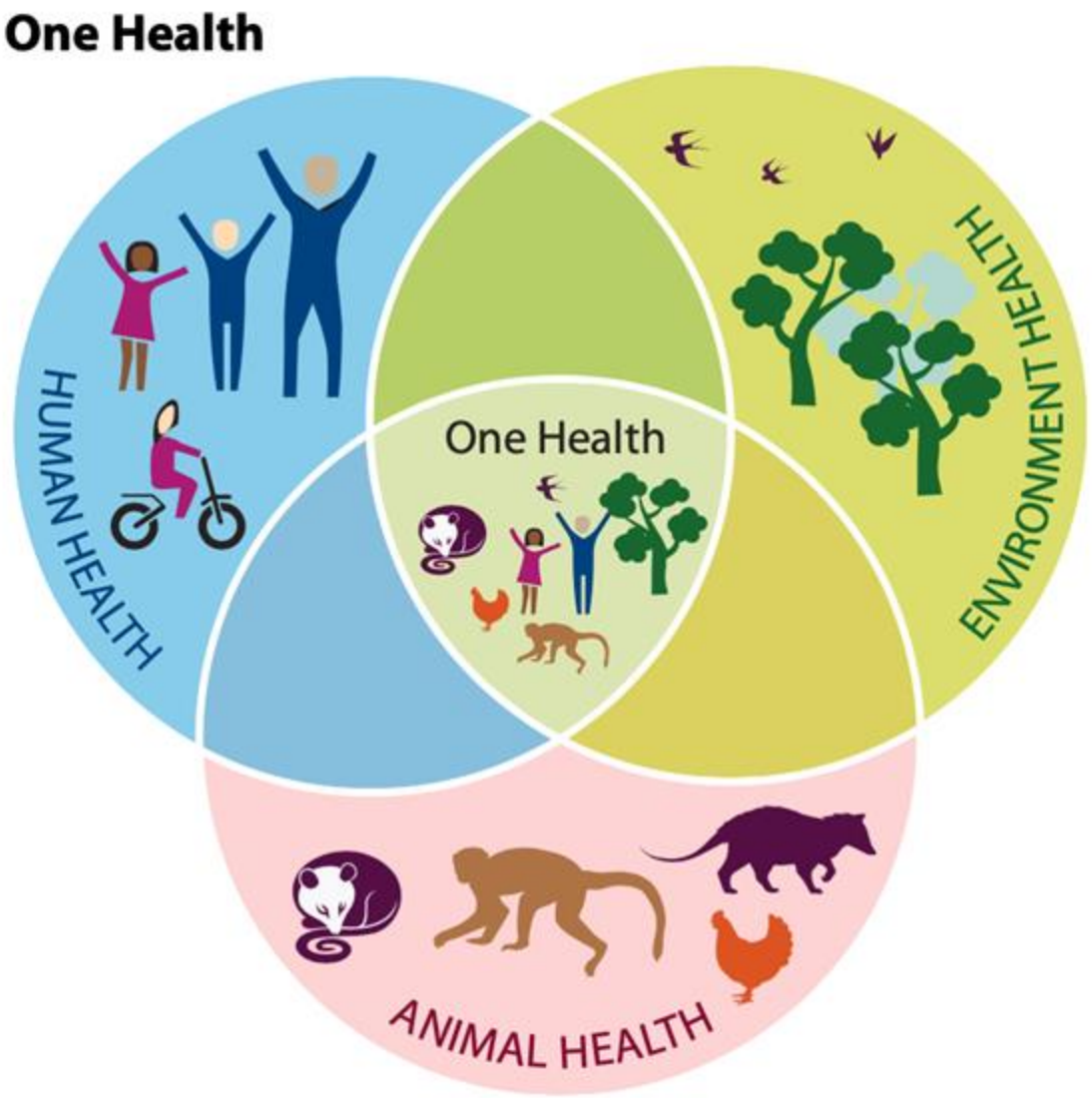
ONE HEALTH EMERGENCIES IN AFRICA

Dr Ahmed Ogwell Ouma
Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention

One Health is a collaborative, multisectoral and transdisciplinary approach used to attain optimal health outcomes for people, animals, plants, and their shared environment.

