone	Mission report with file featuring the people met, mission order, ToR of the mission, photo library in appendix	Number of meetings organised by agro-ecological zone; number of participants	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
Workshop organised	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Workshop organised	Workshop report, participant attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Workshop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	7 000 000				

			Produce 100 copies and distribute the methodology to align and integrate the prevention and control of endemic zoonotic diseases, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases into policy documents, plans and other SOPs to the sectors	100 copies distributed
	<b>Setting up innovative financing mechanisms and develop sustainable governance procedures for the efficient control of endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases, applying the principles of the One Health approach.</b>	<b>Develop an investment plan for the use of the One Health approach on endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR drafted
			Organise a 5-day, 35-people workshop to develop the One Health approach investment plan on endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases	01 workshop
			Organise a 5-day, 35-people workshop to validate the investment plan for the use of the One Health approach on endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases	01 workshop
			Produce and distribute 100 copies	100 copies and distributed
		<b>Document the best practices on the implementation of the One Health approach</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR drafted
			Organise a 5-day, 35-people workshop to document best practices on the implementation of the One Health approach	01 workshop
			Produce 100 copies and distribute the document	100 copies and distributed

es printed and ed	Ready for print vou- cher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report of the reports translated into English;	Number of copies pro- duced and distributed	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
shop organised	Participant atten- dance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
shop organised	Participant atten- dance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
es produced distributed	Ready for print voucher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report of the invest- ment plan	Number of copies pro- duced and distributed	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
shop organised	Participant atten- dance sheet and workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
es produced distributed	Ready to print voucher (proof) for the production of the tools, acceptance re- port of the document	Number of copies pro- duced and distributed	PNPLZER	5 000 000				

	<b>Protection, restoration and prevention of degradation of ecosystems and the wider environment</b>	<b>Organise an advocacy meeting for the revision of the national waste management strategy</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR draft
			Hold the 2-day advocacy meeting (35 people)	01 meeting
		<b>Develop multisectoral guidelines for the environmentally sound management of chemicals</b>	Set up a working group	Working group
			Hold 03 working group meetings	03 meetings
			Organise a 35-people workshop to draft guidelines	01 workshop
			Organise an enrichment workshop (35 people)	01 workshop
			Organise a technical validation workshop (35 people)	01 workshop
			Translate the document	Document into English
			Print and distribute the document (100 copies)	100 printed and distributed copies
			Distribute multisectoral guidelines for the environmentally sound management of chemicals to all sectors	Guidelines plan drafted
		<b>Developing guidelines for the integration of all health-related aspects in environmental assessments</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR draft
			Organise a multi-sectoral, 30-person workshop to develop the guidelines	01 workshop
			Organise a validation workshop (35 people)	01 workshop
			Translate the document	Document into English
			Print and disseminate the document (100 copies) in all sectors	100 documents and disseminated



fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
ng held	Participant attendance sheet and minutes of meetings	Number of meetings organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
group is set up	Note on the establishment of the group	Number of working groups set up	PNPLZER	0				
ngs held	Participant attendance sheet and minutes of meeting	Number of meetings held	PNPLZER	500 000				
shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
nt translated lish	Acceptance report of translated guidelines	Translated document available	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
ted and disseminated guidelines	Proforma invoice, order form and discharge form for the distribution of the Guide to stakeholders	Number of guidelines and type of stakeholders who have received the Guide	PNPLZER	500 000				
es distribution fted and vali-	Discharge form / acceptance report	Number of emails/letters sent	PNPLZER	0				
fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
nt translated lish	Acceptance report of the translated national AMR guide	Translated document available		7 000 000				
uments printed eminated	Proforma invoice, order form and discharge form for the distribution of the Guide to stakeholders	Number of guidelines printed and distributed/ Number of stakeholders who received the guidelines	PNPLZER	7 000 000				

		Advocate for the establishment and operationalisation of monitoring systems	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR draft
			Support the drafting and validation of the MINE-PIA-MINFOF agreement to set up wildlife monitoring systems	The agreement signed and
			Organise an advocacy workshop to establish environmental and plant health monitoring systems (35 people)	01 workshop
			Organise a workshop to draft a national environmental monitoring guide (35 people)	01 workshop
			Produce and disseminate existing texts to stakeholders	A complementary text
		<b>Organise an SOP development workshop to promote the adoption of climate-resilient and environmentally friendly health systems</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR draft
			Call for applications and publication	CEI publication press
			Recruit a consultant to draft the SOPs	Minutes of consultant's session
			Organisation of an enrichment workshop (35 people)	Workshop number 1 for stakeholders
			Organisation of a technical validation workshop of the SOPs (35 people)	01 workshop

fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
ement has been nd is available	Agreement available	Number of agreements signed	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
shop organised;	Participant attendance sheet and workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
endium of regu- xts is produced	Ready to print voucher (proof) for the reprography of the compendium of legal texts; discharge form for the compendium of texts to the various stakeholders	Number of compendia of texts	PNPLZER	3 000 000				
fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
lished in the	Invoice for CEI press insert	CEI available	PNPLZER	500 000				
of the consul- lection	Service contract signed	Consultant's contract	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
op organised; and type of sec- holders invited	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop;	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	7 000 000				

			Translation of the document	Document into English
			Printing and distribution of the document (100 copies)	100 copies of the document distributed
			Training of 35 professionals in the use of SOPs	One training session organised
Total strategic area 1				

## ❖ Strategic area 2: Capacity building

	Actions	Activities	Tasks	Outcomes
<b>Capacity building</b>	<b>Building human and infrastructural capacities and resources in OH areas (OH approach, zoonoses, AMR, FS, etc.)</b>	<b>Organise a workshop to update the mapping of opportunities, resources, and existing capacity-building training programmes in One Health areas</b>	Draft the workshop's ToR	ToR drafted
			Organise 02 workshops to update the mapping of opportunities, resources, and existing capacity building training programmes in One Health areas, 35 people	02 workshops completed
		<b>Conduct simulation exercises to build OH competences</b>	Draft the ToR for SIMEX	ToR drafted
			Conduct 04 SIMEX per year	04 SIMEX exercises completed per year, management plan developed

ent translated lish	Acceptance report	Translated document available	PNPLZER	500 000				
es of the nt printed and ed	Proforma invoice, order form and discharge form for the distribution of the Guide to stake- holders	Number of copies of the document printed and distributed	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
ning workshop d	Participant atten- dance sheet and illustrated training workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number of people trained	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
				537 000 000				

				Implementation Timeline				
es	Source of Verification	Indicator	Responsible entity	Cost Ele- ments	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
fted	ToR signed and vali- dated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
shops organised	Activity report, atten- dance sheet	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	20 000 000				
fted	ToR signed and vali- dated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
EX are conduct- ear, Improve- ans after SIMEX ed	Activity report, atten- dance sheet	Number of SIMEX organised	PNPLZER	40 000 000				

		<b>Develop the OH capacity building plan</b>	Hire a consultant to develop the plan	A consu Plan dev
			Organise a 30-person plan enrichment work-shop	01 work
			Organise a 35-people workshop to validate the plan	01 work
			Produce 100 copies and disseminate the plan	100 cop distribut
		<b>Organise 04 training work-shops for multisectoral stake-holders at all levels (central, regional, local) on OH areas (OH approach and competences, zoonoses including EZDs, NTDs and VBDs, AMR, FS, ...)</b>	Draft the ToR of the training workshops	ToR dra
			Organise 04 training workshops per year for 25 people	4 trainin organise
		<b>Support and promote the next generation in One Health through internships, job placement, mentoring in OH areas</b>	Draft the ToR to recruit a consultant to develop an internship, fellowship and mentoring support programme	ToR dra
			Hire a consultant to develop the programme	A consu program
			Organise a workshop to validate the internship, fellowship and mentoring support programme (30 people)	One wor ised, pro dated
			Publish a call for recruitment of interns	A call fo publishe
			Select 10 interns from all OH disciplines per year	10 intern per year
		<b>Raise awareness on zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases and (Agri-) WASH at community level</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity, the KAP survey forms	ToR, sur ed
			Conduct a KAP survey on these diseases	01 KAP ducted
			Organise a 30-person workshop to craft the tools/messages and identify the channels	01 work
			Conduct a mission to pre-test the tools/messages	01 missi

Consultant is recruited, programme developed	Activity report	Number of consultants recruited	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Workshop organised	Activity report, attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	8 000 000				
Workshop organised	Activity report, attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
Copies produced and distributed	Acknowledgment of receipt of e-mail/letters, discharge form	Number of emails sent/copies distributed	PNPLZER	500 000				
Meeting held	Meeting reports	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Training workshops are organised	Training reports, attendance sheet	Number of training workshops and people trained	PNPLZER	60 000 000				
Meeting held	Meeting reports	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Consultant is recruited, programme developed	Minutes of consultant's recruiting process	Number of consultants recruited; programme available	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
Workshop organised, programme validated	Workshop report, attendance sheet	Number of workshops, programme available	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
Call for recruitment is issued	Call for expression of interest	Call for expression of interest available	PNPLZER	500 000				
Interns are selected	Applications for internship	Number of interns selected	PNPLZER	1 000 000				
Survey form drafted	ToR and survey form validated	ToR and survey forms available	PNPLZER	500 000				
Survey is conducted	Survey report	Survey report available	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
Workshop organised	Workshop report, attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of participants	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
Mission conducted	Mission report, attendance sheet	Number of missions conducted	PNPLZER	2 000 000				

