



# Zoonotic disease challenges currently faced by Africa

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**Side event of the 7<sup>th</sup> Session of Tokyo International Conference on Africa  
Development (TICAD 7)**

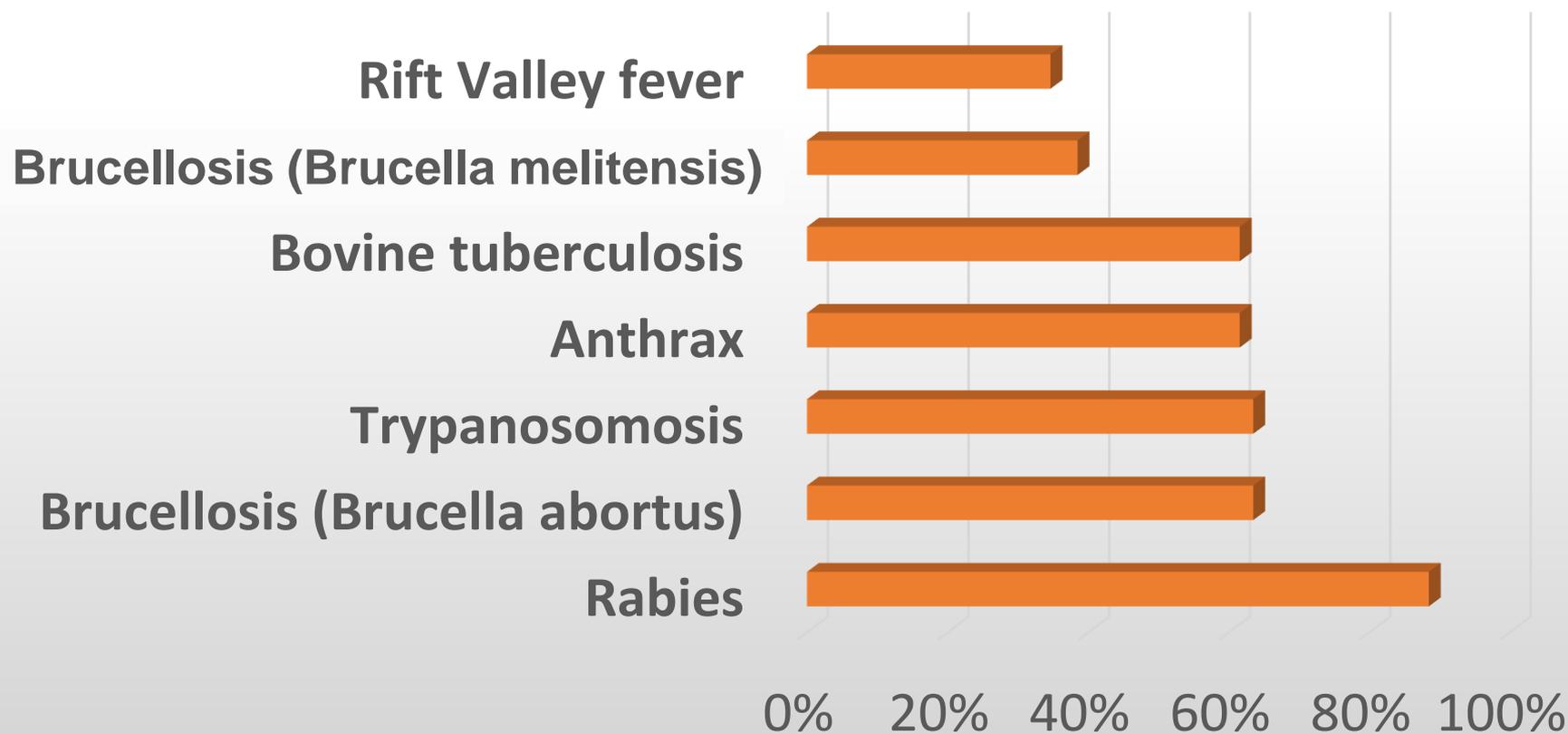
**Fighting against zoonoses in Africa : Japan and OIE Cooperation Programme**