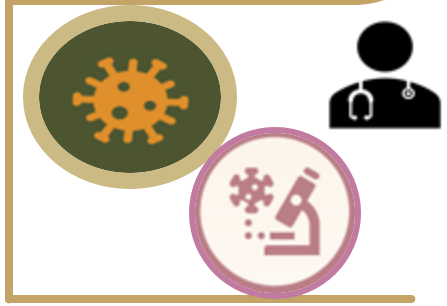
-Africa CDC framework for One Health Practice in NPHIs, 2020



One Health

Zoonotic Diseases

Antimicrobial Resistance

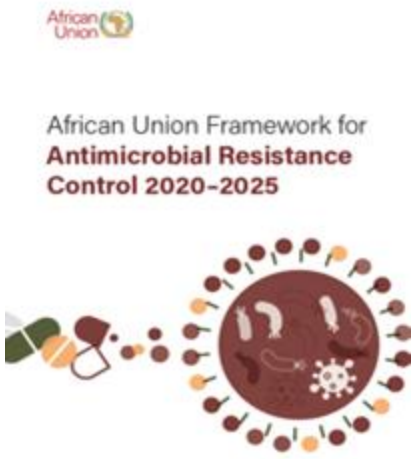


Strategic objectives

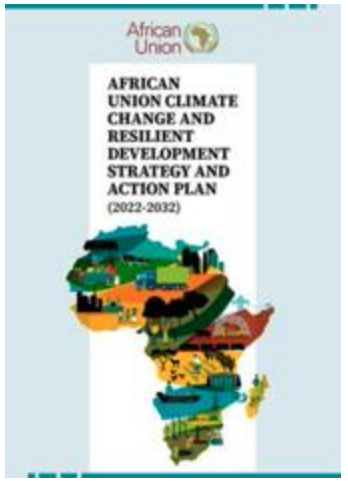
Food Safety

Climate Change

African Union



- Aims to promote a collaborative, multisectoral approach to public health that recognizes the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health.
- To strengthen capacity for detection, prevention, and response to disease outbreaks at the human-animal-environment interface