			Organise a 20-person meeting to validate tools/messages	01 work
			Produce 5000 copies and distribute the materials	5000 co duced an
			Editing, translating, and disseminating awareness-raising tools	50,000 a ing tools medicin translate
			Organise 05 field missions per agroecological zone to raise awareness among stakeholders at the regional level	05 field ised per zone
		<b>Building capacity on WASH and biosafety</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR val
			Set up a multi-sectoral working group	A worki created
			Organise a 3-day, 35- person workshop to develop the plan and awareness-raising tools on WASH and biosafety along the livestock value chain	01 work number tor stake
			Organise a 3-day, 35- people workshop to validate the plan and awareness-raising tools on WASH and biosafety along the livestock value chain	01 work number tor stake
			Edit, translate, and disseminate the plan and awareness-raising tools	5000 W safety av ing tools translate
			Organise three (03) zonal training-the-trainers workshops on WASH and biosafety along the livestock value chain	03 work by agroec



Workshop organised	Workshop report, attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of participants	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Copies are produced and distributed	Acceptance report	Number of copies produced and distributed	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
Awareness-raising tools on quality medicines produced and translated;	Ready for print voucher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report for the reports translated into English;	Number and type of awareness-raising tools on quality medicines produced and translated;	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Missions organised agroecological	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in its appendix	Number of field missions organised by agroecological zone; Number and type of stakeholders supervised per agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Validated	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Working group is	Memorandum establishing the working group and appointing its members is signed and available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	0				
Workshop organised; and type of stakeholders invited	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of workshops organised; Number of participants	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Workshop organised; and type of stakeholders invited	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of workshops organised; number of participants	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
WASH and bio-awareness-raising tools produced and translated	Ready for print voucher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report for the reports translated into English;	Number and type of WASH and biosafety awareness-raising tools produced and translated	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Workshops organised agroecological zone	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in its appendix	Number of workshops organised per agro-ecological zone; Number and type of stakeholder trained by agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	15 000 000				

			Organise 05 training workshops on WASH and biosafety along the livestock value chain for communities	05 work by agro
	Capacity building of stakeholders and dissemination of knowledge		Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dra
		Organising biannual seminars involving all sectors, academics, civil society, regional and local authorities, relevant private sector entities at all levels to promote the importance of improving ecosystem integrity and services to support people and a healthy and resilient environment	Organise 03 multi-sectoral meetings to prepare the activity	03 prepa held
			Organise 02 seminars of 03 days for 25 people	02 work
			Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the recommendations	01 moni duced an stakehol 05 moni evaluati organise
			Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dra
		<b>Organising biannual forums involving all sectors, academics, civil society, regional and local authorities(CTD), relevant private sector entities at all levels to promote the importance of improving ecosystem integrity and ecosystem services to support people and a healthy and resilient environment</b>		
			Organise 03 multi-sectoral meetings to prepare the activity	03 prepa held
			Organise 02 forums	02 organ

workshops organised per agro-ecological zone	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in its appendix	Number of workshops organised per agro-ecological zone; Number and type of stakeholders trained by agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
drafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
preparatory meetings	Meeting report with attendance sheet and photo library	Preparatory meeting organised; Number and type of stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
workshops organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of workshops organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	20 000 000				
monitoring tool produced and distributed to stakeholders; monitoring and evaluation meetings organised	Activity report, photo library	Number of monitoring tools produced and distributed to stakeholders; Number of monitoring and evaluation meetings organised	PNPLZER	3 000 000				
drafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
preparatory meetings	Meeting report with attendance sheet and photo library	Number of preparatory meetings held; number and type of stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	500 000				
organised forums	Forum report	Number of forums organised	PNPLZER	4 000 000				

			Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the recommendations	01 monitoring and evaluation produced and stakeholders 01 monitoring and evaluation m
		Total Strategic area 2		

Monitoring and evaluation tools produced and distributed to stakeholders; Monitoring and evaluation meeting organised	Activity report, photo library	Number of monitoring and evaluation tools produced and distributed to stakeholders; Number of monitoring and evaluation meetings organised	PNPLZER	3 000 000				
				282 000 000				

❖ **Strategic area 3: Supporting the development of research on emerging and re-emerging diseases and threats**

	Actions	Activities	Tasks	Outcomes
<b>Strategic area 3: Supporting the development of research on emerging and re-emerging diseases and threats</b>	Build the evidence base for the One Health approach to reduce the burden of disease and socio-economic impact of endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases in all relevant sectors at all levels	Analyse the risk factors, burdens and impacts of endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical, and vector-borne diseases, as well as the underlying socio-cultural and economic reasons for transmission, data gaps, and needs	Draft the ToR	ToR available
			Recruit a national consultant to carry out the inventory	Inventory completed
			Support 100 relevant identified projects	100 relevant projects supported
			Organise working sessions to draft the ToR for the recruitment of the consultant;	ToR available
			Recruit a national consultant to lead the identification of research projects;	Inventory completed
			Support 100 relevant identified projects	100 relevant projects supported
			Organise 05 meetings to draft the text for the creation and operation of the biobank;	Text available
			Acquire sample conservation equipment;	Material available
			Train staff in the use of equipment and materials.	% of people trained
			Organise 05 working sessions for the creation of a special section in the OH magazine dedicated to research results;	Special section in the OH magazine
			02 advocacy meetings with researchers for the dissemination of their results in the OH magazine;	02 advocacy meetings organised
			Large-scale production and distribution of 1000 additional editions of OH magazine	1000 magazines available

## nd threats

Names	Source of Verification	Indicators	Responsible	Implementation timeline				
				Cost Elements	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
available;	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
ry available	Contract and study report	Consultant's report available	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
evant projects ed	Project documents	Number of projects supported	PNPLZER	100 000 000				
available;	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
ry available	Consultant's Report	Number of projects identified	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
evant projects ed	Project documents	Number of projects supported (number of publications)	PNPLZER	50 000 000				
ailable	Meeting or workshop Report	Number of meetings organised	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
ls and equip- ailable;	Invoices and equipment acceptance reports	Number of equipment and materials acquired	PNPLZER	50000000				
ople trained	Training report	Number of staff trained		5000000				
section created H magazine;	Special section created in the OH magazine	Number of working sessions organised	PNPLZER	500000				
ecacy meetings ed;	Meeting reports	Number of meetings organised	PNPLZER	5000000				
magazines avai-	Tender file, contract & documents	Number of copies produced	PNPLZER	5000000				

			Organise working sessions to draft consultation ToR for the recruitment of researchers/consultants to analyse the risk factors, burdens and impacts of endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases,	ToR dra
			Recruit 04 consultants/researchers to analyse risk factors, burdens and impacts of endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases, as well as the underlying socio-cultural and economic reasons for transmission, data gaps and needs	04 cons
			Organise a 5 day, 35-people non-residential workshop to present the results of the analysis of the risk factors, burdens and impacts of endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases, as well as the underlying socio-cultural and economic reasons for transmission, data gaps and needs	01 work
			Organise a 10-day non-residential workshop to produce risk maps	Worksh
			Organise a 5-day, 20-person workshop to validate the results of the analysis of risk factors, the burdens and impacts of endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases, as well as the underlying socio-cultural and economic reasons for transmission, data gaps and needs	Worksh



fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0			
ultants recruited	Consultants/researchers recruited	Consultant's report available	PNPLZER	10 000 000			
orkshop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated report of the training workshop;	Number of participants in attendance/ number and type of sector stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	10 000 000			
orkshop organised;	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of participants in attendance/ Number and type of sector stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	5 000 000			
orkshop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of participants in attendance/ Number and type of sector stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	7 000 000			

	Strengthening operational research	Create a database on the impact of endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and neglected vector-borne diseases	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dra
			Creation of database and web application for data on endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases	Databas cation c
			Organise a 5-day, 35-people workshop to validate the database and web application	Worksh Number tor stake
		Set up a national biobank for the conservation of samples/germ strains	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dra
			Build/fit-out/equip the national bio-bank	The nat built and
			Monitor and maintain equipment	A contra ment m signed
		Develop a national multisectoral research programme on AMR at the human-animal-environment-plant interface	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dra
			Launch a call for applications and publication	CEI dra uted
			Recruit a consultant	Consult
			Organise enrichment workshops (25 people)	Worksh Number tor stake
			Organise 01 technical validation workshop (25 people)	Worksh
Environment	Protecting, restoring and preventing the degradation of ecosystems and the environment in a broader sense	Assess the main entropic factors leading to environmental degradation that have a negative impact on ecosystem health	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dra
			Launch a call for applications and publication	CEI dra uted
			Recruit a consultant	Consult

fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Database and web application created	Database and web application online	Number of databases and web applications created	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders invited	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of participants in attendance/ Number and type of sector stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
National bio-bank is set up and equipped	Minutes of the selection of the service provider; Acceptance report of the fitting-out work, photo library of the work	Number and type of equipment acquired	PNPLZER	60 000 000				
Contract for equipment maintenance is signed	Contract for equipment maintenance by an approved service provider; Service certificates issued by the laboratory	Number of maintenance missions carried out	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
fted and distributed	Invoice for CEI press insert	Number of candidates who submitted their applications	PNPLZER	500 000				
Consultancy report	Minutes of consultant's recruitment, Consultancy report	Consultant's report available	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders invited	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated report of the training workshop;	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
Workshop organised	Illustrated activity report with participant attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
fted and distributed	Invoice for CEI press insertion	Number of applicants who submitted their applications	PNPLZER	500 000				
Consultancy report	Minutes of consultant's recruitment, Consultancy report	Consultant's report available	PNPLZER	7 000 000				

