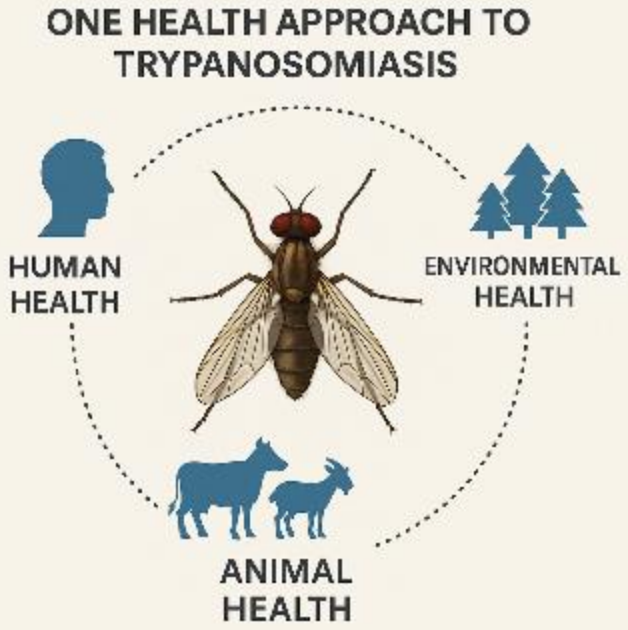
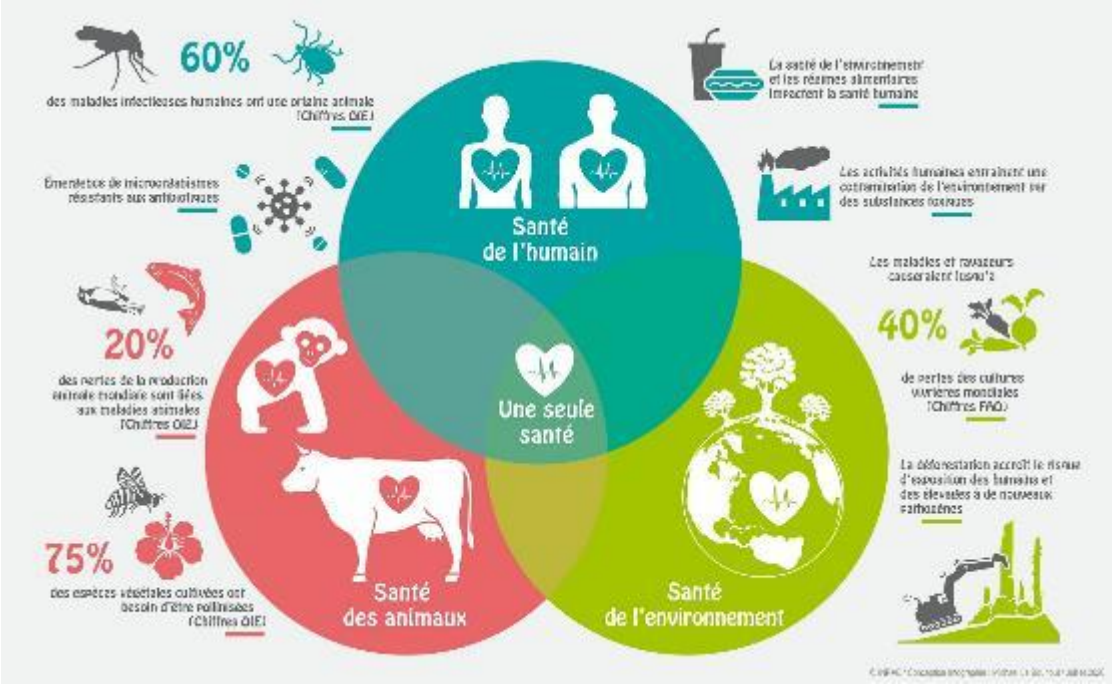



# *How prioritizing zoonoses in Africa can improve disease prevention and control: The Case of Trypanosomiasis in Cameroon*

*Jean Marc, Kameni Feussom[1,2] Hiver, Boussini[3], Alvine Aurelle, Amawota-Foudjin [2,5], Samuel Abah[4] Elisabeth, Dibongué[5], Serge Eugene Mpouam[6], Conrad, Ntoh Nkuo[5]*

# Introduction




OHHLEP, 2021

Zoonoses: account for ~70% of emerging infectious diseases worldwide.

