ADVANCING INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN AFRICA TO CONTROL ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Infection Control African Network Conference
Cape Town
9 July 2018

What is the African Union and Africa CDC?

- African Union (AU) is an inter-governmental organization
  - Established by treaty
  - Membership by all 55 countries in Africa
- Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Africa CDC
  - "Specialized technical institution" of the AU
  - Officially launched January 2017

Africa CDC's Vision, Mission, Values

Vision

Mission

Values

Leadership

Strengthen Africa's public health institutions' capacities, capabilities and partnerships

Detect and respond quickly and effectively to disease threats and outbreaks

Timely dissemination of information

Safe, healthy and secure Africa

Ownership of member states

Promote science, policy, and data-driven interventions and programs

Delegated authority

Transparency

Value-addition

Accountability

Africa CDC's unique value derives from its status as a specialized technical institution of the AU

- **Audience**
  - Ability to convene at the head of state level
  - Ability to engage directly with Ministers beyond Health (eg, Defense, Justice, Finance, Trade, Agriculture)
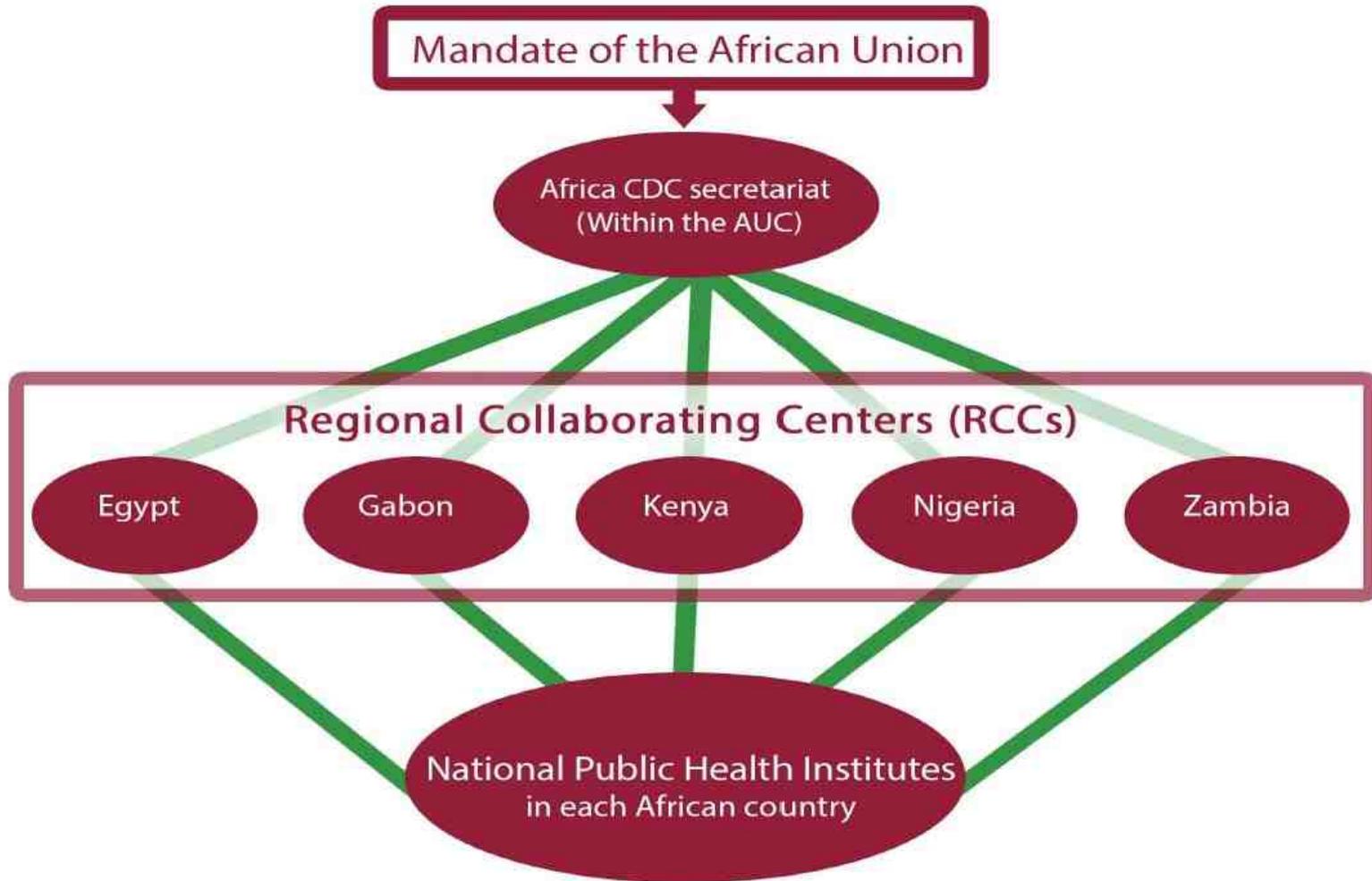- **Authority**
  - Mandate financial contributions from Member States
  - Strongly influence Member States to enact laws, harmonize approach across sectors that impact health
- **Access**
  - Existing infrastructure and mechanisms to deploy supplies and personnel – especially to places that are challenging for bilateral or UN agencies to assist