			Organise a workshop to enrich the report on the study of entropic factors leading to environmental degradation that have a negative impact on ecosystem health (35 people)	Worksh
			Organise a technical validation workshop (35 people) for the study on entropic factors leading to environmental degradation that have a negative impact on ecosystem health	Worksh
			Translate the document	Translat
			Print and disseminate the document (100 copies)	CEI for of a prin produce
		Map out the socio-economic impact of environmental degradation (including land-use change, biodiversity loss, pollution, waste and climate change)	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dra
			Launch a call for applications and publication	CEI pub press
			Recruit a consultant to map out the socio-economic impacts of environmental degradation (including land-use change, biodiversity loss, pollution, waste and climate change)	Consult
			Organise an enrichment workshop (35 people)	Worksh
			Organise a technical validation workshop (35 people)	Worksh
			Translate the document into English	Docume into Eng

op organised	Illustrated activity report with participant attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
op organised	Illustrated activity report with participant attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
ted document	Invoice and ready to print voucher (proof) of the translated version	Number of meetings organised	PNPLZER	500 000				
the recruitment nting agency to e the document	Minutes of the selection of the service provider; ready to print voucher (proof); acceptance report	Number of copies produced	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
fted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
olished in the	Invoice for CEI press insert	Number of applicants who submitted their applications	PNPLZER	500000				
ancy report	Minutes of the consultant's recruitment; Consultancy report	Consultant's report available	PNPLZER	6 000 000				
op organised	Participant attendance sheet and training workshop report;	Number of participants in attendance/ Number and type of sector stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
op organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report	Number of participants in attendance/ Number and type of sector stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
ent translated glish	Acceptance report of the translated document	Number of meetings organised	PNPLZER	500 000				

			Print and disseminate the document (100 copies)	100 copies produced
	Comp.3: Strengthening operational research	Publication of articles in the media and scientific journals	Publication of 100 articles in the media and scientific journals	100 articles published
		Conduct studies on the socio-economic impact of environmental degradation by agro-ecological zone on indigenous peoples and local communities	Launch a call for applications and publication	CEI publications
			Recruit a consultant	Minutes of consultant's sessions
			Organise an enrichment workshop for 35 people	Enrichment workshop organised
			Organise a validation workshop	Workshop organised
TOTAL Strategic area 3				

ies of document ed	Proforma invoice, order form and discharge form for the distribution of the Guide to stakeholders	Number of copies produced	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
cles published	Publication numbers	Number of articles published	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
lished in the	Tender file, contract & documents	Number of publishing sites	PNPLZER	500000				
s of the consul- election	ToR, attendance sheet and consultancy report	Number of meetings organised	PNPLZER	12 000 000				
ment workshop ed	Illustrated workshop report / attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
op organised	Illustrated workshop report / attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
				446 500 000				

❖ **Strategic area 4: Strengthening surveillance, investigation and response systems for the environment**

	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
<b>Strategic area 4: Strengthening surveillance, investigation and response systems for the Environment, Animal Health and Human Health</b>	<b>Strengthen surveillance systems for food-borne threats using the OH approach</b>	<b>Set up an integrated FS surveillance system</b>	Recruit a national consultant to carry out an inventory of existing FS surveillance systems and assess needs	A consultant
			Organise a 03-day workshop to validate the consultant's work	A validated system is organised
		<b>Contribute to setting up a FS database</b>	Organise a workshop to formalise FS surveillance systems (mechanism for coordinating FS surveillance systems)	One workshop
			Recruit a consultant to operationalise the interoperable data sharing system	A consultant
		<b>Contribute to the management of foodborne threats using the OH approach</b>	Organise a workshop to train stakeholders on the use of the interoperable data sharing system	A workshop
			Recruit a national consultant to carry out a national study of FS risk levels in Cameroon	One consultant
			Organise a 03-day workshop to validate the consultant's work	A validated system is organised
			Organise a workshop to set up a system for monitoring and processing FS data	A workshop
	<b>Collecting and using scientific data on FS to improve decision-making and the management of foodborne threats</b>	<b>Improve research on foodborne threats using the OH approach</b>	Organise a workshop to map out FS research programmes and assess the state of approved laboratories for the detection of FS-related threats	A workshop



					Implementation Timeline			
Names	Sources of Verification	Indicators	Responsible entity	Cost Elements	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
Consultant is recruited	Number of consultants recruited	TOR and CEI disseminated in the press	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
Validation workshop organised	Workshop report & attendance sheets	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Workshop is organised	Workshop report & attendance sheets	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Consultant is recruited	CEI, minutes of selection and MOU	Number of consultants recruited	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
Workshop is organised	Training workshop report	Number of stakeholders trained on the use of the interoperable data sharing system	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Consultant is recruited	Number of consultants recruited	ToR and CEI disseminated in the press	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
Validation workshop organised	Workshop report & attendance sheets	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Workshop is organised	Workshop report & attendance sheets	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Workshop is organised	Workshop report & attendance sheets	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	8 000 000				

			Acquire consumables and equipment to strengthen the technical capacities of approved laboratories	Consumables and equipment acquired by the
			Training workshop for laboratory professionals on the detection of foodborne threats and aspects of behavioural science	One workshop organised
	Developing operational tools and resources for monitoring and mapping risk areas for neglected tropical diseases, vector-borne diseases and their vectors, from local to national levels.	<b>Mapping NTDs by agro-ecological zones</b>	Set up a multisectoral working group to carry out the mapping work	A working group created
			Organise a meeting to validate the mapping methodology	One meeting
			Organize a 3-day, 10-person workshop to develop tools for field data collection	One workshop

Consumables and equipment are acquired for laboratories	List of equipment identified; proforma invoice of equipment; order form and acceptance report	Number of consumables and equipment received	PNPLZER	200 000 000				
Workshop is organised	Participant attendance sheet on threats and illustrated workshop report;	Number of workshops organised	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Working group is established	A memo establishing the working group and appointing its members has been signed and is available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	0				
Meeting organised	Activity report and attendance sheet	Number of meetings organised; Number and type of stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
Workshop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number and type of sector stakeholder in attendance	PNPLZER	5 000 000				

			Organise a 3-day, 10-person workshop to validate the tools for field data collection	One workshop
			Organise 10 field missions of 3 people for each of the 5 agroecological zones for field data collection	10 missions
			Organise a 5-day, 20-person workshop to analyse the field data and draft the NTD mapping report	One workshop
			Organise a 3-day, 35-people non-residential workshop to validate the NTD mapping report	One workshop
			Edit, translate, and disseminate the NTD mapping report	One report
		<b>Develop tools for creating risk maps for the detection of VBDs by risk areas in the communities</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR drafted
			Set up a multisectoral working group to develop tools for creating risk maps	A working group has been created
			Organise a 3-day, 35-people non-residential workshop to develop tools for creating risk maps	One workshop
			Organise a 3-day non-residential workshop for 35-people, to validate the tools for creating risk maps	One workshop
			Field mission to collect data on risk factors	Number of field missions

Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number and type of sector stakeholder in attendance	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Missions organised	Mission orders, illustrated activity report	Number of surveys carried out by agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number and type of sector stakeholder in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number and type of sector stakeholder in attendance	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
Report produced	Ready to print voucher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report for the reports translated into English;	Number of inventory reports on EZDs, NTDs and VBDs produced by the stakeholders and translated;	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Drafted and vali-	ToR available	Meeting report	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Working group has created	Memo setting establishing the working group and appointing its members has been signed and is available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
Workshop organ-	Activity report and attendance sheet	Number of meetings to validate the methodology; Number and type of stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	12 000 000				
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Number of missions used	Mission order, Illustrated report	Number of surveys carried out per agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	5 000 000				

			Organise a 5-day, workshop for 25-people to produce risk maps	One workshop
			Organise a 5-day, non-residential workshop for 25-people, to validate the risk maps	One workshop
		<b>Determine diagnostic needs defined as profiles of target products</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR drafted
			Organise a 5-day, 35-people non-residential workshop to draft a guide that will help assess the structures' diagnostic needs	One workshop
			Acquire diagnostic equipment	Equipment
		<b>Advocacy for diagnostic tools and disease reporting mechanisms at community level</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR drafted
			Organise a 5-day, 35-people workshop to develop diagnostic tools and disease reporting mechanisms at community level	One workshop
			Organise a 3-day, 35-people workshop to validate diagnostic tools and disease reporting mechanisms at community level	One workshop
			Edit, translate, and disseminate diagnostic tools and disease reporting mechanisms at community level	Diagnostic tools produced
			Implementation of the pilot phase	The pilot implementation

Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000			
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	5 000 000			
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	5 000 000			
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	0			
ment acquired	Proforma invoice of equipment, order form and delivery note with photo	Number and type of equipment identified	PNPLZER	10 000 000			
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	5 000 000			
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000			
Workshop orga-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	10 000 000			
Diagnostic tools pro-	Ready-for-print voucher (proof), acceptance report for the reports translated into English	Number and type of translated diagnostic and case reporting tools on EZDs, NTDs and VBDs; by stakeholders	PNPLZER	7 000 000			
ot phase is im-	Reporting form for field visits by agroecological zone	Field visit plan by agroecological zone available	PNPLZER	5 000 000			

			Organise 10 formative supervision missions on-site (5 agro-ecological zones) for 03 people to evaluate the pilot phase	10 formative supervision missions
			Organise a 3-day, 35-people workshop to present the results of the pilot phase	One workshop
		<b>Strengthen the capacities of laboratories in the various sectors, particularly in medical and veterinary entomology</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR drafted
			Organise a 5-day, non-residential workshop for 35 people, to identify laboratories' needs in medical and veterinary entomology	One workshop
			Acquire diagnostic equipment	Diagnostic equipment acquired
			04 missions to monitor the operations of laboratories within the laboratory network	04 missions carried out
	Strengthening the control of vectors and rodents, as well as the specific threat they pose to urban areas.	<b>Strengthen training for rodent and vector control programmes</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR drafted
			Set up a multisectoral working group	A working group created
			Organise a 5-day, workshop for 35-people, to develop training modules for rodent and vector control programmes	One workshop
			Organise a 5-day, workshop for 35 people, to validate training modules for rodent and vector control programmes	One workshop



native supervi- missions organised	Mission report featur- ing a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in its appendix	Number of forma- tive supervision missions organised by agroecological zone; Number and type of stakehold- er supervised per agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organ- ised; number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and vali- dated	ToR available	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop or- ganised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
stic equipment ed	Proforma invoice of equipment, order form and delivery note with photo	Number and type of identified equip- ment	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
Monitoring missions out	Mission report featur- ing a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in its appendix	Number of mis- sions to monitor the operations of laboratories by re- gion; number and type of supervised stakeholders by region	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and vali- dated	ToR validated	PNPLZER	0				
ing group is	Memorandum estab- lishing up the working group and appointing its members is signed and available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop or- ganised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in- vited	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop or- ganised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in- vited	PNPLZER	7 000 000				