Africa context: fragile veterinary systems, limited resources, porous borders, livestock mobility, Neglected tropical disease

Prioritization = strategic lever to maximize health impact and resource allocation.

Agend 2063
The Africa we Want

Quadripartite alliance: WHO-WOAH-FAO-UNEP




CAADP
COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



STRATEGIC PLAN 2024 - 2028
ANIMAL HEALTH STRATEGY FOR AFRICA (AHSA)
ANIMAL WELFARE STRATEGY FOR AFRICA (AWSA)

# Why prioritization matters

**Methodologies**:

- CDC One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization (OHZDP).
- THIRA (Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment).

**Others :** Phylum tool to prioritize TADs and zoonoses at the national level, ….

**Process**: multisectoral, inter-institutional (human, animal, environment, wildlife, research), Multi (single) criteria, Disease ranking, Experts Opinion

•**Cameroon results (2016–2020)**:

**Table 5.** Top zoonoses and transboundary animal diseases (TAD) prioritized by the OHZDP and Phylum Tools in SSA.

| Type | Disease or Health Condition | Causative Agent | No of Countries | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | OHZDP Tool [a] | | Phylum Tool [b] | |
| | | | Endemic | Exotic | Endemic | Exotic |
| | Rabies | Virus | 10 | | 7 | 1 |
| | Anthrax | Bacteria | 7 | | 1 | |
| | Brucellosis | Bacteria | 7 | | 8 | |
| | Zoonotic influenza | Virus | 5 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| | Hemorrhagic fever (Ebola/Marbug) | Virus | 4 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Rift Valley fever | Virus | 4 | | 3 | 5 |
| | Trypanosomiasis | Parasite | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Zoonotic tuberculosis (*M. bovis*) | Bacteria | 3 | | 6 | 1 |
| | Lassa | Virus | 2 | | | |

Mpouam, S.E.; Mingoas, J.P.K.; Mouiche, M.M.M.; Kameni Feussom, J.M.; Saegerman, C. Critical Systematic Review of Zoonoses and Transboundary Animal Diseases' Prioritization in Africa. Pathogens 2021, 10, 976. https://doi.org/10.3390/pathogens10080976

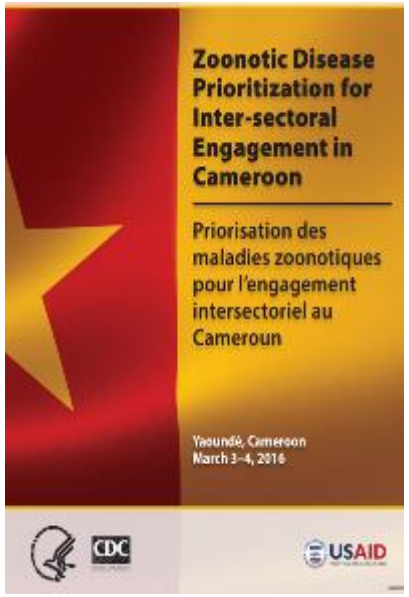
**(WHO), Si Mehand et al., 2018, (OHZDP– CDC) (Rist et al., 2014, (WOAH method) (Phylum, 2010), (CALLISTO) (Cito et al., 2016), (DISCONTOOLS, O'Brien et al., 2017), (GBD, Murray, 1994), (FERG) (Devleesschauwer et al., 2015)**





# Prioritizing zoonotic diseases

## Prioritization, 2016




- ✓Rabies
- ✓Anthrax
- ✓HPAI
- ✓Ebola Virus fever
- ✓Tuberculosis caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*