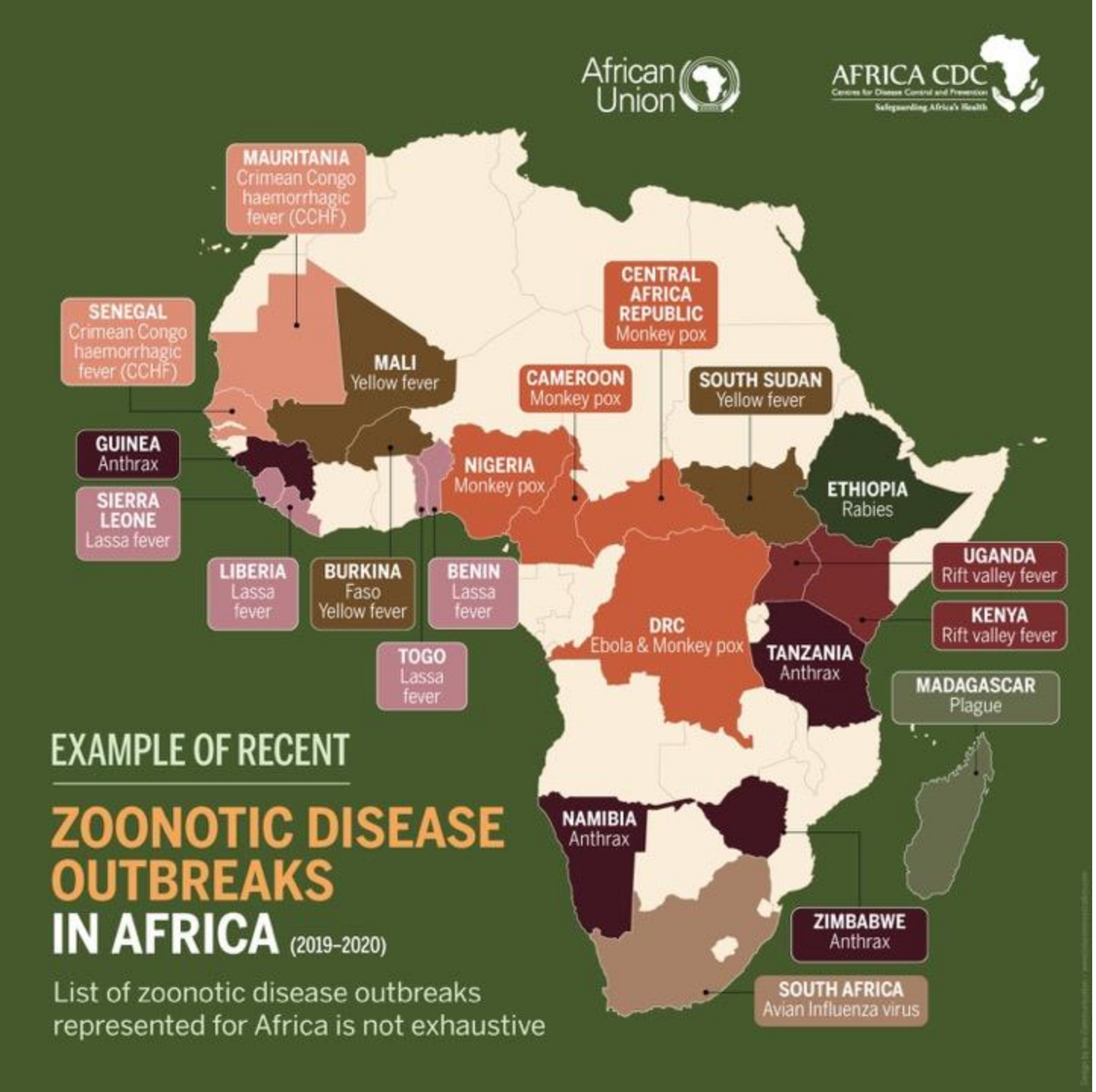


One Health emergencies

- Zoonotic diseases
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Climate change
- Food safety and security
- Natural disasters
- Vector-borne and neglected diseases

Among many others….

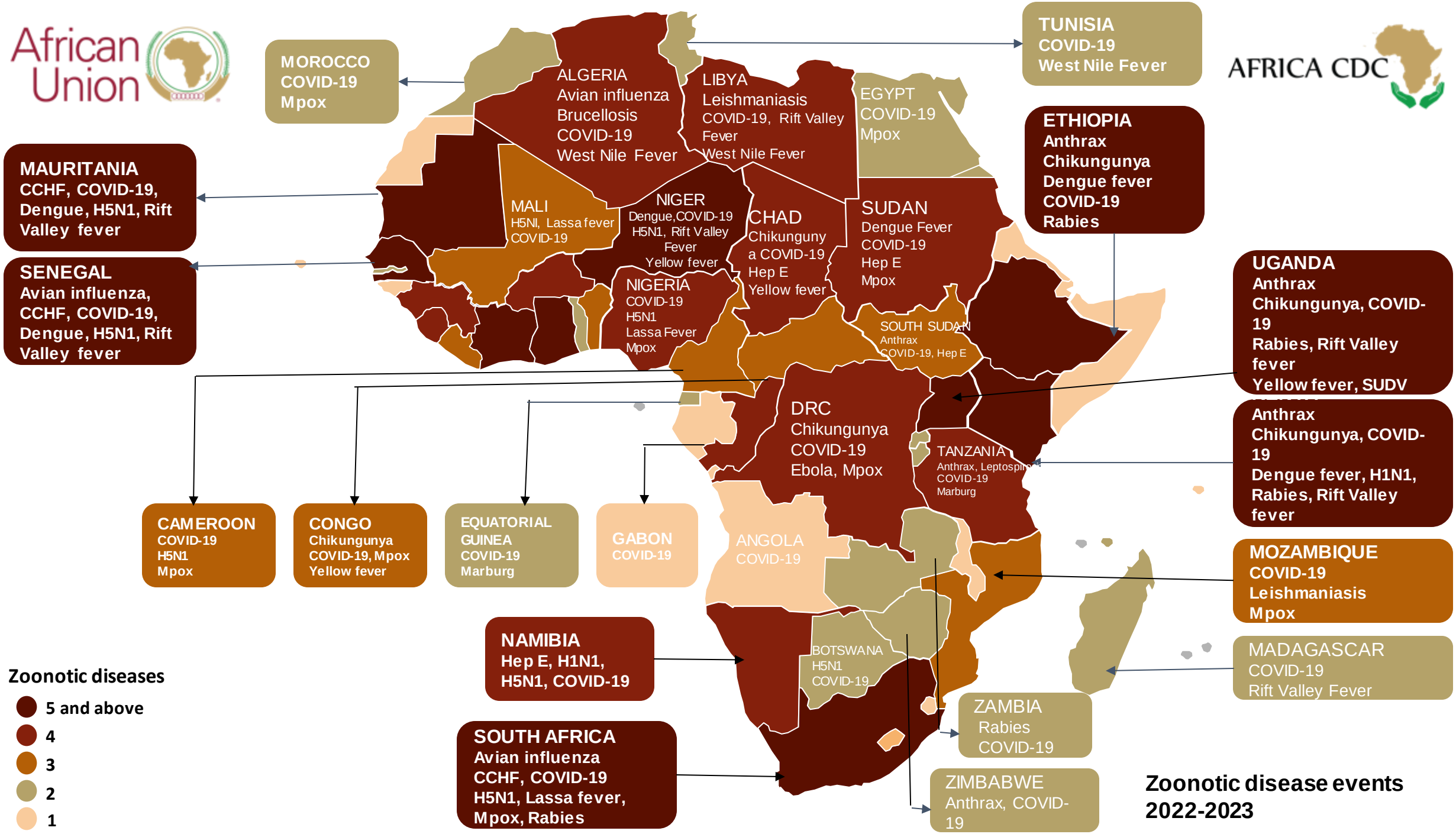
Why should we care about zoonoses?