Africa CDC's Operating Model

Strategic Pillars

Antimicrobial Resistance in Africa

- Identified by stakeholders as an urgent priority for Africa CDC during strategic planning meetings in March 2017
- What we know
  - Well-documented problem for big "3": TB, malaria, HIV
  - Gram-negative bacteria – in selected settings
  - Drivers of resistance multifactorial: antimicrobial use in animals, environment, humans
- What we do not know
  - How widely distributed
  - How rapidly is resistance emerging or worsening
  - How best to delay emergence
  - How severe are the human health consequences
  - How best to mitigate harm

Africa CDC Framework for Antimicrobial Resistance, 2018-2023

- Primary goals
  - Improve surveillance of AMR organisms among humans and animals
  - Delay emergence of AMR
  - Limit transmission of AMR
  - Mitigate harm among patients infected with AMR organisms
- Critical underlying principles
  - Control AMR across all pathogens, not just bacteria
  - We need to learn more, but we know enough to act
  - Interventions must not be limited to human health sector
  - Policy and advocacy as important as technology

Africa CDC AMR Control Priorities for 2018-2019

Surveillance
Map and assess capacity of labs to perform AMR surveillance
Develop SLIPTA-like process to increase AMR testing quality

Delay Emergence
Better understand practices and barriers and propose solutions to promoting prudent antimicrobial use

Limit Transmission
Advocate for AU policies and statutes that promote infection prevention and control

Mitigate Harm
Produce evidence-based guidelines for clinicians to treat susceptible and resistant infections in humans

Other
Engage civil society
Review existing approaches to measuring progress on AMR control

Africa CDC AMR Control Priorities for 2018-2019

Surveillance	Map and assess capacity of labs to perform AMR surveillance Develop SLIPTA-like process to increase AMR testing quality
Delay Emergence	Better understand practices and barriers and propose solutions to promoting prudent antimicrobial use
Limit Transmission	**ADVOCATE FOR AU POLICIES AND STATUTES THAT PROMOTE INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL**
Mitigate Harm	Produce evidence-based guidelines for clinicians to treat susceptible and resistant infections in humans
Other	Engage civil society Review existing approaches to measuring progress on AMR control

Limit transmission of AMR

- Objective: Increase the proportion of healthcare facilities implementing infection prevention and control programs
- Complete programme must include:
    - Strong political commitment with dedicated budget
    - Strict adherence to protocols for detection and response
    - Adequate supplies and equipment for patient care
    - Hygiene
    - Sanitation
    - Infectious waste management
    - Building design, including ventilation
- Africa CDC can add value by using its audience and authority to advocate for policies and statutes, then measure compliance

Limit Transmission of AMR: How Do We Get There?

- Step 1: Develop standards for safe healthcare facilities
    - Must incorporate multiple sectors: public health, healthcare delivery, environment
    - Must incorporate expertise and work of multiple partners: WHO, ICAN, Member States, healthcare delivery leaders
- Step 2: Engage across African Union, Member States, partners to build awareness and commitment to standards
- Step 3: Seek endorsement of standards and other AMR interventions by African Union Heads of States
- Step 4: Promulgate standards and measure uptake of standards into national laws and policies

We Need Your Help

- Expertise in designing standards and making sure they are likely to be acceptable, feasible, and effective

- Identifying key opinion leaders and decision makers at continental, regional, and national level

- Building support within healthcare delivery system

- Promulgating standards

- Engaging civil society