## Prioritization, 2020

| N° | Agro-Ecological zone | Regions concerned | Priority zoonoses | Other Critical Zoonoses |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Bimodal Forest zone** | CE, SO and EA | Tuberculosis caused by M. bovis | Rabies, Mpox, HPAI; |
| 2 | **Single-mode forest zone** | LT, SW | HPAI | Lasa fever, Ebola, Tuberculosis caused by M. bovis; |
| 3 | **High plateau zone** | WE, NW | HPAI | Anthrax, Lassa fever, Tuberculosis caused by M. bovis; |
| 4 | **High savannah zone** | AD | Tuberculosis caused by M. bovis | Lassa fever; **Trypanosomiasis** ; Mpox; |
| 5 | **Sudano-sahelian zone** | NO, EN | Rabies | Anthrax, Tuberculosis caused by M. bovis, Lassa fever |

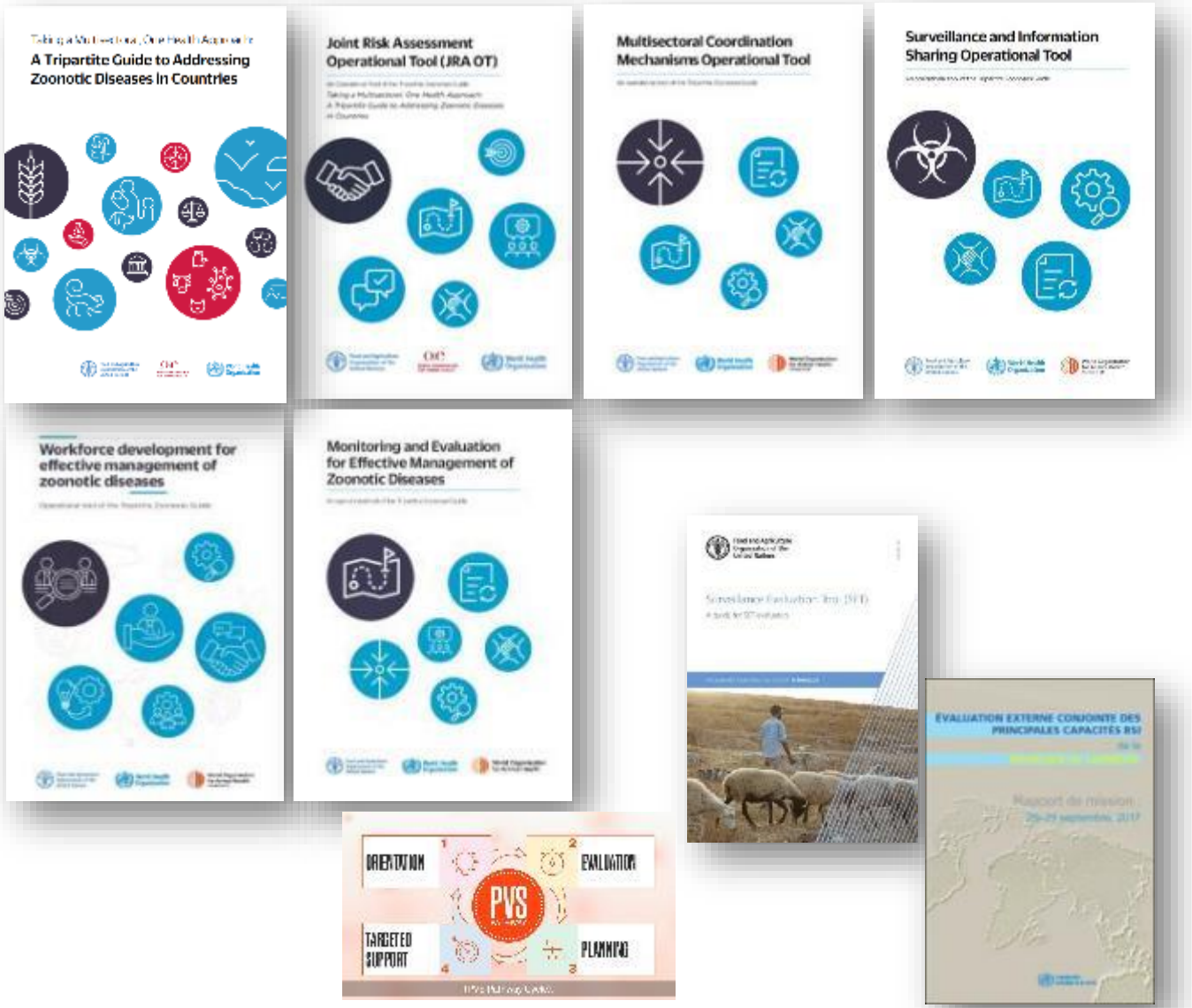
- ✓ Rabies
- ✓ Anthrax
- ✓ HPAI
- ✓ EBOLA Virus Fever
- ✓ Tuberculosis caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*
- ✓ Salmonellosis
- ✓ Lassa fever
- ✓ Trypanosomiasis
- ✓ MPox
- ✓ Brucellosis