			Edit, translate, and disseminate modules and awareness-raising tools	Awareness modules disseminated
			Organise three (03) 5-day zonal train-the-trainer workshops for 25 people on rodent and vector control	Three workshops organised
			Organise 03 training workshops of 05 days for 25 people from the community on rodent and vector control	Three workshops organised
		Support the engagement and mobilisation of communities in vector control	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR drafted
			Organise a 5-day, workshop for 35 people to develop training modules for engaging and mobilising communities in vector control	One workshop organised
			Organise a 5-day, 35 person workshop to validate the training modules for engaging and mobilising communities in vector control	One workshop organised
			Edit, translate, and disseminate modules and awareness-raising tools	Awareness modules and translated
			Organise three (03) 5-day zonal train-the-trainer workshops for 25-people, on engaging and mobilising communities in vector control	Three workshops organised

Business-raising tools and tools are initiated	Ready-to- print voucher (proof) for the produc- tion of tools, acceptance report for the reports translated into English;	Number and type of awareness-rais- ing tools on rodent and vector control produced and translated	PNPLZER	20 000 000				
workshops orga-	Mission report featu- ring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in its appendix	Number of work- shops organised per agro-ecologi- cal zone; number and type of stake- holders trained, per agro-ecologi- cal zone	PNPLZER	48 000 000				
workshops organ-	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in appen- dix	Number of work- shops organised per agro-ecologi- cal zone; Number and type of stake- holders trained, by agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	48 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and vali- dated	ToR available	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of work- shops organised; Number and type of sector stake- holders in atten- dance	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated report	Number of work- shops organised; Number and type of sector stake- holders in atten- dance	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
Business-raising mod- els and tools edited, translated and dissem-	Ready-to-print voucher (proof) for the produc- tion of tools, acceptance report for the reports translated into English;	Number and type of vector control awareness-raising tools edited, trans- lated and dissem- inated	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
workshops organ-	Mission report featu- ring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in its appendix	Number of work- shops organised per agro-ecologi- cal zone; Number and type of stake- holders trained by agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	48 000 000				

			Organise (03) 05-day training workshops for 25 people from the community on engaging and mobilising communities in vector control	Three v ised
		<b>Improve vector and rodent surveillance</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Organise 05 field missions to coach field stakeholders and people tasked with monitoring surveillance indicators	Five fie carried
		<b>Support integrated vector management, particularly for the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Organise a 5-days, 35-people non-residential workshop to develop SOPs for the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases	One wo ised
			Organise a 3-days, 35-people non-residential workshop to validate the SOPs for the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases	One wo ised
			Organise 05 field missions for the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases	Five fie carried
		<b>Support the 2017-2030 global response to vector control</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Organise 10 vector control missions per agroecological zone	Ten vec sions o
			Organise and support operational research on vector control	Operat vectors support

workshops organ-	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in its appendix	Number of workshops organised per agro-ecological zone; number and type of stakeholders trained by agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	48 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
eld missions out	Participant attendance sheet and mission report;	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	45 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
orkshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
orkshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
eld missions out	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in appendix	Number of field missions organised per agroecological zone; Number and type of stakeholders supervised per agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
ector control mis-organised	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in appendix	Number of field missions organised per agroecological zone; Number and type of stakeholders supervised per agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	50 000 000				
ional research on is organised and ted	Validated research protocol on vector control-related topics	Number and type of research projects funded within the framework of vector control	PNPLZER	150 000 000				

		<b>Support the Global Integrated Arboviruses Initiative</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Set up a multi-sectoral working group	A work created
			Organise 03 workshops per agro-ecological zone on the fight against arboviruses , lasting 3 days and for 35 people	Three v ised
			Organise and support operational research on arboviruses	Operat arbovir and sup
		<b>Strengthen community-based surveillance/ events-based surveillance using the OH approach, while taking account of digital surveillance-related aspects</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
	Strengthening disease reporting and integrated data collection, information sharing and outbreak response		Organise a 5-days, workshop for 35 people to develop/update the plans and tools for community-based surveillance/events-based surveillance using the <i>One Health</i> approach	One w ised
			Organise a 3-day, 35-people workshop to validate the plan and tools for community-based surveillance/events-based surveillance using the One Health approach	One or shop
			Edit, translate, and disseminate the plans and tools on community-based surveillance/events-based surveillance using the One Health approach	The co surveil tools ar lated ar
			Implementation of the pilot phase	The pil plemen

rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available		4 000 000				
ing group is	Memorandum establishing the working group and appointing its members is signed and available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	5000000				
workshops organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated report of the workshop	Workshop organised; number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	48 000 000				
ional research on	Validated research protocol on topics related to the fight against arboviruses	Number and type of research projects funded as part of the fight against vectors	PNPLZER	12 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
workshop organ-	Ready-to-print voucher (proof) for the production of the tools, acceptance report for the reports translated into English;	Number and type of awareness-raising tools on quality medicines produced and translated;	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
rganised work-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
community-based	Ready-to-print voucher (proof) for the production of the tools, acceptance report for the reports translated into English;	Number and type of tools on community-based surveillance/ events-based surveillance using the One Health approach produced and translated	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
ot phase is im-	Pilot phase report	Number of pilot phases implemented	PNPLZER	15 000 000				

			Organise 3- people field missions for each of the 5 agro-ecological zones to evaluate the pilot phase	5 evalu carried
		<b>Strengthen the collection and reporting of disaggregated data on endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Organise a 5-day, 35-people workshop to develop training modules on collect-ing and reporting disaggregated data on endemic zoonotic diseases, neglected tropical and vec-tor-borne diseases	One w ised
			Organize a 3-days, workshop for 35-peo-ple, to validate the training modules on collecting and reporting disaggregat-ed data on endemic zoonotic diseases, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases	One w ised
			Edit, translate, and disseminate the trai-ning modules on col-lecting and reporting disaggregated data on endemic zoonotic diseases, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases	Trainin the pro commu disaggr EZDs, edited, dissem
			Organise 05 3-days regional trainings for 35 people on col-lecting and reporting disaggregated data on endemic zoonotic diseases, neglected tropical and vec-tor-borne diseases	05 field ried ou
		Develop guides for indicators and standardised tools, harmonised protocols with data sharing across sectors	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr



ation missions out	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in appendix	Number of field missions organised per agroecological zone; Number and type of stakeholders supervised per agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	50 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of workshops organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
g modules on production and communication of disaggregated data from NTDs and VBDs translated and inated	Ready-to-print voucher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report for the reports translated into English;	Number and type of tools on training modules on disaggregated data collection and reporting of endemic zoonotic diseases, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases, edited, translated and disseminated	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
d missions car-	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in appendix	Number of workshops organised per agro-ecological zone; Number and type of stakeholders trained per agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	25 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				

			Organise a 5-days, non-residential workshop for 35-people, to develop guides for indicators and standardised tools, harmonised protocols with data sharing across sectors	One workshop
			Organise a 5-days, non-residential workshop for 35-people to validate the guides for indicators and standardised tools, harmonised protocols with data sharing across sectors	One workshop
			Edit, translate, and disseminate guides for indicators and standardised tools, harmonised protocols with data sharing across sectors	Guides for indicators and standardised tools, harmonised protocols, edited, disseminated, seminars
			Organise 05 regional field trainings on data sharing for 35 people, lasting 03 days	Five regional trainings on data sharing
		<b>Evaluate, strengthen and implement the data sharing, surveillance and information sharing interoperability assessment tool (SIS-OT)</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR draft
			Organise a 5-days, training workshop for 35-people, on the data sharing, surveillance and information sharing interoperability assessment tool (SIS-OT)	One workshop
			Organise 02 3-days, workshops for 35-people to evaluate surveillance and data sharing systems in the sectors	02 workshops

Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
for indicators standardised tools, harmonised protocols translated, disseminated	Ready-to-print voucher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report for the reports translated into English;	Number and type of guides for indicators and standardised tools, harmonised protocols with data sharing across sectors edited, translated, disseminated	PNPLZER	20 000 000				
Regional field training organised	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in the appendix	Number of workshops organised per agro-ecological zone; Number and type of stakeholders trained per agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	72 000 000				
Drafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	48 000 000				
Workshops organised	Attendance sheet, evaluation report	Number and type of stakeholders who participated in the surveillance system evaluation meeting	PNPLZER	30 000 000				

			Develop interoperability modules for existing animal health systems	One in module
			Acquire IT equipment for existing monitoring systems	IT equi
		<b>Organise meetings to draft coordinated surveillance reports</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Support the organisation of quarterly, semi-annual and annual meetings of animal, human and environmental health surveillance networks	Four su work m ised
			Edit, translate, and disseminate surveillance reports	Surveil edited, dissem
		<b>Integrate cross-industry data for analysis and visualisation</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Train 200 network executives in the analysis of surveillance data in 06 sessions	Six trai organis
			Support the organisation of quarterly, semi-annual and annual meetings of animal, human and environmental health surveillance networks for data analysis and visualisation	Six me
			Edit, translate, and disseminate surveillance reports	Surveil edited, dissem

