

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region Sustainable health security using a One Health approach

#GLOBALGATEWAY

#TEAMEUROPE

TEAM EUROPE PROPOSAL



Preliminary mapping of ongoing support: identified 145 different ongoing One Health initiatives. Work package 2.

Human capacity building and training (with a focus on gender equality):

- Multisectoral and interdisciplinary training and education program.
- Awareness and communication campaign for One Health topics.

The specific objectives (SO) of the TEI:

SO1. To strengthen the coordinated, multisectoral prevention, preparedness planning and outbreak response to infectious threats.

SO2. To develop and strengthen the African public health workforce.

SO3. To interoperate and integrate human, veterinarian, and environmental sectors into existing surveillance systems, to enable data sharing with national, regional, and global institutions.

SO4. To strengthen human, veterinarian laboratories and genomic surveillance activities within integrated OH laboratory networks.

SO5. To scale up good practices and formulate evidence-based **public health policies**.

Work package 1. Preparedness planning and coordinated outbreak response

- Strategic documents or policies for pandemic prevention and control.
- Support cross-border exercises.
- Implementation of regional One Health information platforms.

Work package 3: Integrated One Health surveillance

- Disease surveillance systems.
- Monitor and analyse the health effects of climate change
- Include the control of vector-borne diseases and AMR in existing systems.

Work package 4. Integrated One Health laboratory networks

- Strengthen integrated laboratory networks and foster research capacities
- Support implementation of quality control measures
- Strengthen the control function of regulatory authorities.

KEY DELIVERABLES

- 1. Senegal:** inauguration of the CARE Centre in Dakar of LABPlus Africa (Centre Africain de Résilience aux Epidémies: biobanking building with sequencing equipment), currently under construction.
- 2. Burundi:** improved financial and technical management of several health centres through a performance-based approach.
- 3. DR Congo:**
 - a) Rehabilitation or construction of 178 health facilities.
 - b) Greater availability of quality medicines in 692 health facilities.
 - c) Development of a centre for in-service training of health personnel.
- 4. South Sudan:**
 - a) **Construction** of 7971 health facilities: 25 hospitals, 198 Primary Health Care Centres and 574 Primary Health Care Units.
 - b) Vaccination of 80,402 children under one year with diphtheria-pertussis- tetanus-hepatitis B-haemophilus influenza b-containing vaccine (Pentavalent3)

MODALITIES/TOOLS

Policy dialogue

Technical assistance

Financial instruments

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NATIONAL CONTEXT

Lack of investment in essential health services, pandemics and other health threats:

- identified as sources of instability.

Covid – 19 pandemic

Increasingly complex challenges posed by infectious disease threats.

Africa CDC and the soon-to-be-established **Africa Medicines Agency (AMA).**

Africa CDC:

- only 2,000 field epidemiologists and 5,000 frontline epidemiologists in the continent.
- there are also important skills gaps.

The highest all-age death rate attributable to antibiotic resistance was estimated to be in western Sub-Saharan Africa.

Regional policies:

- **The African Union's (AU) Agenda 2063**
- AU Health Strategy 2016-2030
- International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005) - 'One Health' approach
- Multi Annual Indicative Regional Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) for 2021-2027

GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT AND RELEVANT SDGs



2017 European Consensus on development

European Health Union created in 2020



2020 EU Comprehensive Strategy with Africa

Synergies with other planned regional health TEIs will be foreseen.

TRANSFORMATIONAL POTENTIAL

- **Overall aim:** To strengthen existing health security and research structures for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response and for tackling AMR in Africa, using a multi-level (continental, sub-regional, national and community), interdisciplinary One Health approach (including human, veterinarian [medicine] as well as environmental health).
- **General objective:** To support the strengthening of IHR-PVS core capacities in Africa and the implementation of -and alignment towards- African continental and regional Health Security and One Health policies, notably the operationalization of RISLNETs in each sub-region and of African public health workforce development strategies.

**SDGs included based on a new JRC electronic text mining tool, which identifies SDGs (targets)