**Impacts: Risks better perceived, plans and actions are better targeted**

# One Health Tools

**Capitalising on the One Health tools for trypanosomiasis**
***(took advantage of the ecosystem)***

TZG operational tools (Tripartite Zoonoses Guide Joint risk assessment operational tool (JRA OT), Multisectoral Coordination Mechanism Operational Tool, The Surveillance and Information Sharing Operational Tool, Workforce development for effective management of zoonotic diseases, Monitoring and Evaluation for Effective Management of Zoonotic Diseases

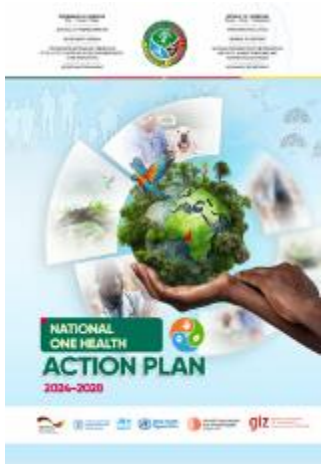



- *FAO Surveillance Evaluation Tool (SET) – system performance & intersectoral links.*
- *WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) – zoonotic disease detection & response capacity.*
- *WOAH PVS Pathway – veterinary services performance assessment.*
- *Community-Based Surveillance (CBS) – empowers local actors for early signals.*
- SOPs for sampling, transport, *diagnostics (field & lab).*
- Integrated AMR Surveillance Guide – cross-sector monitoring.

More information's :
https://www.onehealthcommission.org/en/resources__services/one_health_tools__toolkits/

# Case Study – Trypanosomiasis in Cameroon

- **Endemic zones**: Adamawa, North, East regions.
- **High impact**: cattle productivity, rural livelihoods, food security.
- **Prioritization impact**:
  - Coordination
  - Prevention, mitigation and preparedness
  - Response




The **National One Health Action Plan 2024-2028** is the framework for implementing the National One Health Strategy adopted in 2012

## Strategic areas

01 Strengthening the institutionalization of the One Health approach and improving multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration

02 Capacity-building for stakeholders on the principles and areas of the One Health approach

03 Supporting the development of research on emerging and re-emerging diseases and threats

04 Strengthening environmental, animal and human health surveillance, investigation and response systems

05 Promoting communication and awareness raising on One Health concept and its areas of action

# Case Study – Trypanosomiasis in Cameroon

**Prioritization impact**:

- Elevated as a national & regional priority (ISCTRC, PATTEC).
- Mobilized national budget for DSV, MSEG + international support (AU-IBAR, FAO, WOAH, bilateral partners).
- Improved interventions: vector traps, animal treatment, hotspot mapping.

