

#### **Implementation of One Health in Cameroon**

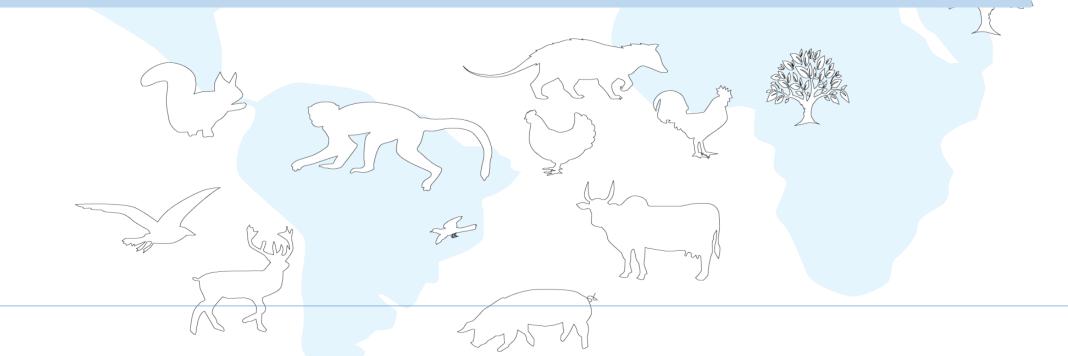
Botswana, February 2023



(Permanent Secretary)



## History of the adoption of One Health approach in Cameroon



#### **Evolution of One Health approach in Cameroon**

- D 2004 to 2005, cases of Anthrax in great apes were reported in the Dja Biosphere Reserve;
- 2005: International Conference in Limbe for the establishment of a program in charge of the prevention and control of zoonoses
- 2006: Creation of an Inter-ministerial Committee by the Prime Minister to fight against HPAI H5N1
- 2008: Creation of an Inter-ministerial Committee by the Prime Minister in charge of the elaboration of the Zoonoses Program

#### **Evolution of One Health approach in Cameroon**

2011: Participatory process of elaboration of the Zoonoses Program

2012: Elaboration of the Cameroon OH strategy validated/signed by 4 Ministers

2012: Validation of the Zoonoses Program framework document

2014: Establishment of the Zoonoses Program, a tool for implementing the One Health strategy