AFRICA CDC

Burden in Africa

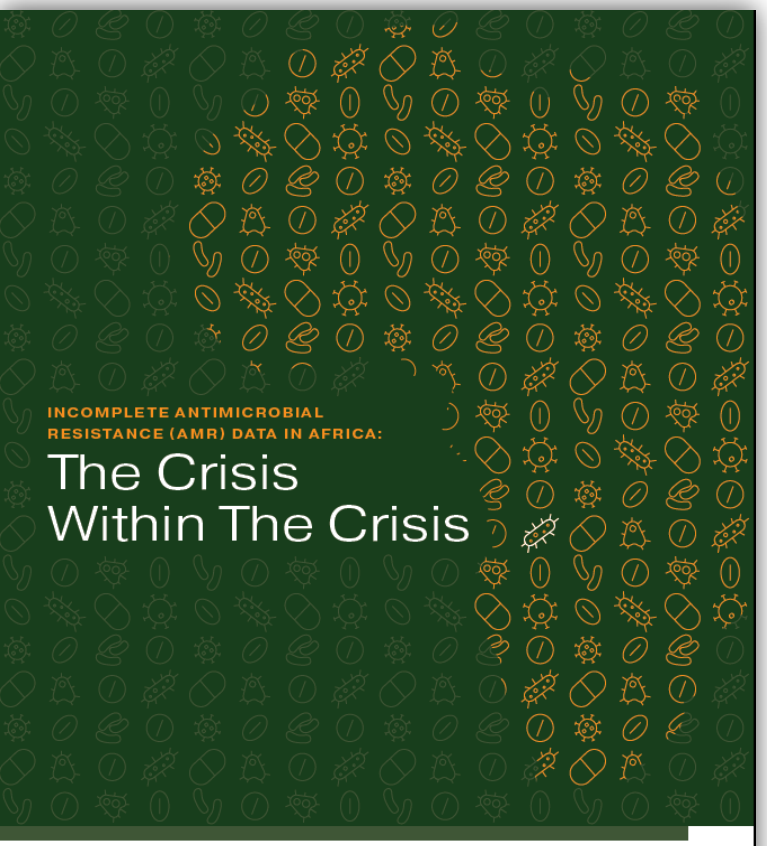
- Competent vectors, rich biodiversity and environmental conditions for propagation of zoonoses.
- Zoonoses impact livelihoods, disrupt movement of goods and people, food security, strain national health systems, and result in massive economic losses.