**Results**: stronger intersectoral coordination, better advocacy, integration into One Health actions (***JRA, RVF, RESCAM Activities, DSV Budget, Training, Labs networks,….)***



Strengthening research



Training



Strengthening early detection and data sharing



Labs networks

# Strategic lessons learned

- Prioritization = not just technical → **advocacy & policy tool**.
- **Multiplying effects**:
  - Mobilized resources (budgets, external financing).
  - Built partnerships (National actors, One Health, partners: : AU-IBAR, ISCTRC, ECCAS, ECOWAS).
  - Sustained action through national integration (MINEPIA, LANAVET, DSV, PNPLZER (One Health Plateform), MSEG, MINSANTE, MINEPDED,).
- Alignment with continental frameworks (AU livestock strategy, ISCTRC recommendations, GHSA, WHO, WOAH PVS Pathway).

RESCAM



One Health Approch



ISCTRC

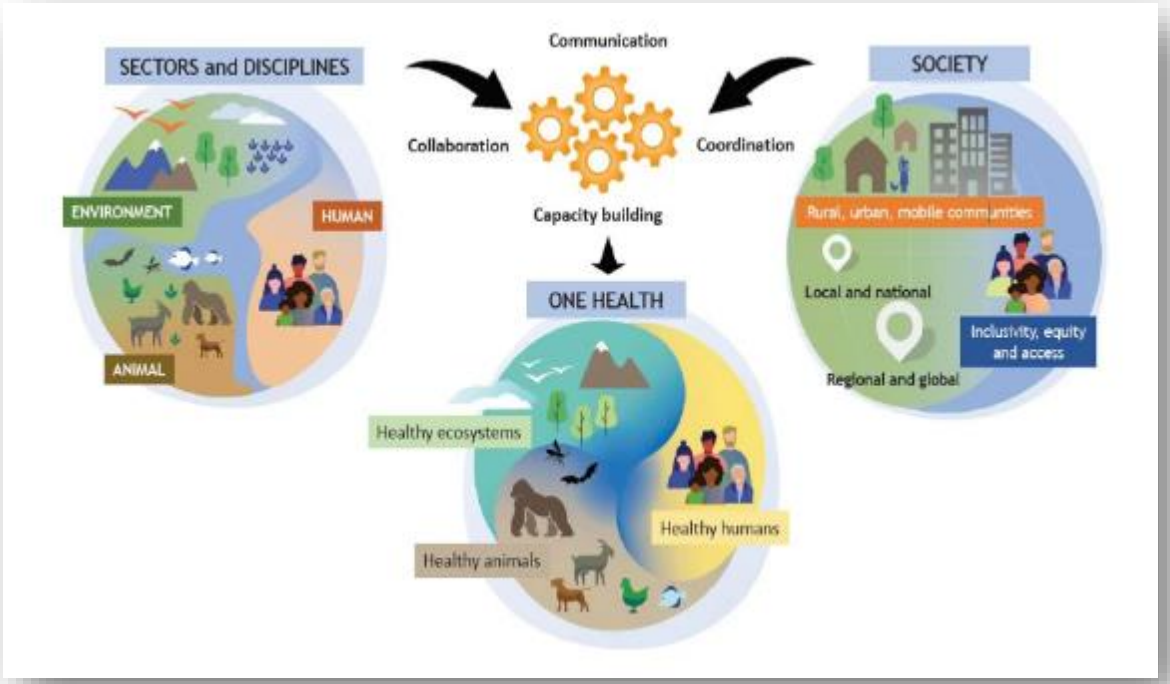


COMBAT



# Conclusion

- Prioritization is a **cornerstone for prevention & control** in Africa.
  - Cameroon's trypanosomiasis case shows:
  - Gains in visibility, advocacy, and financing.
  - Stronger coordination & implementation of vector control and surveillance.
- **Key message**: move from crisis response → proactive prevention.