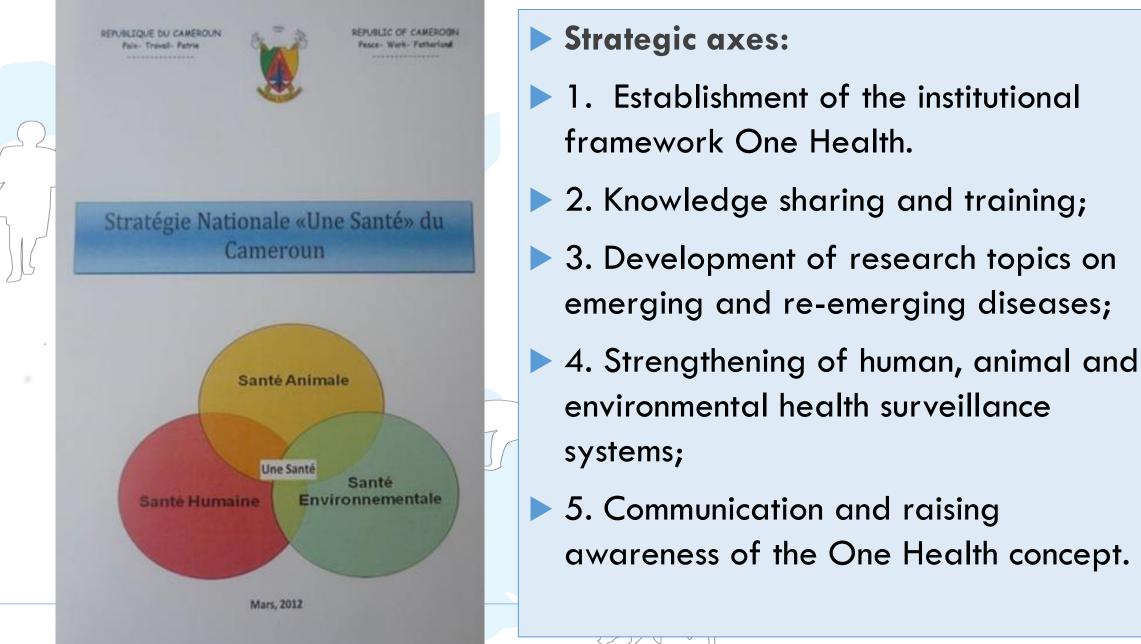


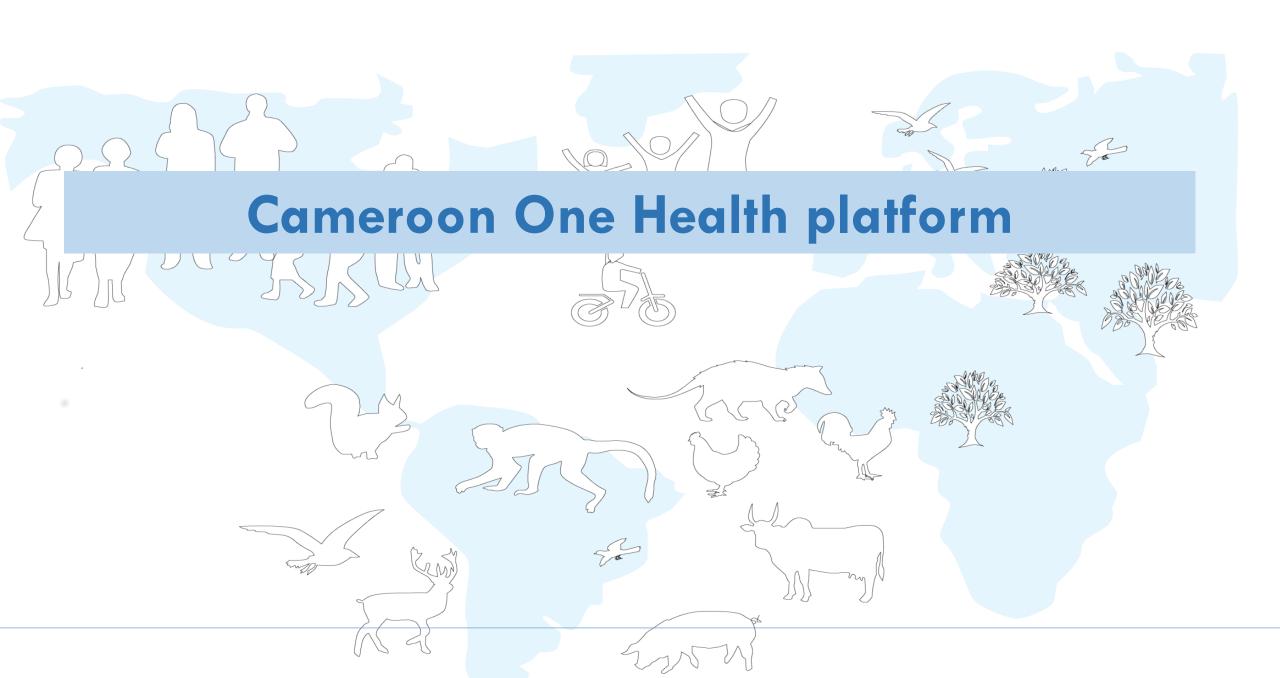
#### Institutional anchor

Cameroon's development vision is to become an emerging country by 2035. This vision was set out in 2009 in the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper; ■ In the section describing the health sector strategy of this document, it is mentioned that the Government "intends to improve the health of the population through a global approach that favors the systematic search for intersectoral synergies necessary for the successful implementation of the health sector strategy.

