

Enhancing Prevention, Detection and Response to Zoonoses and Antimicrobial Resistance Through Transformation of One Health Workforce in Tanzania

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Background

Tanzania with a rapid increase of human population, has about 44% of unprecedented land protected for wildlife and nature conservation. The interphase and protected areas are hotspots for zoonoses and emergence of AMR as a result of high interactions between human, domestic and wild animals.

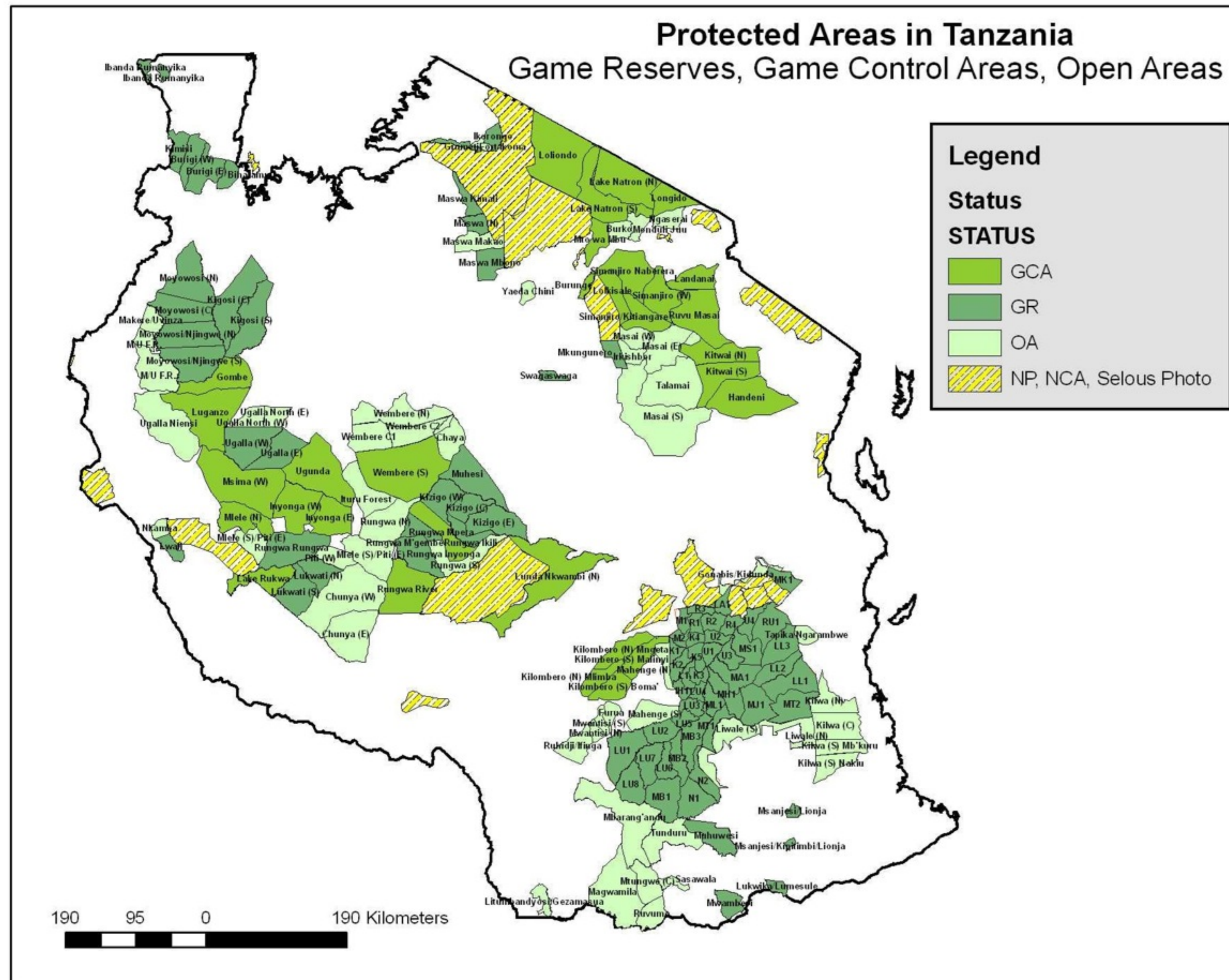


Figure 1: Map of Tanzania showing wildlife protected areas that covers over 44% of the total landmass

Objective: To map one health (OH) initiatives implemented in Tanzania through Public Private and Community (PPC) partnership

Methodology

Review of relevant documents for OH in Tanzania. Information gathered was grouped and discussed to reflect the relevancy in Public Private and Community (PPC) partnership domains.

Major Findings

Since 1990's when OH concept was introduced in Tanzania, transformation of concept to practice is currently at high level as demonstrated in three key domains.



Public domain: The advocacy for One Health in Tanzania is at all levels of administrative structures from the President of URT all the way down to the village government.

Figure 2: The Launch of One Health Tanzania by Honourable Vice President of URT

Major Findings (Cont')

Private domain: Evidenced by involvement of civil organisations including NGO's, CBO's, and FBO's; media and private firms on risk communication and management. The organisations also provide financial and material support.

Community domain: There are affirmative actions towards Training of One Health Workforce (OHW) in particular para-professionals (diploma and certificate holders) that work at community level. The University One Health Student Clubs actively get involved in sensitisation and education of primary school children about zoonoses and AMR. The same club also use OH approach and service learning models to offer public health services at community levels.



Figure 3: Training of University students (Medical, Veterinary, Wildlife and Environmental Health students together) on Zoonoses and AMR in Mikumi National Part which is part of Kilosa Demonstration Site in Tanzania. *Picture:* Testing Tuberculosis in Immobilised Buffalo



Figure 4: Training of Primary School Pupils on EPT, Zoonoses and AMR in Mikumi National Part which is part of Kilosa Demonstration Site.



Figure 5: Training of University students (Medical, Veterinary, Wildlife and Environmental Health students together) Using Service Learning model (Training while vaccinating dogs against Rabies in Kilosa One Health Demonstration site in Tanzania

Conclusion: One Health approach is key for harnessing the power of PPC partnership for Prevention, Detection and Responses to zoonotic diseases and AMR.

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