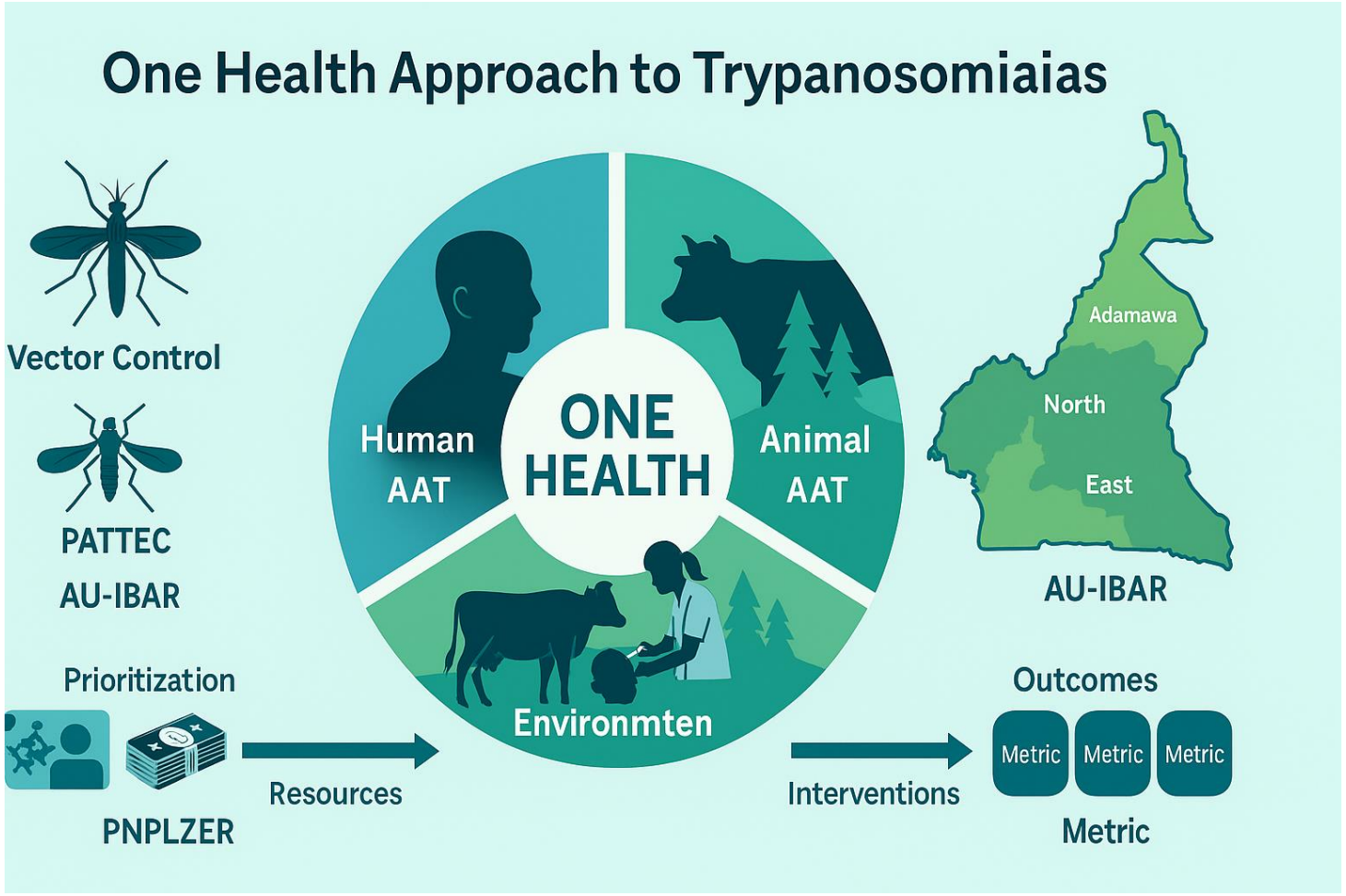



04 pillars : **4C**

**Coordination-Communication-Collaboration-Capacity building**

# Call to action

- Expand zoonotic disease prioritization to more African countries.
- Share lessons & best practices regionally via AU-IBAR, ISCTRC, PATTEC.
- Anchor prioritization in **One Health strategies, PVS, JEE, GHSA frameworks**.
- Make prioritization a **driver of sustainable elimination** of trypanosomiasis & other zoonoses.



# Thank you for your attention.