African Union
AFRICA CDC
MOROCCO
COVID-19
Mpox
TUNISIA
COVID-19
West Nile Fever
ALGERIA
Avian influenza
Brucellosis
COVID-19
West Nile Fever
LIBYA
Leishmaniasis
COVID-19, Rift Valley Fever
West Nile Fever
EGYPT
COVID-19
Mpox
ETHIOPIA
Anthrax
Chikungunya
Dengue fever
COVID-19
Rabies
MAURITANIA
CCHF, COVID-19,
Dengue, H5N1, Rift Valley fever
MALI
H5NI, Lassa fever
COVID-19
NIGER
Dengue,COVID-19
H5N1, Rift Valley Fever
Yellow fever
CHAD
Chikunguny a COVID-19
Hep E
Yellow fever
SUDAN
Dengue Fever
COVID-19
Hep E
Mpox
SENEGAL
Avian influenza,
CCHF, COVID-19,
Dengue, H5N1, Rift Valley fever
NIGERIA
COVID-19
H5N1
Lassa Fever
Mpox
SOUTH SUDAN
Anthrax
COVID-19, Hep E
UGANDA
Anthrax
Chikungunya, COVID-19
Rabies, Rift Valley fever
Yellow fever, SUDV
DRC
Chikungunya
COVID-19
Ebola, Mpox
TANZANIA
Anthrax, Leptospir
COVID-19
Marburg
Anthrax
Chikungunya, COVID-19
Dengue fever, H1N1,
Rabies, Rift Valley fever
CAMEROON
COVID-19
H5N1
Mpox
CONGO
Chikungunya
COVID-19, Mpox
Yellow fever
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
COVID-19
Marburg
GABON
COVID-19
ANGOLA
COVID-19
MOZAMBIQUE
COVID-19
Leishmaniasis
Mpox
NAMIBIA
Hep E, H1N1,
H5N1, COVID-19
BOTSWANA
H5N1
COVID-19
MADAGASCAR
COVID-19
Rift Valley Fever
ZAMBIA
Rabies
COVID-19
SOUTH AFRICA
Avian influenza
CCHF, COVID-19
H5N1, Lassa fever,
Mpox, Rabies
ZIMBABWE
Anthrax, COVID-19
Zoonotic diseases
5 and above
4
3
2
1
Zoonotic disease events 2022-2023

Antimicrobial resistance: a crisis within the crisis

The dire AMR situation in Africa

Africa has the highest mortality rate from AMR infection in the world, with 27.3 deaths per 100,000 attributable to AMR



The MAAP project, led by, and for Africans, represents the first time that large quantities of AMR and AMC data are being systematically collected, processed, and evaluated in Africa.

MAAP REVIEWED

819,584

AMR records spanning from 2016 to 2019, from 205 LABORATORIES across 14 COUNTRIES.

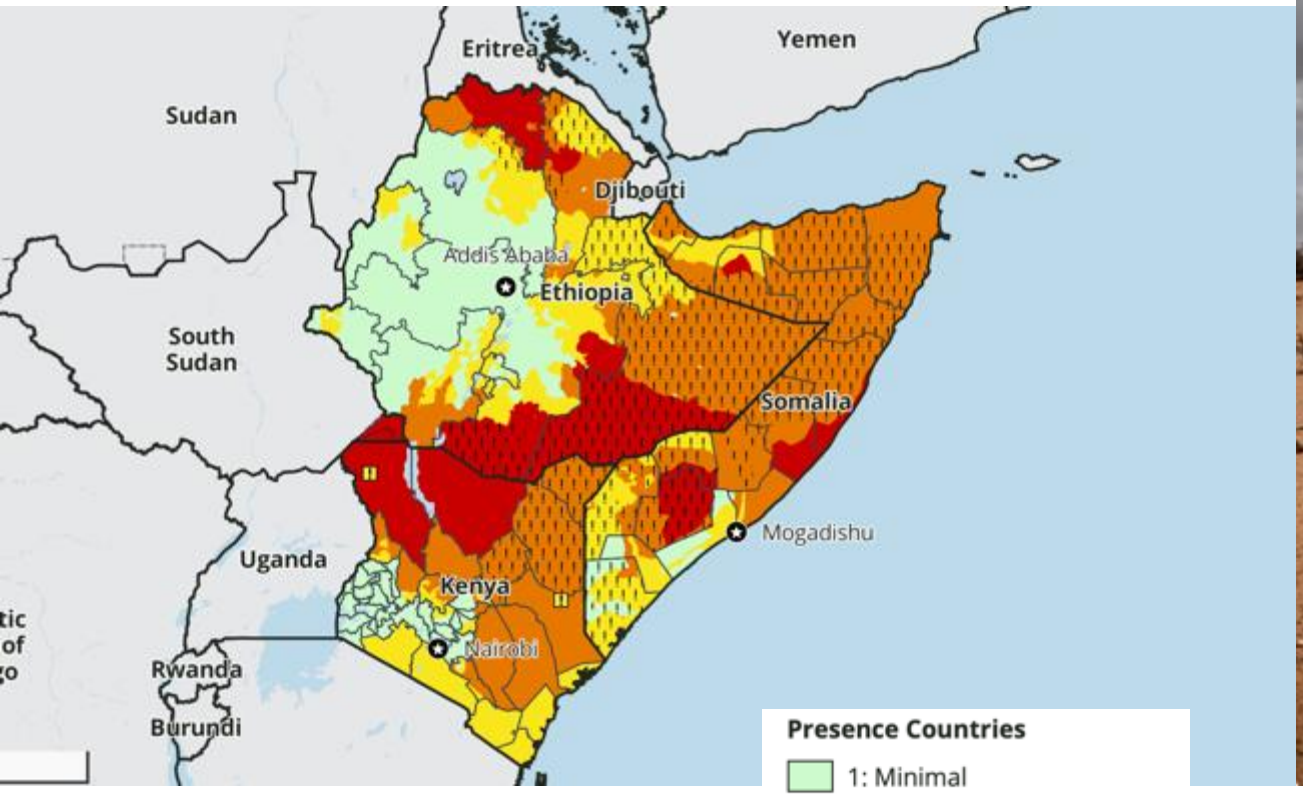
326 hospital and community pharmacies and 16 national level datasets on antimicrobial consumption.

