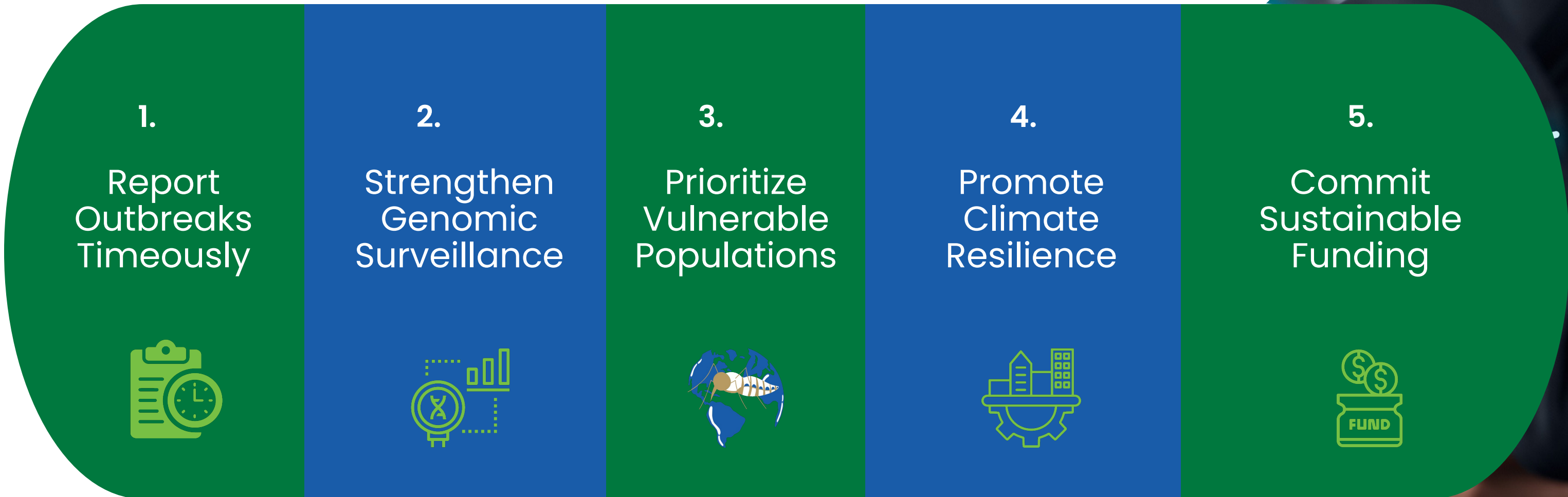




Scan me!

The time to act is now. The intersection of climate change and infectious diseases poses a formidable challenge to global health, and we cannot afford to delay our response.

We urge governments, academic institutions, scientists, public health officials, private sector industries, and health organizations to:



”

We need to establish comprehensive strategies integrating climate change adaptation and infectious disease control via robust surveillance systems for early detection of pathogens.



Aloysius Ssemaganda
National Health Laboratories and
Diagnostic Services
Uganda



Strengthening genomic surveillance is important for tracking infectious diseases by sequencing, and important to monitor pathogens and analyze their genetic similarities and differences.



Taye Zeru

Amhara Public Health Institute

Ethiopia

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Comitting to
sustainable
financing
helps
vulnerable
countries
respond
rapidly.



Anboukaria Housseni
Institut National de Recherché pour
l'Agriculture, la Pêche et
l'Environnement (INRAPE)
Comoros

”

Climate change
favours the
proliferation
and expansion
of certain
infectious
pathogens,
which can lead
to epidemics.



Marième SARR

Institut de Recherche en Santé, de
Surveillance Épidémiologique et de
Formations (IRESSEF)

Senegal

“ The issue of climate change and infectious and epidemic diseases is of concern to us, as we are beginning to see the emergence of diseases that do not normally occur in our environment.

Ambroise Ahouidi

Institut de Recherche en Santé, de
Surveillance Épidémiologique et de
Formations (IRESSEF)

Senegal



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Climate change is affecting the movement of animals and degree of contact with humans in Nigeria. This leads to differing disease dynamics, especially with zoonotic diseases.



Dolo Nosamiefan

African Centre of Excellence for Genomics
of Infectious Diseases (ACEGID)

Nigeria

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More recurrent outbreaks of climate-sensitive re-emerging infectious diseases affect our country for example Dengue.

Ramuth Magalutcheemee
Ministry of Health
Mauritius

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Because our country is susceptible to climate change, it will increase the risk of vector-borne disease, proliferation and spread.

Argentina Felisbela Muianga & John Oludele
Instituto Nacional de Saude
Mozambique



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Climate resilience helps combat disease outbreaks by enhancing a community's ability to adapt and respond to changing environmental conditions.

Yameen Badrodien
University of Cape Town
South Africa



” In Sudan, the reemergence of various climate-sensitive arboviral diseases across the country is concerning, especially with the situation of population movements due to the war.



Sara Abdelrahman Abuelmaali
National Public health laboratory
Sudan

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Almost every year there are issues of landslides and flooding across the country but little is done to tackle or identify clusters infectious disease outbreaks in hard to reach affected areas.



Allan Campbell

Central Public Health Reference Laboratory

Sierra Leone

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Climate change will have an impact on mosquitoes distribution and dispersion which can increase the risk of emergence for zoonoses.

Martin Faye

Virology department, Institut Pasteur de Dakar
Senegal



Climate change involves the abnormal movement of animals from their habitats. This can increase the close contact of animals with humans and cause uncontrollable spread of zoonoses.



NKUURUNZIZA JEROME

National Institute of Public Health

Burundi



Climate change is creating increased exposure pathways by bringing humans and pathogens closer together while also selecting for pathogens that evolve to transmit in higher temperatures.



Aziza John Samson

National public health institute

Tanzania

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Due to climate change emergence of pathogens that have not been seen before arise hence, strengthening of genomic surveillance will aid identify and respond appropriately to outbreaks.



Suwilnji Silwamba

Centre for Infectious Disease Research

Zambia

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vulnerable populations, including those with limited access to healthcare and resources, are at higher risk when climate change exacerbates health threats.



Fredy Brice Nemg Simo
Centre for Research in Infectious Disease
Cameroon