



Photo: Jaime Chang, USAID

SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS FOR ANIMAL HEALTH, FOOD SAFETY, AND ONE HEALTH CAPABILITIES – ECTAD

USAID supports the implementation of a national project of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD), aimed at enhancing the capacity of the animal health sector to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats, thereby contributing to national and global health security. This project also aims to help beneficiary governments meet the obligations of the International Health Regulations (IHR), 2005.

HOW DOES THIS PROJECT WORK?

The project collaborates with government entities, academia, and civil society to, with a focus on animal health, improve capacities for surveillance, laboratory diagnosis, prevention, and early warning of zoonotic and transboundary diseases, as well as monitoring antimicrobial resistance. It also promotes the adoption of disease prevention and control measures and the responsible use of antimicrobials in animal production

systems and supports the pursuit of political commitment and resource allocation to enable early warning, control, and prevention of zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance, under the One Health approach.

ACHIEVED RESULTS

According to the established global indicators, the following achievements have been reached to date:

- **Antimicrobial Resistance (P4):**

The project participates in the meetings of the Permanent Multisectoral Commission to Address Antimicrobial Resistance (CPRAM), has supported its work by preparing two support documents for the formulation of regulatory bases for Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) surveillance and the creation of a Budget Program for AMR, and has accompanied the CPRAM in substantiating the regulations in the Health Commission of the Congress of the Republic.

- **Zoonotic Diseases (P5):**

- FAO launched the ECTAD Project in Peru.
- Trained 30 people in “Good Practices for Emergency Management” (26 participants from the public sector, 2 from the private sector, 1 from an NGO, and 1 from academia).
- Trained a regional specialist in the FAO “Surveillance Evaluation Tool (SET)” methodology.
- The ECTAD team participated in the “National Simulation of Avian Influenza,” with 150 participants from the public and private sectors.
- Supported the prioritization process of zoonotic diseases to be addressed by the country with the One Health approach: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Rabies, Echinococcosis, Leptospirosis, and Yellow Fever.
- Conducted a study of knowledge, attitudes, and practices (CAP) on bovine and caprine brucellosis in Lima, Ancash, Cajamarca, Ucayali, and Huanuco (93 surveys of goat breeders and 225 surveys of cattle breeders were carried out).

- **Biosafety and Bioprotection (P7):**

- Used the FAO “Laboratory Mapping Tool” to assess the performance and functionality capacities of three central diagnostic laboratories at the national level (National Agrarian Health Service SENASA, National Fisheries Health Agency SANIPES, and National Institute of Health INS).

- Trained and certified (International Air Transport Association IATA certification) professionals in the transport of infectious substances from the laboratories of SENASA (2), INS (3), SANIPES (3), the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the National University of San Marcos (1), and the FAO team (1).
 - Supported the evaluation, using the FAO “Laboratory Mapping Tool,” of the performance and functionality of three animal health laboratories in Guatemala: 01 Central Animal Health Laboratory (LSA-VISAR-MAGA) and two Regional Animal Health Laboratories of Petén and Escuintla (LSAP and LSAE).
- **National Laboratory System (D1):**
 - Provided laboratory supplies to INS and SENASA laboratories to address the avian influenza emergency.
 - Funded the participation of two INS professionals in the workshop “Brucellosis in Latin American countries,” who then conducted a national replication of this workshop for professionals from other sectors.
- **Workforce (D3):**
 - Adapted, translated, and implemented two editions of the virtual course “Introduction to One Health” for participants from Latin American countries. The course was completed by 158 Peruvian participants from various sectors (human health, animal health, etc.).
 - The project has trained a total of 522 people on different topics: 455 from the public sector, 39 from academia, six from the private sector, eight from non-governmental organizations, and 14 from other organizations.
- **Others:**
 - The ECTAD team has participated in activities such as seminars, workshops, and congresses related to health security and One Health (CDC Situation Room, Epidemiological Week, Rapid Response Team Training Course, World Rabies Day, Andean Vaccination Week); as well as in meetings and planning workshops for the year three (2025) work plan in coordination with the members of the ECTAD Project Implementation Committee composed of CDC, DIGESA, INS (MINSA), SENASA, SERFOR (MIDAGRI), SANIPES (PRODUCE), and SERNANP and DGDB (MINAM).

- The ECTAD project contributed with SENASA in the activities for World Food Safety Day (07/06/2024).
- The ECTAD team, together with key sectors for animal health, human health, and environmental health (MINSA / CDC, MIDAGRI / SENASA / SERFOR, MINAM / SERNANP / DGDB), supported the formulation of the following proposals:
 - (i) Project “Restoration of ecosystems and livelihoods degraded by alluvial gold mining in the Tambopata National Reserve area, for the welfare of wildlife and human populations for the French Global Environment Fund-FFEM.
 - (ii) Country project: “Strengthening prevention, preparedness, and response to threats with pandemic potential, using a One Health approach” submitted to the Second Pandemic Fund call.
 - (iii) Multi-country project for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, submitted to the Second Pandemic Fund call. The participating countries in the proposal are Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Brazil, Honduras, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

PROJECT INFORMATION

IMPLEMENTER: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

STRATEGIC PARTNERS: Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) – National Agrarian Health Service (SENASA), National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR); Ministry of Health – National Institute of Health (INS), National Center for Epidemiology, Prevention, and Disease Control (CDC), Directorate General of Environmental Health and Food Safety (DIGESA), Directorate General of Medicines, Supplies, and Drugs (DIGEMID) and other stakeholders; Ministry of Environment - National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP); Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) – National Fisheries Health Agency (SANIPES); and producers, food processors, universities.

DURATION: October 2022 - September 2027

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