Interoperability developed	Minutes of the consultant's recruitment, report of the technical acceptance committee	Number and type of interoperability modules for existing animal health systems produced	PNPLZER	20 000 000				
Equipment acquired	Proforma invoice of equipment, order form and delivery note with photo	Number and type of equipment identified	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
Drafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Surveillance network meetings organised	Activity report, attendance sheet and photo library of each meeting	Number of meetings organised; Number and type of stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	6 000 000				
Final report translated and disseminated	Ready-to-print voucher (proof) for the production of the tools, acceptance report of the reports translated into English	Number and type of reports edited, translated and disseminated	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
Drafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Training sessions organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of training sessions organised; Number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	200 000 000				
Meetings organised	Activity report, attendance sheet and photo library for each meeting	Number of meetings organised; number and type of stakeholders	PNPLZER	6 000 000				
Final report translated and disseminated	Ready-to-print voucher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report for the reports translated into English;	Number and type of report, produced and translated	PNPLZER	6 000 000				

	Improving the integrated disease surveillance system	<b>Strengthen data collection and transmission systems for epidemio-surveillance networks on endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases, as appropriate</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Acquire data collection and transmission equipment for epidemiological surveillance networks on endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases, as appropriate	Data co transmi acquire
			Organise 03 5 days non-residential workshops lasting for 35 people to draft surveillance guides	Three v ised
			Organise 03 5- days non-residential workshops lasting for 35 people to validate the surveillance guides	One wo nised
			Train 500 stakeholders in data collection and transmission for epidemio-surveillance networks on endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases, as appropriate	500 sta
		<b>Set up and strengthen the tools for collecting, archiving and transmitting data on endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases as appropriate</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Support the design and development of data archiving and transmission modules	Archiv designe
			Organise a 35-people capacity building workshop for surveillance stakeholders in the collection and transmission of data on endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases, over 3 days as appropriate	One wo ised

rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
ollection and mission equipment ed	Proforma invoice of equipment, order form and delivery note with photo	Number and type of identified equipment	PNPLZER	80 000 000				
workshops organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated report of the training workshop;	Number of workshops organised; number and type of sector stakeholders in attendance	PNPLZER	40 000 000				
orkshop orga-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Workshop organised; number and type of sector stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
keholders trained	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of investigators trained in epidemic-surveillance on endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases, as appropriate	PNPLZER	60 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
ing modules ed	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in the appendix	Number and type of data archiving and transmission modules	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
orkshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report workshop	Number of workshops organised and number of people trained	PNPLZER	10 000 000				

		<b>Support the identification of opportunities for joint use of infrastructure and logistics, expanding the scope of existing networks (such as cold chains, control programmes and vaccination campaigns)</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Set up a multi-sectoral working group to draft the document	A work created The dra been pr
			Organise a 5-day, 35-people non-residential workshop to draft the development plan for disease surveillance networks and control programmes	One w ised
			Organise a 5-day, 35-people non-residential workshop to validate the development plan for disease surveillance networks and control programmes	One w ised
			Acquire equipment and logistics for the surveillance of animal, human and environmental diseases	Surveil and log
<b>Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)</b>	<b>Strengthening the AMR surveillance system</b>	<b>Update the national guide to integrated AMR surveillance by incorporating aspects of human, animal, plant and environmental health</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Call for applications and publication	Call fo publish
			Recruit a consultant	Consul



rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
ing group is ; draft document has prepared	Memorandum establishing the working group and appointing its members is signed and available; draft document	Signed memo; Draft available	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised and number of people in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised and number of people in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
lance equipment istics acquired	Proforma invoice of equipment, order form and delivery note with photo	Number and type of equipment identified	PNPLZER	80 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
r applications ed	CEI invoice for press insert	CEI published in the press	PNPLZER	1 000 000				
tant recruited	Signed service contract	Minutes of consultant's selection	PNPLZER	20 000 000				

			Organise an enrichment workshop (35 people)	One workshop
			Organise a technical validation workshop (35 people)	One workshop
			Translate the document into English	Translation
			Print and distribute the document (100 copies)	Documentation
		<b>Update the priority list of antimicrobial-resistant germs and pests in human, animal and plant health</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR draft
			Organise a small workshop (12 people)	One workshop
			Organise an enrichment workshop (35 people)	One workshop
			Organise a technical validation workshop (35 people)	One workshop
			Translate the document into English	Translation
			Print and distribute the document (100 copies)	Documentation

workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised and number of people in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised and number of people in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
ated document	Acceptance report for the translated national AMR guide	Document translated into English	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
ent distributed	Proforma invoice, order form and discharge form for the distribution of the Guide to stakeholders	Number and type of stakeholders who have received the Guide	PNPLZER	6 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised and number of people in attendance	PNPLZER	8 000 000				
workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; number and type of people in attendance	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
workshop organ-	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Workshop organised; number and type of people in attendance	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
ated document	Acceptance report of the translated national AMR guide	Document translated into English	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
ent distributed	Proforma invoice, order form and discharge form for the distribution of the Guide to stakeholders	Number and type of stakeholders who have received the Guide	PNPLZER	1 000 000				

		<b>Update and disseminate AMR control SOPs for surveillance of infections caused by antimicrobial-resistant pathogens in each sector</b>	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Call for applications and publication	Call fo publish
			Recruit a consultant	Consul
			Organise an enrichment workshop (35 people)	One wo ised
			Organise a technical validation workshop (35 people)	One wo ised
			Translate the document into English	Docum
			Print and distribute (100 copies)	Docum
		<b>Strengthen the technical capabilities of laboratories in all sectors for the detection of AMR and the analysis of antimicrobial residues</b>	Draft the ToR	ToR dr
			Assess and quantify laboratory needs	Labora sessed
			Acquire laboratory equipment and materials	Equipm rials ac
			Organise 10 capacity building sessions for laboratory staff on the use and maintenance of equipment	10 train organis

rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
r applications ed	Invoice of CEI press insert	CEI published in the press	PNPLZER	1 000 000				
stant recruited	Service contract signed	Minutes of consultant's selection	PNPLZER	1 000 000				
orkshop organ-	Participant attendance-sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised and number of people in attendance	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
orkshop organ-	Participant attendance-sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised and number of people in attendance	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
ent translated	Acceptance report for the translated national AMR guide	Document translated into English	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
ent disseminated	Proforma invoice, order form and discharge form for the distribution of the guide to stakeholders	Number of documents printed and disseminated	PNPLZER	1 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
tory needs as- and quantified	Report on analysis of laboratory equipment needs available	List of equipment needs available	PNPLZER	1 000 000				
ment and mate- quired	Proforma invoice of equipment and materials, minutes of service provider's selection; order form and delivery note with photo	List of equipment and materials available	PNPLZER	90 000 000				
ing sessions ed	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of training sessions organised; Number of people trained in the use and maintenance of equipment	PNPLZER	80 000 000				

			Carry out equipment maintenance 2 times a year	Equipment carried
			Organise 02 workshops to draft and validate a reference framework for laboratory accreditation according to ISO standards	02 wor
			Accredit laboratories according to ISO standards	Labora ited
			Formalise the monitoring of farms and agricultural holdings by agro-pastoral advisory technicians	Formal of farm al hold
		Monitor compliance with waiting periods following the administration of antimicrobials to animals and plants	Sensitise and provide support to companies concerned in the certification of their products in accordance with international standards (ISO)	The co cerned and sen
			Support the creation of the platform (ToR, draft text for composition and functioning)	Creatio is supp
		Formalise and operationalise an integrated system platform for surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use in the human, animal, plant and environmental health sectors	The platform is operational and standardised	Databa develop
		Operationalising RENALAB	Formalise the network	Network
			Organise and hold meetings (02 semi-annual)	02 mee
		Total Strategic area 4		

ment maintenance out	Reports on inspection and verification of laboratory equipment, photo libraries	Number of maintenance operations carried out	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
workshops organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated workshop report	Number of workshops organised; Number of people in attendance	PNPLZER	14 000 000				
laboratories are accredited	Report on laboratory audit and certification missions according to ISO standards, quality audit reports	Number of accredited laboratories	PNPLZER	200 000 000				
organised monitoring missions and agricultural holdings	Report on inspection and monitoring missions to farms and agricultural holdings	Protocol for monitoring and certification of farm and agricultural holdings	PNPLZER	50 000 000				
companies concerned are supported sensitised	Report on inspection and certification missions for phytosanitary products and veterinary medicines	Number of awareness-raising missions, certification missions for phytosanitary products and veterinary medicines	PNPLZER	100 000 000				
creation of the platform reported	Memo signed and distributed to the various stakeholders	Memo establishing the platform and appointing its members	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
mission on AMR completed	CEI for the recruitment of a consultant in charge of developing the database, minutes of consultant's selection, TOR validated	A database on AMR and AMU	PNPLZER	20 000 000				
work formalised	Signing of a decree on the creation and operation of RENALAB	Order available	PNPLZER	18 000 000				
meetings held	Meeting report with attendance sheet and photo library	Semi-annual meeting organised; Number and type of stakeholders invited	PNPLZER	16 000 000				
				2 474 000 000				

❖ Strategic areas 5: Promoting communication and awareness of the One Health concept and its areas of action

	Actions	Activities	Tasks	Outcomes
<b>Strategic area 5: Promoting communication and awareness of the One Health concept and its areas of action</b>	Strengthening cross-sectoral coordination between OH stakeholders in all technical areas (FS, AMR, zoonoses, environment and plants)	Support the revision of the draft communication plan with a view to integrating environmental and plant health aspects into OH	Set up a small working group to revise the draft communication plan	Working group set up
			Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR drafted
			Hold 05 meetings of the small working group (12 people)	Working group meetings held
			Organisation of an enrichment workshop (35 people)	Enrichment workshop organised
			Organisation of a technical validation workshop for the plan (35 people)	Technical validation workshop held
			Translation of the document	Communication plan translated
			Printing and distribution of the document (100 copies)	Communication plan distributed
	Improving communication on FS-related threats using the One Health approach	Development of new awareness-raising tools on FS	Draft ToR for the development of new awareness-raising tools on FS	ToR drafted for the development of new awareness-raising tools on FS
			Organise a workshop (35 people) to develop awareness-raising tools on FS	Workshop organised to develop awareness-raising tools on FS
			Organisation of a technical validation workshop (35 people) for awareness-raising tools	Technical validation workshop held