**August 28th , 2019**

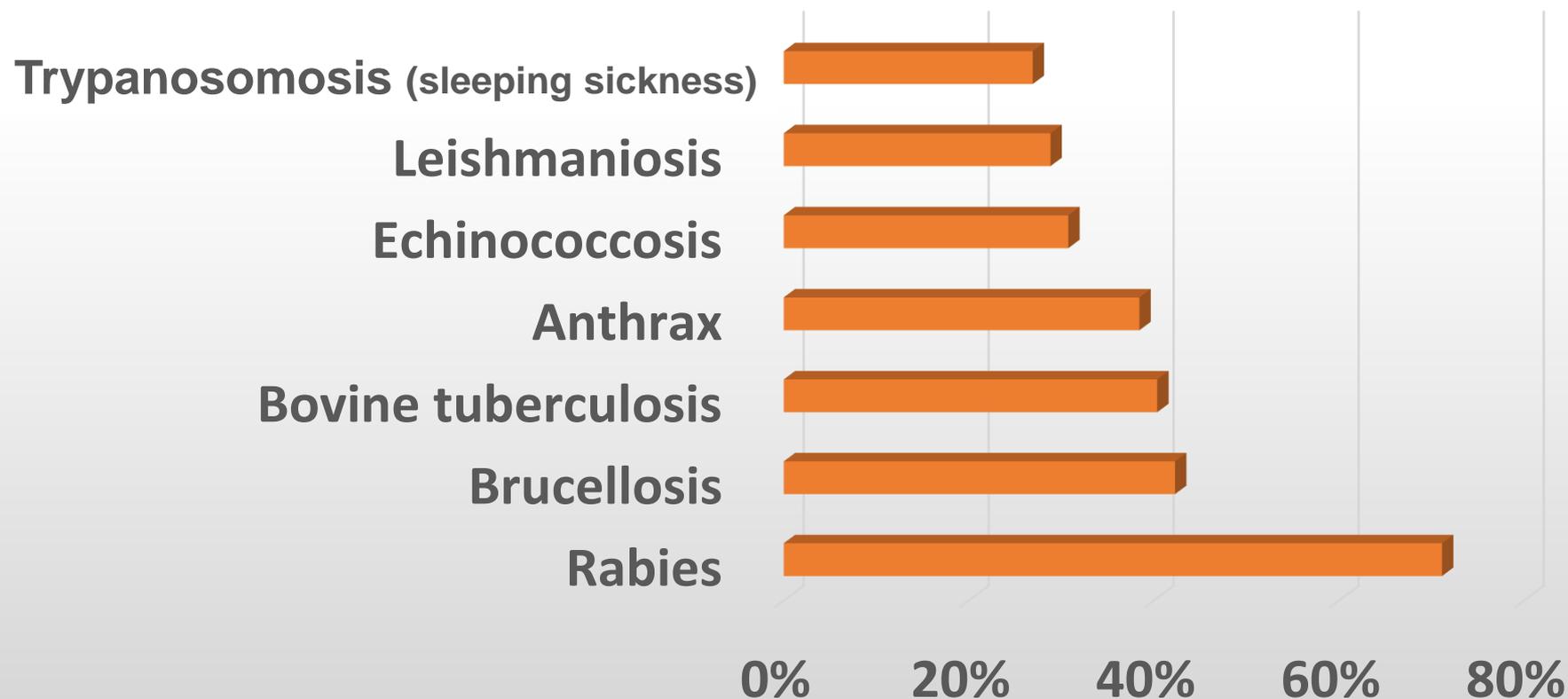
## Zoonoses situation

- 60% of existing human infectious diseases are zoonotic
- At least 75% of emerging human infectious diseases pathogens (Ebola, HIV and influenza) are animal origin
- 80% of pathogens with potential use for bioterrorism (anthrax, brucellosis, Q Fever etc) are zoonotic
- 5 new human diseases are occurring every year out of which 3 are from animal origin.....
- Emerging and re-emerging diseases at the human-animal-ecosystems interface are occurring with increased frequency in Africa. At least 55 registered disease outbreaks occurred in Africa over the last decade.