PM's decree on the creation, organization and lounch of the effective implementation of the Zoonoses Program, April 2014 Responsibilities/Mandate Article 3 Placed under the authority of the PM Ensures the promotion and appropriation of the "One Health" concept through a multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach

#### Institutional anchor





#### **Zoonoses Program**



#### **Creation of the Program**

Order N°028/CAB/PM of April 14, 2014, bearing the creation, organization and effective implementation of the Zoonoses Program, having as missions:

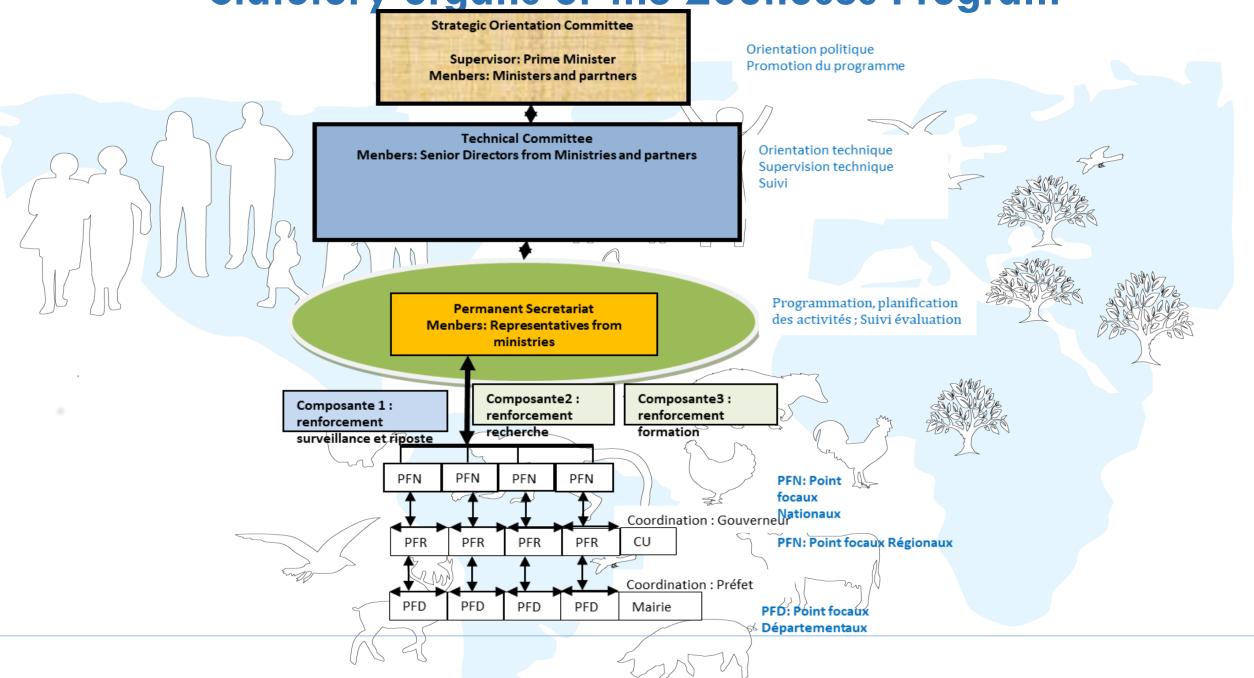
- to ensure health watch, investigation and response against emerging and re-emerging zoonoses;
  - to ensure the promotion and appropriation of the concept of "one health" through a "multisectoral" and "multi-actors" approach;
  - to contribute to the production and development of scientific knowledge on zoonoses;

#### **Creation of the Program**

Missions (cont.):

- to contribute to the elaboration and implementation of the national policy on training and capacity building of actors involved in the fight against zoonoses;
- to ensure the availability, reliability and communication of health information on zoonoses and their publications;
- to contribute to the development and the implementation of the national and international cooperation in the field of zoonoses;
- $\checkmark$  to carry out any mission entrusted to it by the public authorities

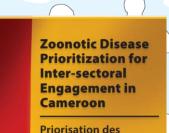
#### Statutory organs of the Zoonoses Program