## as of action

					Implementation Timeline			
Names	Source of Verification	Indicators	Responsible entity	Cost Elements	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
Working group is set	Memorandum establishing the working group and appointing its members is available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	0				
Drafted	ToR available and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Working group meeting held	Attendance sheet and illustrated activity report	Number and type of people who took part in the restricted meetings	PNPLZER	4 000 000				
Management workshop organised	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ number of people	PNPLZER	4 000 000				
Local validation workshop organised	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ number of people	PNPLZER	500 000				
Communication plan drafted	Acceptance record of the translated plan	Number of translated documents	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
For distributing communication to stakeholders is available	Discharge form of the distribution	Number of documents printed and distributed	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
Recruitment of a consultant published and disseminated by press	Acceptance report for the new awareness-raising tools on FS	Number of consultants recruited ToR available	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Workshop to develop awareness-raising on FS organised	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Local validation workshop organised	Illustrated workshop report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ number of people	PNPLZER	5 000 000				



ing aware- raising tools on dated	Ready to print voucher (proof) for the produc- tion of communication materials; Acceptance report	Number and type of tools on FS produced	PNPLZER	8 000 000				
rafted	ToR validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
er of stakehold- ined in the use reness-rai- ols; Number ning sessions sed	Illustrated activity report with attendance sheet	Number of train- ing courses organ- ised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
and mass ness campaigns including oural science sed	Activity report with partner media atten- dance sheet	Number and type of media involved in media aware- ness campaigns	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
o distribute ness-raising o the various s	Discharge form for the distribution of aware- ness-raising tools to OH sectors	Number of tools distributed	PNPLZER	10 000 000				

	Building the capacity and resilience of communities to engage them in the early detection, diagnosis, prevention and control of endemic zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases	Adapt the risk communication and community engagement plan on zoonoses to raise awareness and drive behavioural change in relation to NTDs and VBDs	Draft the ToR for the consultation	ToR d
			Recruit a consultant to draft a risk communication and community engagement plan	One co cruited
			Organise a 3-day, 35-peopleworkshop for the technical validation of the document	Works
			Organise a 5-day, 25-people workshop to develop the plan's tools	Works
			Organise a 3-day, 35-peopleworkshop to validate the tools for the plan's implementation	Works
			Edit, translate, and disseminatethe plan and awareness-raising tools	Plan an transla inated
			Organise three (03) zonal train-the-trainers workshops on the implementation of the plan, tools and awareness-raising methodology using the One Health approach	Works
			Organise 3 5-day training workshops for 25 people from communities on the surveillance and control of zoonoses, neglected transmissible diseases and vector-borne diseases	Works

rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
consultant re-	ToR and CEI for the recruitment of a consultant published and disseminated via the press	Number of consultants recruited	PNPLZER	500000				
shop organised	Illustrated activity report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
shop organised	Illustrated activity report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
shop organised	Illustrated activity report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
nd tools edited, ted and dissem-	Ready-to- print voucher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report of the tools translated into English; media distribution discharge form	Number of plans and tools edited, translated and disseminated	PNPLZER	500 000				
shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people trained	PNPLZER	30 000 000				
shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people trained	PNPLZER	15 000 000				

	Facilitate access to medicines and basic WASH services and strengthen waste management, including animal waste and carcass disposal, and community training to address neglected tropical diseases and vector-borne diseases	Raise awareness about access to quality medicines	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR d
			Set up a multi-sectoral working group	A worl created
			Organise a 3-day, 35-people workshop to develop awareness-raising tools on quality medicines	Works
			Organise a 3-day, 35-people workshop to validate awareness-raising tools on quality medicines	Works
			Edit, translate, and disseminate awareness-raising tools on quality medicines	Aware tools e and dis
			Organise 05 field missions per agroecological zone to raise awareness among stakeholders at regional level	05 field organiz
		Raise awareness on biosafety and the safe disposal of animal waste and carcasses	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR d
			Set up a multi-sectoral working group	Workin up
			Hold 02 multi-sectoral working group meetings to prepare the activity	02 mee

rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Working group is set	Memorandum establishing the working group and appointing its members is signed and available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	0				
Workshop organised	Illustrated activity report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Workshop organised	Illustrated activity report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Business-raising activities identified, translated and disseminated	Ready-to-print voucher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report of reports translated into English;	Number and type of awareness-raising tools produced and translated	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
Field missions organised	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in the appendix	Number of field missions organised/ type of stakeholder supervised at regional level	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Working group is set	Memorandum establishing the working group and appointing its members is available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	0				
Meetings organised	Minutes of meetings with attendance sheet	Number of meetings held	PNPLZER	500000				

			Organise a 3-day, 35-people workshop people to develop the plan and awareness-raising tools on biosafety and the safe disposal of animal waste and carcasses	Works
			Organise a 3-day, 35-people workshop to validate the plan and awareness-raising tools on biosafety and the safe disposal of animal waste and carcasses	Works
			Edit, translate, and disseminate the plan and awareness-raising tools	Plan and awareness-raising tools edited, disseminated
			Organise three (03) zonal train the trainers workshops on biosafety and safe disposal of animal waste and carcasses	03 workshops organised
			Organise 02 training workshops of 05 days for 45 people from the community on biosafety and the safe disposal of animal waste and carcasses	02 workshops organised
		Improve communication between stakeholders and partners, as well as the use of synergies (such as partnerships)	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR drafted
			Organise a 5 -day, 35 people on non-residential workshop to develop the communication plan and tools for improved communication between stakeholders and partners, the use of synergies	Workshop



Workshop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Workshop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Ready-to-print voucher (proof) for the production of tools, acceptance report for the documents translated into English;	Number and type of tools edited, translated, disseminated	PNPLZER	5 000 000					
Workshops organised	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in the appendix	Number of workshops organised/ Number of trainers trained	PNPLZER	10 000 000				
Workshops organised	Mission report featuring a list of the people met, the mission order, ToR of the mission and a photo library in the appendix	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
Drafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
Workshop organised	Illustrated activity report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	10 000 000				

			Organise a 3 -day, 35 person non-residential workshop to validate the communication plan and tools for improved communication between stakeholders and partners, the use of synergies	Works
			Train 35 stakeholders for 03 days on emergency management, risk communication and community engagement	Number of stakeholders on RC
	Strengthening communication	Conduct 3 baseline studies per sector to assess the level of knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP study) on AMR among professionals in the fields of human, animal, plant and environmental health, including gender and equity	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR av
			Call for applications and publication	CEI pu press
			Recruit 03 consultants	03 com ed
			Organise an enrichment workshop (35 people)	Works
			Organise a validation workshop (35 people)	Works
			Translate the document	Docum into En
			Print and disseminate the document (100 copies)	Docum dissem
		Conduct at least 4 annual awareness-raising sessions on the importance of AMR in the human, animal, plant and environmental health sectors	Draft the ToR	ToR dr
			Develop, produce and disseminate 2000 awareness-raising tools	2000 A eness-raising tools developed and dis

Workshop organised	Illustrated activity report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Number of community health workers trained	Illustrated activity report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Terms of reference available	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
CEI published in the press	Invoice of CEI press insert	Number of CEIs published	PNPLZER	500 000				
Consultants recruited	Signed service contract	Minutes of the consultants' selection	PNPLZER	15 000 000				
Workshop organised	Illustrated activity report with attendance sheet	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Workshop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report	Number of workshops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	7 000 000				
Document translated into English	Acceptance report for the translated document	Number of documents translated	PNPLZER	500 000				
Document printed and disseminated	Proforma invoice, order form and discharge form for the distribution of the Guide to stakeholders	Number of documents printed and disseminated	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
Terms of reference drafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
AMR awareness-raising tools developed, produced and disseminated	Proforma invoice, minutes of the provider's selection, ready-to-print voucher (proof), order form	Number and type of communication produced on AMR	PNPLZER	10 000 000				

			Organise awareness-raising sessions	Awareness-raising sessions
			Monitoring and evaluation of awareness-raising campaigns	Monitoring and evaluation of awareness-raising campaigns
		Organise at least one annual multi-sectoral awareness campaign on AMR per agroecological zone	Draft the ToR	ToR draft
			Develop and produce 1000 awareness-raising tools	1000 tools developed and distributed
			Organise awareness-raising sessions by agroecological zone	Awareness-raising sessions by agroecological zone and stakeholders
			Monitoring and evaluation of awareness campaigns	Monitoring and evaluation of awareness campaigns
		Organise the Global AMR Awareness Week	Draft the ToR	ToR draft
			Develop awareness-raising tools	Number of communication tools developed
			Produce and distribute 1000 copies	1000 tools produced and distributed
			Organise awareness-raising sessions	Awareness-raising sessions

ness-raising n organised	Illustrated activity report	Number of awareness-raising sessions organised per region and stakeholder	PNPLZER	3 000 000				
oring and tion meeting sed	Activity report, photo library	Number of media monitoring tools produced and dis- tributed to stake- holders; Number of monitoring and evaluation meet- ings organised	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and vali- dated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
ools produced sseminated	Proforma invoice , minutes of provider's selection, ready-to- print voucher (proof) , order form	Number and type of tools produced on AMR	PNPLZER	4 000 000				
ness-raising n organised by ecological zone stakeholders	Illustrated activity report	Number of awareness-raising sessions organised per region and stakeholder	PNPLZER	3 000 000				
oring and tion meeting sed	Activity report, photo library	Number of media monitoring tools produced and dis- tributed to stake- holders; Number of monitoring and evaluation meet- ings organised	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and vali- dated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
er and type of unication tools ped on AMR	Awareness-raising tool available	Number and type of communication tools developed on AMR	PNPLZER	4 000 000				
ools produced distributed	Proforma invoice, or- der form and discharge form for the distribu- tion of the tools	Number of tools produced and distributed	PNPLZER	500 000				
ness-raising n organised	Illustrated activity report	Number of awareness-raising sessions organised per region and stakeholder	PNPLZER	3 000 000				