DRI scores derived from 12 of the 14 African countries show that AMR is indeed a significant hazard. All countries assessed scored at least twice the benchmark of 25%. Their scores include:

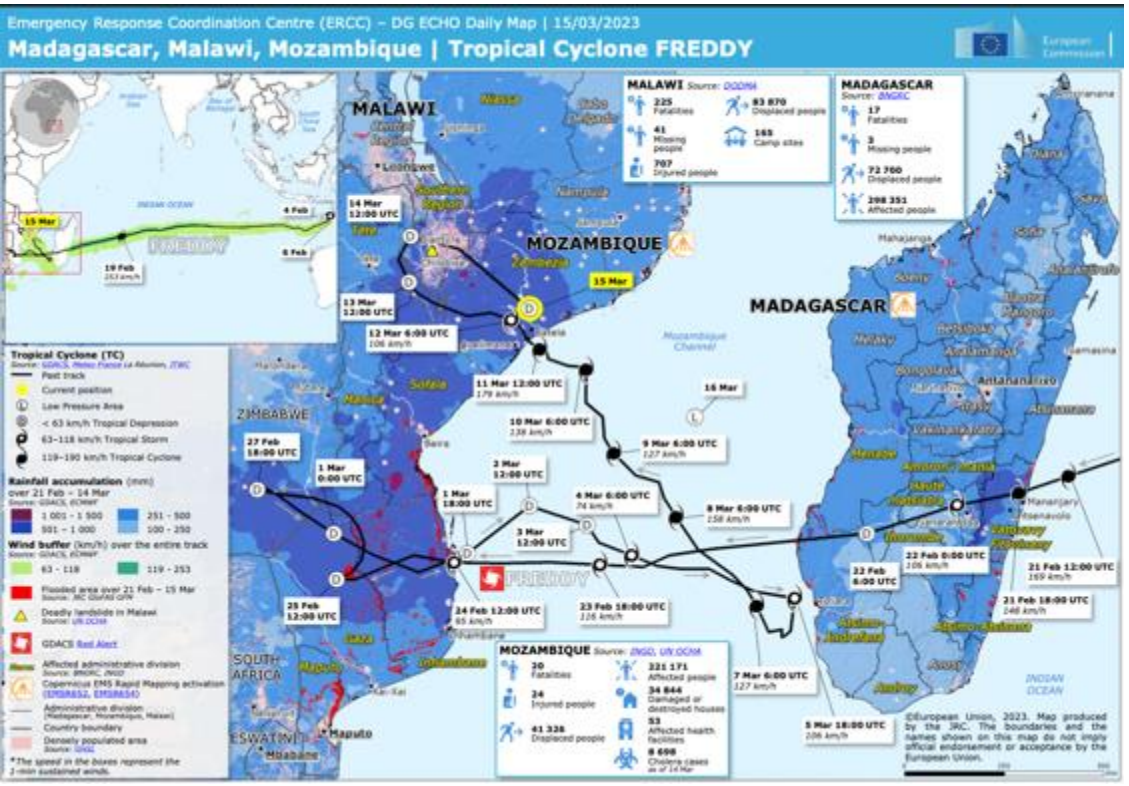
BURKINA FASO 64.0%	KENYA 56.20%	TANZANIA 56.10%
CAMEROON 68.60%	MALAWI 74.10%	UGANDA 69.0%
ESWATINI 64.80%	NIGERIA 65.90%	ZAMBIA 60.80%
GABON 65.20%	SENEGAL 79.80%	ZIMBABWE 66.60%