# **Evolution/successes of One Health approach** in Cameroon over the years Contribution to national capacity building

#### **Prioritisation of zoonoses**

#### Prioritisation, 2016



maladies zoonotiques pour l'engagement intersectoriel au Cameroun

USAID

Yaoundé, Cameroon March 3–4, 2016

✓ Rabies
 ✓ Anthrax
 ✓ HPAI
 ✓ Ebola VD
 ✓ Tuberculosis
 Mycobacterium bovis

	Revision of prioritisation, 2020						
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(	۹°	Agro- ecological	Regions concerne	Priority Zoonoses	Other critical zoonoses		
		zone	d				
2	1	Bimodal forest zone	CE, SO, Ea	Tuberculosis M bovis	Rabies, Monkeypox, HPAI		
	2	Zone forestière monomodale	lt, SW	HPAI	Lassa fever, Ebola, Tuberculosis M bovis ;		
)	3	Zone des hauts plateaux	W, NW	HPAI	Anthrax, lassa fever, Tuberculosis M bovis ;		
~	4	Zone des hautes savanes	AD	TuberculosIs, M bovis	lassa fever; Trypanosomiasis ; monkeypox		
	5	Zone soudano- sahélienne	NO, EN	Rabies	Anthrax, Tuberculosis M bovis, lassa fever		
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Rabies

Tuberculosis Mycobacterium bovis



Salmonellosis Lassa fever

Trypanosomiasis

Monkeypox

Anthrax

HPAL

Ebola VD

Brucellosis

Impacts : Risks are better analysed, plans and interventions oriented

#### **Joint Risk Assessments**

#### In relations to

The emergence of monkeypox in the Centre, South and East Regions and the spread of COVID-19

The emergence of bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis at the human-animal-environment interface

Lassa fever and Ebola virus

Conducted by a pool of country experts

### **Supporting epidemiological surveillance**

Development of an SOP manual for multisectoral surveillance;

Technical, material and financial support, of investigation missions on Mpox, rabies, anthrax, brucellosis etc... on average 5 multisectoral investigations per year;







## Supporting epidemiological surveillance in protected areas

Strengthening capacities of ecoguards on wildlife surveillance in protected areas; one training session per year, a total of a hundred ecoguards trained in 4 years





## Rumour management, strengthening early detection...

Conception of an integrated rumour management system(Cmr One Health Rumour Management System (COHRMS))

Email

#### Welcome to

### Cameroon One Health

Rumor Management

System

Sign in to COH-RMS New Here? Create an account

Password Forget Password?

Login

#### **Development of Plans and SOPs**



#### **Development of Plans and SOPs cont'd**



## **Advocacy and Capacity Building (1/2)**

	Thematic	Target	Results obtained
One Health approach and Health Security		30 parliamentarians (Senators)	-Advocating for an improved legislative framework -Funding guidelines
		200 sectoral managers at central and deconcentrated level in 5 years	Strengthening multi- sectoral collaboration- Creation of Regional OH groups
		18 Civil Society Organisations	-Appropriation of OH
	Epidemiological Surveillance	100 ecoguardes in 4 years	-Detection of zoonotic diseases in protected areas
			5 - N M

## **Capacity Building (2/2)**

Thematic	Target	Results
	30 actors at central level	-Appropriation of the approach
RCCE	20 media actors	Appropriation of the approach and issues, networking
	20 health communicators	-Appropriation of the approach and issues, networking
	18 civil society organisations with 35 persons	-Community engagement
Emergency management (IMS and EOC)	30 actors at central level	-Appropriation of IMS

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## **SimulationExercises**

- Development of a simulation exercise manual
- Functional multi-sectoral exercise on the management of an outbreak of cases of Ebola Virus Disease in the context of a mass gathering event (football competition)
- Multi-sectoral exercise (tabletop) for the management of a zoonotic disease outbreak, involvement of the private sector and civil society



## **Communication (1/2)**

- Establishment of a risk communication and community engagement Technical Working Group
- Awareness Raising of approximately 4000 people at risk through specific campaigns, health inspections and the celebration of World Days (Zoonoses, Rabies, OH, AMR)