# Most reported zoonotic diseases in animals : 2016 - 2019



# Most reported zoonotic diseases in humans : 2016 - 2019



# Impact of Zoonotic diseases (1)

## EBOLA:

- Devastating to the fragile social and economic situation.
- WB: Forgone output for Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone due to EVD reached US\$1.6 billion.
- School closure for at least 6 months and the death of at least 11,000 people and 16,600 children without both parents.
- Loss in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the 15 countries in the ECOWAS region: US\$1.8 billion in 2014, US\$3.4 billion in 2015 and US\$4.7 billion in 2016.

# Impact of Zoonotic diseases (2)

## RABIES

- East Africa: Without dog vaccination, over a 10 years period, there would be a total of approximately 3,000 human deaths due to rabies.
- In Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia the prevention of human rabies costs US\$ 13.5 million annually, while the total cost of animal rabies was estimated to be US\$ 3.6 million.

## FOODBORNE DISEASES

- > 600 million people fall ill and 420 000 die every year as a result of foodborne diseases such as Salmonellosis, Botulism etc

# Challenges

Main constraints:

- Systemic weaknesses within animal and human health sectors that hinder effective disease surveillance, early detection and rapid response.
- Inadequate allocated resources to livestock sector: **1.44 % to 2.4 % of the national budget** (survey undertaken by the RRA in 2017 in 37 countries)

# Addressing the challenges (1)

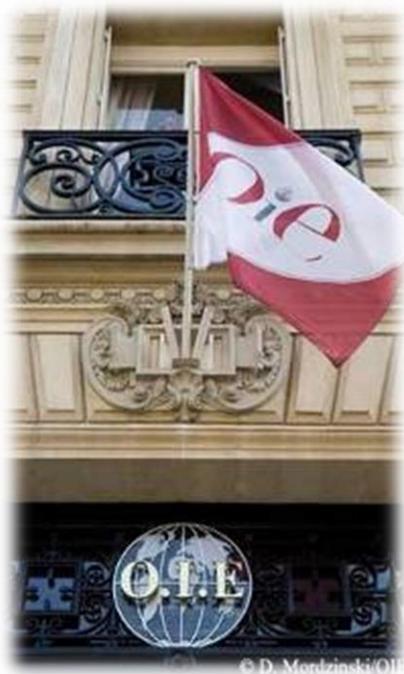
- Harmonized approach to disease surveillance and response,
- Regional cooperation among veterinary services.
- Joint capacity building with WHO: Joint External Evaluation Missions and **National** Performance of Vet. Services – Intern. Health Regulation (**PSV-IHR**) **Bridging workshops**.
- OIE projects in Africa member countries:
  - ✓ Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement project (**REDISSE**) funded by the World Bank.
  - ✓ Strengthening the capacities and the surveillance for the **Ebola Virus Disease project** (EBO-SURSY) funded by the European Union

## Addressing the challenges (2)

- ✓ Strengthening Veterinary Services in Developing Countries (SVSDC) and Rabies Pilot Project funded by EU.
- ✓ Support for Namibia in Eliminating Rabies in Dogs.
- ✓ Strengthening countries capacity: twinning
- Ecole VetAgro Sup Lyon France and Dakar Veterinary School (EISVM)
- Vet. Lab Guinea and ANSES (Agence nationale de Sécurité Sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail (ANSES) France on Brucellosis
- Central Vet Lab Mali and CIRAD France on Rift Valley Fever

## Addressing the challenges (2)

All OIE projects are supported by regional cooperation initiatives: Mediterranean Animal Health Network (REMESA); “One Health” Regional Coordination Platforms and the Africa Regional (OIE/WHO/FAO) Tripartite Secretariat.



**Thank you for your  
attention**



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