			Monitoring and evaluation of awareness campaigns	Number of monitoring and evaluation activities produced to stakeholders Number of evaluation activities produced to stakeholders
		Drafting a multi-sectoral communication plan for AMR	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR document
			Call for applications and publication	CEI publication
			Set up a small working group to draft the communication plan for AMR	Working group
			Hold 03 multi-sectoral working group meetings to draft the communication plan	03 meetings
			Recruit a consultant	One consultant
			Organise an enrichment workshop (35 people)	01 enrichment workshop
			Organise a validation workshop (35 people)	One validation workshop
			Translate the document	Document translated into English
			Print and distribute the document (100 copies)	100 printed copies distributed

er of media oring tools pro- and distributed eholders; Num- monitoring and tion meetings sed	Activity report, mon- itoring sheet, photo library	Number of moni- toring and eval- uation meetings conducted	PNPLZER	2 000 000				
rafted	ToR signed and vali- dated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
ublished in the	Invoice of CEI press insert	CEI available	PNPLZER	500 000				
ng group set up	Memorandum estab- lishing the working group is available	Signed memo	PNPLZER	0				
etings organised	Minutes of meetings and attendance sheet	Number of meet- ings held	PNPLZER	500 000				
onsultant re- l	Service contract signed	Number of con- sultants recruited	PNPLZER	3 000 000				
ichment shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of workshops orga- nised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
validation work- rganised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of work- shops organised/ Number of people	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
ment translated nglish	Acceptance report for the translated national AMR guide	The English ver- sion of the plan is available	PNPLZER	500 000				
rinted and dis- d	Proforma invoice, or- der form and discharge form for the distribu- tion	Number of copies printed and dis- tributed	PNPLZER	2 000 000				

	Capacity building of stakeholders and dissemination of knowledge	Organise one (01) awareness campaign for stakeholders in the private sector and NGOs on the sustainable management of natural resources, restoration activities and best practices that respect health, the environment and the climate in each of the five (05) agro-ecological zones	Draft the ToR of the activity	ToR dr
			Organise 04 multi-sec-toral meetings for 35 people to prepare the activity	04 pre ing org
			Develop awareness-raising modules and tools	Aware modul develo
			Produce awareness-raising tools	Aware tools p
			Organise five (05) awareness-raising sessions (one in each of the agro-ecological zones)	Works
			Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the recommendations	01 mo organi
Total Strategic area 5				
TOTAL STRATEGIC AREAS 1+2+3+4+5				



rafted	ToR signed and validated	ToR available	PNPLZER	0				
paratory meet- organised	Minutes of meetings with attendance sheet and photo library	Number of meetings organised; Number of people	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
ness-raising es and tools ped	Ready-to-print voucher (proof), acceptance report of awareness-raising materials	Number of modules and tools developed	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
ness-raising produced	Proforma, proof, acceptance report of communication materials	Number and types of tools produced	PNPLZER	3 000 000				
shop organised	Participant attendance sheet and illustrated training workshop report;	Number of awareness-raising sessions organised	PNPLZER	5 000 000				
monitoring mission sed	Mission report, record of people met, mission order, mission ToR, photo library	Number of field missions organised by agro-ecological zone; Number and type of stakeholders supervised per agro-ecological zone	PNPLZER	3 000 000				
				348000000				
				4 087 500 000				

### IV.3 Monitoring and evaluation framework

The OH Platform has a monitoring and evaluation system, a mechanism for achieving the objectives of the strategic areas. It is also a tool/barometer that enables it to put in place and strengthen the evaluation of its performance, to report on the progress made in implementing the platform's activities and, where appropriate, on any difficulties encountered, as well as to make proposals for improvement.

At the beginning of each financial year, the platform draws up a budgeted annual work plan (*Plan de Travail Annuel Budgetisé*, PTAB). These PTAB activities include performance monitoring indicators (technical and financial) and impact indicators. The platform has a performance evaluation manual to ensure better monitoring of the activities.

#### IV.3.1 Monitoring

The monitoring of the platform's activities is carried out by the Monitoring and Evaluation Manager (M&E Officer) under the supervision of the Technical Committee. Thus, the reports from the various focal points are considered to be monitoring tools. As part of the platform's monitoring of activities, the M&E Officer will compile quarterly activity reports, which will be produced no later than 30 days after the end of the period in question.

The activity reports will present the platform's achievements during the period in question. They will provide information on:

- Administrative aspects;
- Progress of activities;
- The platform's performance (number of meetings scheduled and held, number of supervision visits, payment times, procurement times; etc.);
- The financial situation (commitments, disbursements, etc.);
- The performance indicators of the platform's National Action Plan and the project implementation and management manuals.

Each quarterly report is presented by the M&E Officer and the national focal points during a meeting convened for this purpose by the Technical Committee Coordinator.

#### IV.3.2 Evaluation

The implementation of the platform's activities is segmented into implementation phases aligned with the current programme's budget. The platform's evaluation system comprises the following:

- Initial evaluation;
- Annual internal evaluations;
- Mid-term evaluation;
- End-of-phase evaluation.

#### **IV.3.2.1 Initial evaluation**

This is the evaluation during which the platform's basic data is compiled.

#### **IV.3.2.2 Annual internal evaluation**

This evaluation is carried out by the Technical Coordination and consists in:

- Reviewing the physical implementation of the year's activities in relation to the annual work plan, identifying and explaining the discrepancies between forecasts and actual outputs;
- Drawing up a balance sheet of budget consumption and commitments for the year, as well as the use of funds allocated to the platform;
- Adopting and approving the financial statements and other annual reports to be submitted to the technical and financial partners;
- Defining the timeframe for conducting annual external audits (financial and technical);
- Reviewing and approving the procurement plan for the next financial year.

#### **IV.3.2.3 Mid-term evaluation**

The mid-term evaluation, carried out by the Coordination body, covers all aspects of the platform and can be summed up as follows:

- Measure the performance of the platform's activities against baseline data and objectives;
- Review of the technical, physical and financial achievements during the first phase of the platform's National Action Plan;
- Redefine or adjust, if necessary, the objectives and orientations of the platform;
- Rearrange, if necessary, the allocation of funds by category of expenditure;
- Review the platform's organisational and institutional structure if necessary;
- Make any changes deemed necessary to some of the platform's reference documents.

#### **IV.3.2.4 End-of-phase evaluation**

Upon completion of the implementation of a phase, the government, the technical and financial partners involved carry out an independent assessment of the implementation and outcomes of the platform before closing the activities assigned to this phase.

#### **IV.3.2.5 Challenges relating to the System's Functioning**

Despite the great complexity of the entities, coupled with the excessive overlapping of hierarchical and/or functional levels, the implementation system is functional. The production of the Action Plan, following a mobilising and participative approach, is proof of its vitality. In order to improve its performance in this context of increasing activity, it is advisable to conduct an organisational and functional audit of the governance system. The aim is to assess the level of functioning of the system, project its performance potential and suggest useful reforms to ensure that it is fully operational

**Table 5: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

Strategic area 1: Strengthening the institutionalisation of the One Health approach and improving multisectoral coordination and collaboration				
Strategic objective	Actions	Activities	Indicators	Expected outcomes
Strengthen the institutionalisation of the national One Health platform	Improve the legal and policy framework	Identify and update all outdated texts and policies relating to the One Health approach	Compendium of texts, policy document available	75% of the texts identified are updated
		Develop documents and tools for implementing the strategy	Strategy implementation documents and tools available	100% of the documents and tools for implementing the strategy have been developed
		Formalise RENALAB-US	Constitutive text available	The text establishing, organising and defining the functioning of RENALAB-US is signed
		Define the legal status of multisectoral response teams	Legal text available	The legal status for multisectoral response teams is signed
		Draft and validate the platform's governance manual	Governance manual validated and available	The platform's governance manual is drafted, validated and available
	Finding a sustainable method of financing	Mapping sources of funding for One Health activities	Mapping of funding sources available and up-to-date	Funding sources for One Health activities are mapped out and available

		Develop a funding strategy and/or sustainable mechanism for the platform	Platform funding strategy document available	A funding strategy and/or sustainable mechanism for the platform is developed and available
		Advocate for funding of One Health activities to sector stakeholders	Number of sector stakeholders funding One Health activities	100% of the sector stakeholders finance One Health activities
		Set up a rapid fund mobilisation mechanism for emergency response	Percentage of amount mobilised / rate of mobilisation of funds	At least 80% of the funds mobilised are allocated for emergency response
Strengthen national and subregional multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration.	Improving coordination and collaboration between all stakeholders	Formalise multisectoral coordination mechanisms at central and regional levels	Availability of the relevant texts	The text on multisectoral coordination at central and regional level is signed and available
		Develop and revise standard operating procedures for the functioning of the platform	SOP available at all levels	100% of standard operating procedures for the functioning of the platform have been developed and are used
		Develop mechanisms for sharing information between the various stakeholders	Availability of an interconnected and interoperable data-sharing platform	100% of mechanisms for sharing information between the various stakeholders are in place and operational
		Draft a monitoring and evaluation manual for the platform's activities	M&E manual for the platform available	A monitoring and evaluation manual for the platform's activities has been elaborated and made available
		Organise monthly coordination meetings at all levels	Number of coordination meetings held	100% of monthly coordination meetings at all levels
		Carry out annual simulation exercises at all levels to test how the platform runs	Number of simulation exercises carried out	100% of annual simulation exercises at all levels to test how the platform runs are carried out