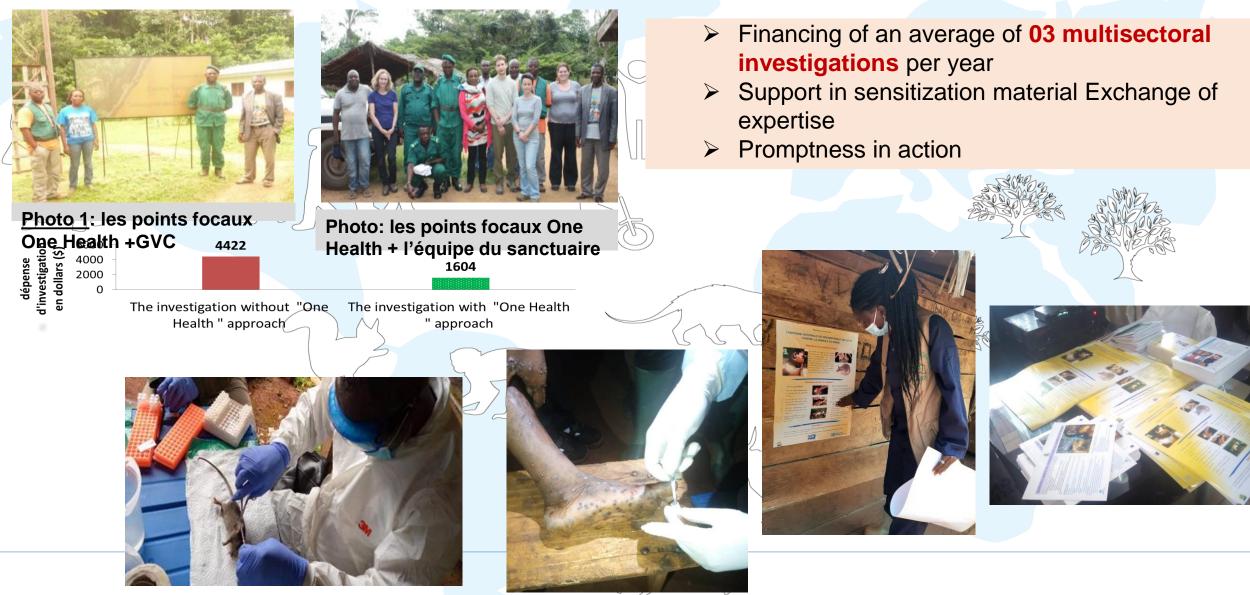


## **Communication (2/2)**

- Strengthening of digital communication (website, tweeter account)
- Development an annual One Health Magazine 2022
- Development of quarterly One Health newsletters



#### Multi-sectoral management of zoonotic disease outbreaks



#### Multi-sectoral management of zoonotic disease outbreaks

#### **Multisectorial Actions**

- Joint Press Release
- Joint press conferences
- Sharing of daily reports between the two departments
- Surveillance network, laboratories, joint investigations

- Timeliness of response
- Shared response efforts
- Material support
- Sharing of expertise
- Consistency in crisis communication





#### **Engagement of the Civil Society Organisations**

the 1st OH network for

TH CAME

**CSO** was created

ROOHCAM

RESEACCONE,

- 3 CSOs trained, developed action plans to carry out community actions in response to Covid 19:
- Dialogue with communities on immunization
- Education for barrier measures,
- ++ hand washing
- Detection of rumors on Covid 19
- Adoption of healthy behaviors to prevent zoonotic diseases
- Food safety

#### **Engagement of the bloggers and the media**

 Bloggers were trained on RCCE, zoonoses prevention and control, rumour management on the media
 They are often solicited for social media engagement like in the case of the One Health day 2022 with the organisation of a case competition