Climate change

Horn of Africa: drought

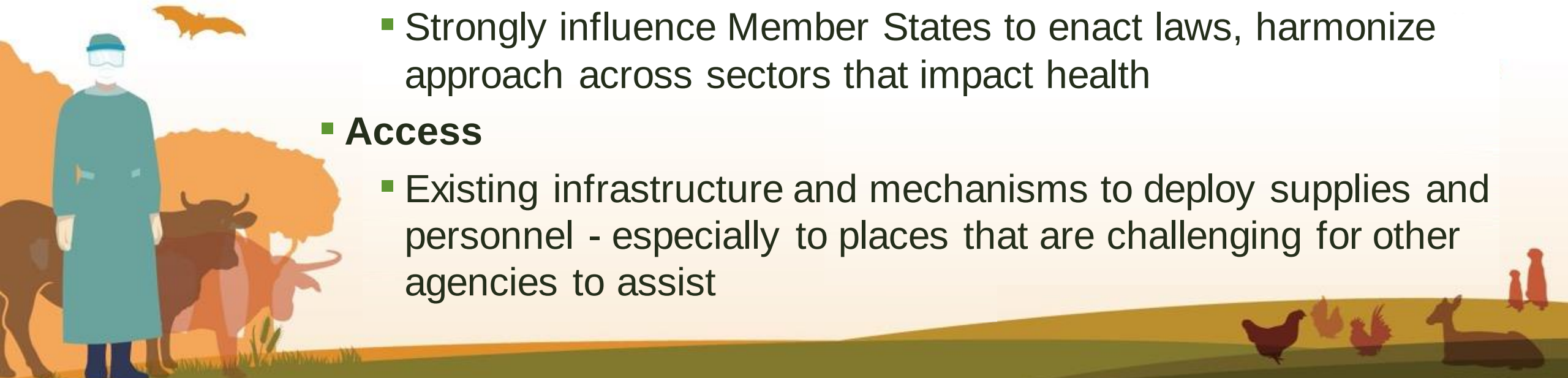


Cyclones in Southern Africa



African CDC's unique value as an autonomous agency of the African Union

- **Audience**
  - Ability to convene at the AU Heads of state and government level
  - Ability to engage directly with Ministers of Health, Agriculture, Environment, Finance etc
- **Authority**
  - Mandate financial contributions from Member States e.g COVID-19 funds
  - Strongly influence Member States to enact laws, harmonize approach across sectors that impact health
- **Access**
  - Existing infrastructure and mechanisms to deploy supplies and personnel - especially to places that are challenging for other agencies to assist



Assembly/AU/Decl.3(XXXIII) Declaration On African Common Position On Antimicrobial Resistance

DECLARATION
ON AFRICAN COMMON POSITION ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

WE, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, meeting at the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 10 February 2020;

CONCERNED that Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is a development that is challenging and threatening the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063, related to human, aquatic, marine and terrestrial animal health, biodiversity and ecosystems, clean water, poverty, and hunger; and that drug resistance causes an estimated 700,000 deaths each year globally, and, if current trends continue, AMR could result in over 10 million deaths per year and over 100 trillion USD in lost output globally by 2050;

ALSO CONCERNED that many Africans lack access to high-quality antimicrobials, resulting in millions of preventable illnesses and deaths annually;

COGNIZANT that Member States face challenges in ensuring that National Action Plans on AMR are fully developed, funded, implemented, and measured, that Plans include a One Health approach and cover all sectors, and that Plans are main-streamed into universal health care, economic development, and other high development priorities;

1. **ADOPT** the African Common Position on Antimicrobial Resistance of the Ministers of Health, Population and Drug Control of the Member States of the African Union, held in Cairo, Egypt, on 1 and 2 August 2019, at the occasion of the Third Ordinary Session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Health, Population and Drug Control (STC-HPDC-3) (as annexed);

AFRICAN UNION HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ENDORSE AFRICAN COMMON POSITION ON CONTROLLING ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

ADDIS ABABA, 14 FEBRUARY 2020. At the 33rd Ordinary Assembly of the African Union, African Heads of State and Government endorsed the African Common Position on Antimicrobial Resistance Control.

The African Common Position calls on African Union Member States, regional economic communities and the African Union Commission to develop policies and programmes to improve monitoring, delay emergence, limit transmission, and mitigate harm from antimicrobial resistant organisms. It calls on Member States to finance interventions and train personnel to prevent and control antimicrobial resistance.

Health Ministers of African Union Member States had endorsed the document during the Third Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Health meeting in Cairo, Egypt, at the end of July 2019, and the Ministers of Agriculture and Environment endorsed it during their STC in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in October 2019.