Strategic area 2: Capacity building of stakeholders on the One Health approach					
Strategic objective	Actions	Activities	Indicators	Expected outcomes	
Build the capacity of stakeholders on the One Health approach	Planning of training	Draft and revise the training plan on the One Health approach	Training plan available	The training plan on the One Health approach is updated and available	
		Develop and standardise training modules on the One Health approach based on the targets	Training modules available	100% target-based training modules on the One Health approach have been developed and are available	
		Advocate to university authorities for the integration of the One health approach into their training curricula	% of universities that have integrated the One Health approach into their training curricula	75% of universities have integrated the One Health approach into their training curricula	
		Advocate for the mobilisation of training resources	Rate of mobilisation of funds	50% of advocacy targets predispose funds for One Health training	
		Advocate for the integration of the One Health approach in the secondary education system and associations	% of institutions that have integrated the One Health approach into their training curricula	50% of institutions have integrated the One Health approach into their training curricula	
	Implementation of the training plan	Train managers at all levels for One Health leadership	Number of people trained	75% of managers identified for One Health leadership at all levels are trained	
		Train professionals in sectors affected by the One Health approach	Number of people trained	75% of the professionals identified in sectors affected by the One Health approach are trained	

		Train field teams	Number of people trained	75% of the field teams identified in different areas of the One Health approach have been trained
	Maintaining acquired skills through simulation exercises	Draft and revise the simulation exercise plan for the One Health approach	Availability of the simulation exercise plan	A simulation exercise plan for the One Health approach is updated and available
		Organise full-scale simulation exercises at all levels every two years	% of simulation exercises carried out	75% of full-scale simulation exercises planned at all levels are carried out
		Organise annual tabletop simulation exercises at all levels	% of simulation exercises carried out	100% of planned tabletop exercises at all levels are carried out
		Organise functional simulation exercises	% of simulation exercises carried out	100% of planned functional simulation exercises are carried out
		Organise drill simulation exercises	% of drill simulation exercises carried out	100% of planned drill simulation exercises are carried out

Strategic area 3: Supporting the development of research on emerging and re-emerging diseases and threats				
Strategic objective	Actions	Activities	Indicators	Expected outcomes
Support the development of research on emerging and re-emerging diseases and threats	Financial support for research	Set up a research funding mechanism for the national laboratory network	Rate of mobilisation of funds	At least 80% of the funds mobilised for research are dedicated to the national laboratory network
		Set up a research funding mechanism for the university network	Rate of mobilisation of funds	At least 80% of the funds mobilised for research are dedicated to the network of One Health academics.
		Set up a research funding mechanism for key sectors	Rate of mobilisation of funds	At least 80% of the funds mobilised for research are dedicated to key One Health sectors
		Support the participation of researchers in scientific conferences on the One Health approach	Number of grants awarded	50% of researchers identified in different fields have taken part in scientific conferences on the One Health approach
		Support the publication of scientific articles	Number of articles published	50% of the scientific articles identified have benefited from the platform's support
	Technical support	Facilitate research training for professionals from various sectors	Number of people trained by sector	50% of the professionals from the various sectors identified have benefited from research training
		Organise scientific conferences and symposia on the One Health approach	Number of symposia organised	75% of planned conferences and symposia on the One Health approach are held
		Identify priority research topics related to the One Health approach	Updated list of research topics available	All priority research topics related to the One Health approach are identified and available



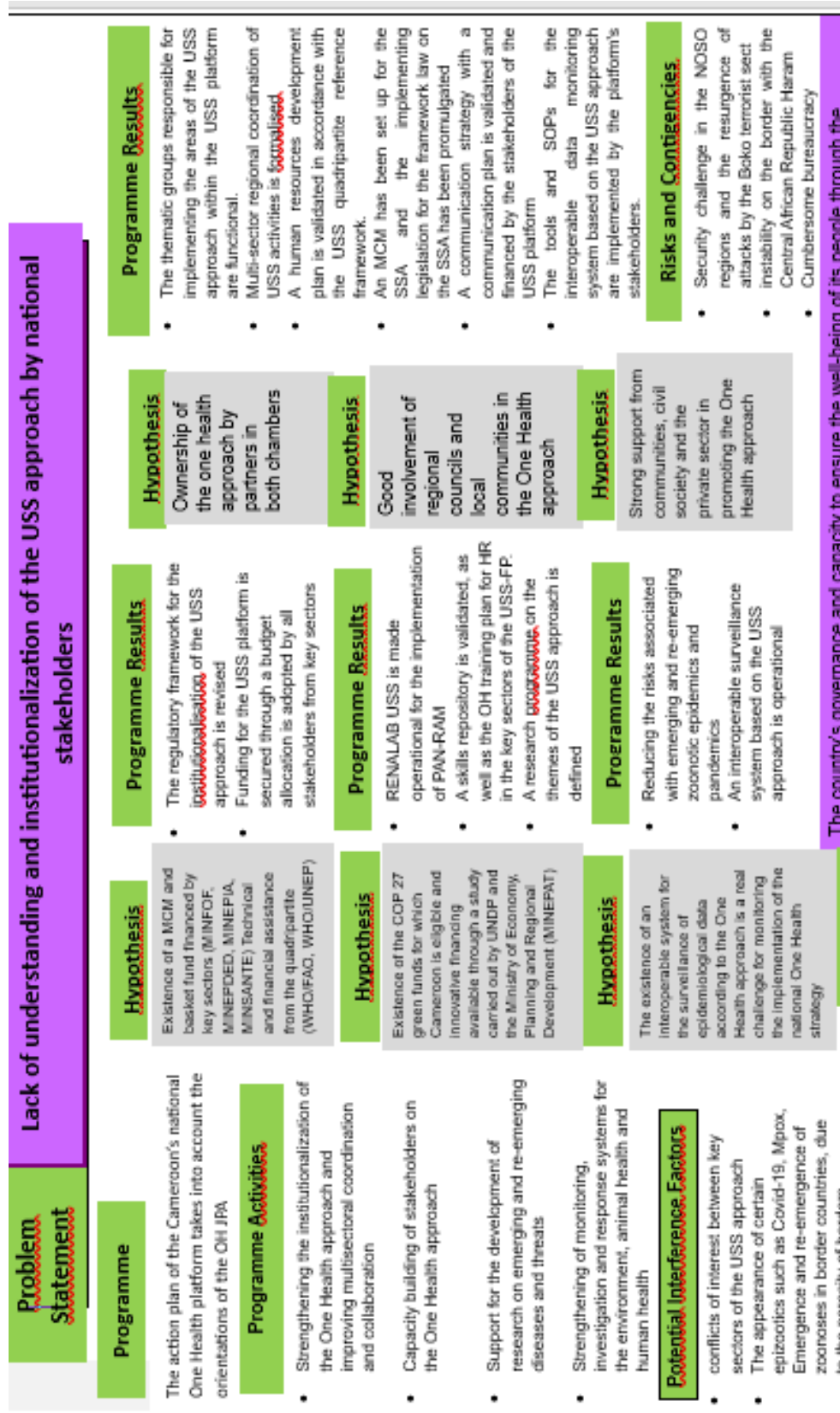
Strategic area 4: Strengthening surveillance, investigation and response systems					
Strategic objective	Actions	Activities	Indicators	Expected outcomes	
Strengthen surveillance, investigation and response systems	Set up multisectoral surveillance systems	Support the establishment of the wildlife surveillance system	Epidemiological newsletters are available	The wildlife surveillance system is in place and operational	
		Support the implementation of the environmental health surveillance system	Periodic newsletters on environmental surveillance	The environmental health surveillance system is in place and operational	
		Support the development of the integrated food safety surveillance system	Periodic newsletter on food safety	The food safety surveillance system is in place and operational	
		Strengthen the animal health surveillance system	Epizootic disease detection time	80% of declared epizootic diseases are detected within 24 hours	
		Strengthen the human health surveillance system	Epidemic detection time	80% of declared epidemics are detected within 24 hours	
		Strengthen AMR surveillance systems	Surveillance newsletters available	The food safety surveillance system is in place and operational	
		Develop and revise procedures for deploying multi-sectoral RRTs	SOP document available	Procedures for deploying multisectoral RRTs updated and available	

	Strengthening interoperability between the sectors responsible for surveillance	Set up an interconnected and interoperable tool/software for sharing data between the different sectors using the One Health approach	Availability of the tool/software	An interconnected and interoperable tool/software for sharing data between the different sectors using the One Health approach is in place and operational
		Develop and disseminate multi-sectoral standard operating procedures for surveillance	SOP document available	80% of multisectoral standard operating procedures for surveillance developed are disseminated and implemented
		Operationalise the integrated system for managing rumours about public health events at pilot sites	% sites covered Rate of rumour management	80% of rumours about public health events received at pilot sites are managed
		Scale-up of the integrated rumour management system	% sites covered	60% of the national territory is covered by rumour management
	Strengthening RENAL-AB-US capacities	Develop and revise standard operating procedures for sample and data sharing	SOPs available	standard operating procedures for sample and data sharing updated and available
		Define and formalise the sample transport system	Sample transport procedures available; sample transport system in place	100% of samples are transported according to standards

		Support laboratories with equipment and inputs	Number of laboratories supported	75% of laboratories identified are provided with equipment and inputs
		Set up a quality control system	Quality control system available	100% of laboratories meet quality standards
		Support laboratories in their accreditation process	Number of accreditations obtained	50% of identified laboratories are accredited

# APPENDIX

## Appendix 1: The Theory of Change



The country's governance and capacity to ensure the well-being of its people through the

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