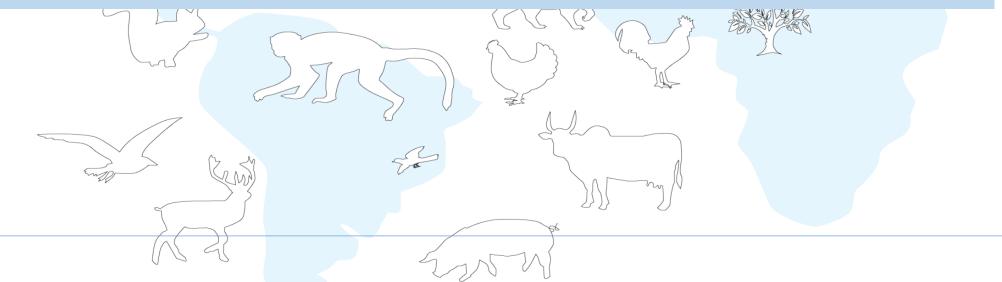


Du 13 au 16 septembre 2022, Ebolowa

#### **Engagement of the Local Councils and the Private sector**

- the most remarkable OH advances in 2022 is undoubtedly the private sector, and decentralized local authorities among the key actors of the One Health Platform.
  brought onboard on the occasion of the World One Health Day 2022 celebration through an information meeting.
  This meeting was aimed at strengthening the knowledge of these actors on the One Health approach and health security issues.
- It was also an opportunity to advocate for a common fight against public health threats that necessitate the involvement of all actors for optimum results.

## Alignment of the Implementing plan of the Cameroon One Health Strategy with the global OH-JPA



#### Implementation plan of the Cameroon One Health Strategy in

#### process

The Cameroon One Health Strategy developed in 2012, does not cover all domains of the One Health approach such as AMR, food safety, biosecurity, etc

To overcome this challenge, the One Health platform initiated a process to develop an implementation plan of the One Health strategy in 2022

With the publishing of the OH JPA in 2022, it was timely to align the our national plan with the OH-JPA and a series of activities have been initiated in this regard:

- Meeting with the Quadripartite stakeholders
- Meeting to present and appropriate the OH-JPA
- Meeting to identify the gaps in national plan in alignment with the OH-JPA

## Challenges of the implementation of the One Health approach

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#### Challenges

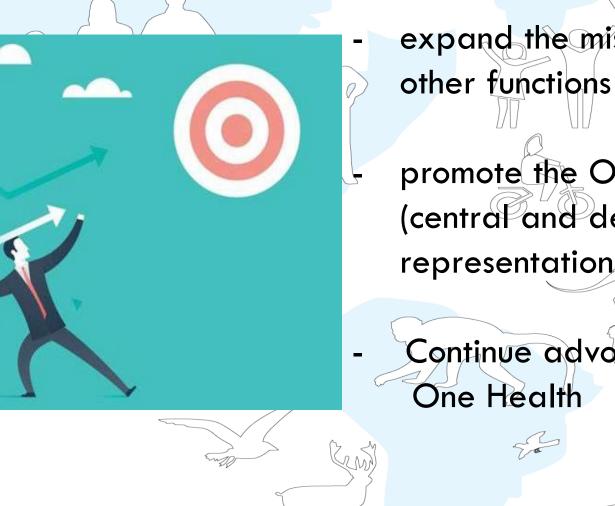
sustainable financing;

operationalization of the "One Health" approach at the deconcentrated level (Regions, Departments, Districts or Communes);

 capacitating the Program to fully play its role as a "One Health" platform at the national level and to take into account other public health issues, particularly AMR, food safety, etc.

Interoperability between surveillance systems for data sharing

#### Perspectives



expand the missions of the PNPLZER to include the other functions of the One Health platform;

promote the One Health approach at all levels (central and decentralized) and set up regional representation (Focal Points) of the Program;

Continue advocacy for the sustainable financing of One Health

#### Perspectives



- establish an integrated system for collecting and managing epidemiological surveillance data on priority zoonotic diseases and other public health events for rapid and concerted action
- implementation of the National One Health Plan 2023 - 2027, in allignment with the global One health Joint Action Plan developed by the quadripartite (WHO, WHOA, FAO and UNEP).