"Controlling any complex problem starts with political commitment, and African leaders have emphatically recognized the need for immediate action in the human, animal, and environmental sectors," said Dr John Nkengasong, Director, Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention.

Common infections, such as pneumonia, urinary tract infections and skin infections, are becoming untreatable and dangerous due to antimicrobial resistance. Infections become drug-resistant when the organisms that cause them change over time, developing the ability to resist the drugs designed to kill them or slow their growth. Globally, antimicrobial resistance is increasing, making modern medicines less effective.

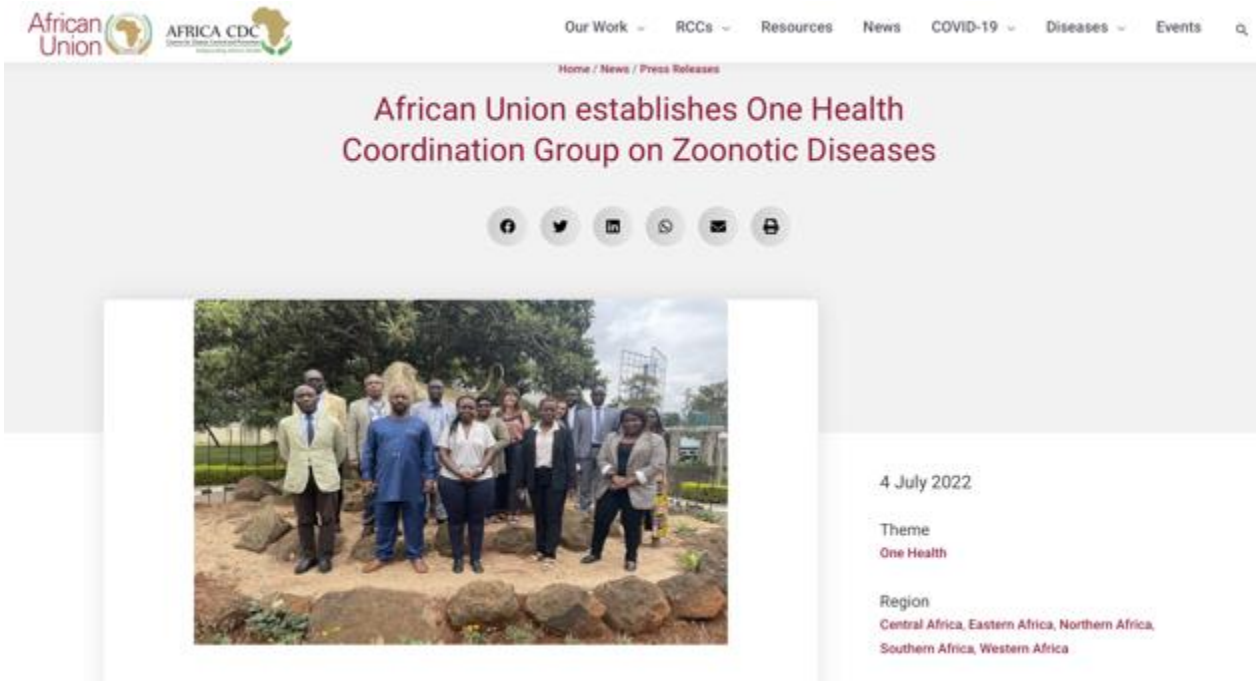
"Antimicrobial resistance is a threat to modern medical care and the health we have all come to appreciate and expect," said Dr Nkengasong.

"Drug-resistant infections can affect anyone and are already causing more illness and death, threatening the gains made in modern medicine," said Mirfin Mpundu, Director, ReAct Africa and ICARS Partnership & Stakeholder Engagement Lead for Africa.

Overuse and misuse of antimicrobials in humans and animals is one of the leading causes of antimicrobial resistance. The African Common Position recommends that Member States promote appropriate use of antimicrobials and reduce availability and sale of sub-standard and fake antimicrobials.

"Improving knowledge, awareness and good practices on antimicrobial use is critical," said Prof. Ahmed El- Sawalhy, Director, African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources.

Africa Union One Health Coordination Group for Zoonotic Diseases



AFRICA CDC
Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
Safeguarding Africa's Health

AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Center of African Union
AU-PANVAC

High Level Emergency Ministerial Meeting on Cholera Epidemics and Climate Related Public Health Emergencies Malawi

One Health issues are complex and involve multiple disciplines and areas of expertise:

Africa CDC will continue to champion and lead the implementation of the one health approach in Africa

Thank you