



ICAN25

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G-PPS & IPC Africa Perspective

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Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, South Africa

Advancing IPC
and AMS
for a Safer Tomorrow

Key Messages:

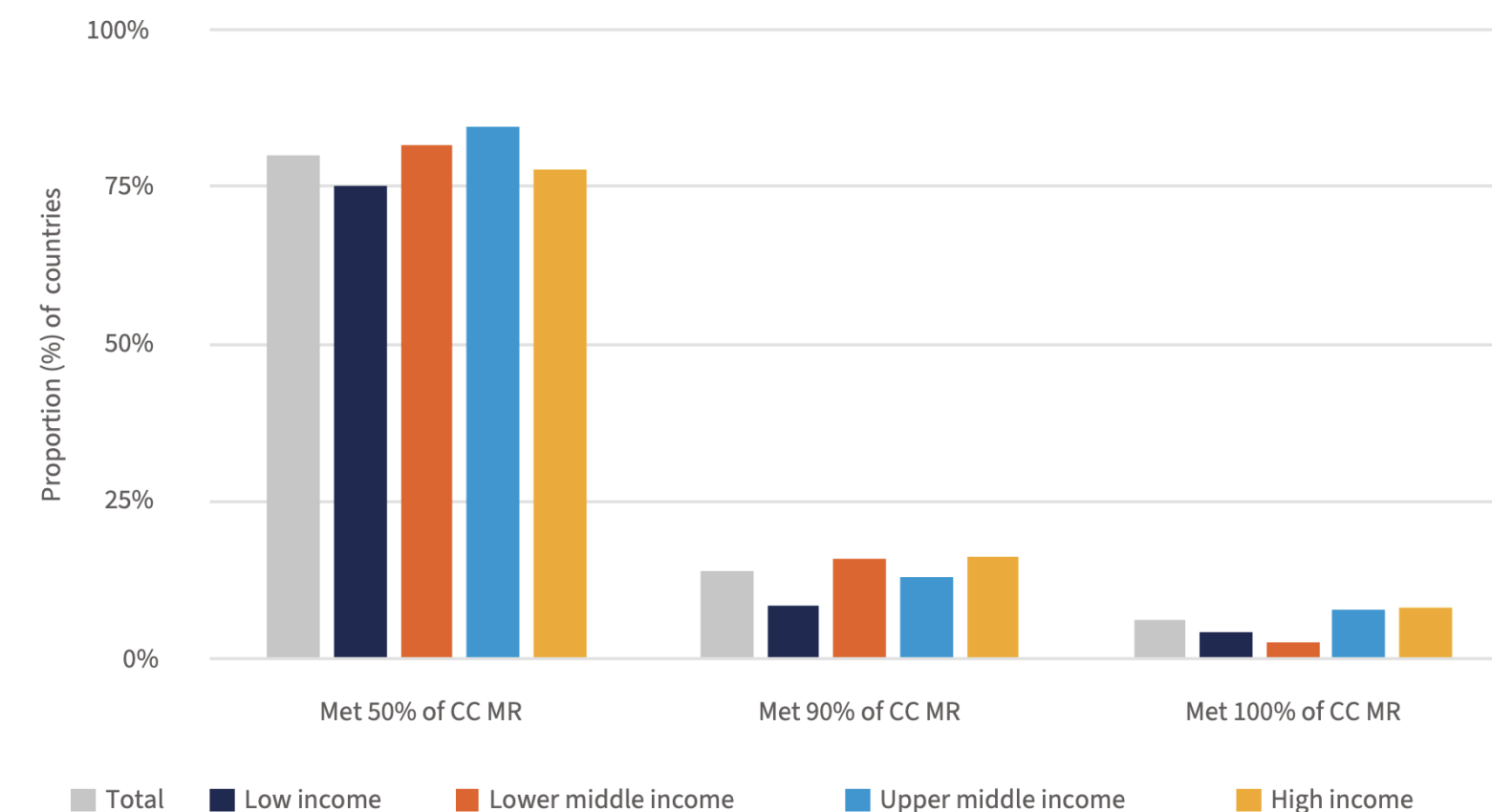
- IPC is foundational for health security, pandemic preparedness, and AMR control.
- IPC capacity remains uneven.

Africa CDC has made strategic investments:

- **IPC Legal Framework (national level),**
- **HAI case definitions for African settings**
- **Primary Health Care (PHC) Facility assessment tools**
- **MAAP project**
- **Co-development of IPC Guidelines with WHO**
- **IPC Webinar Series**
- **MPox/Ebola/Cholera response IPC packages.**

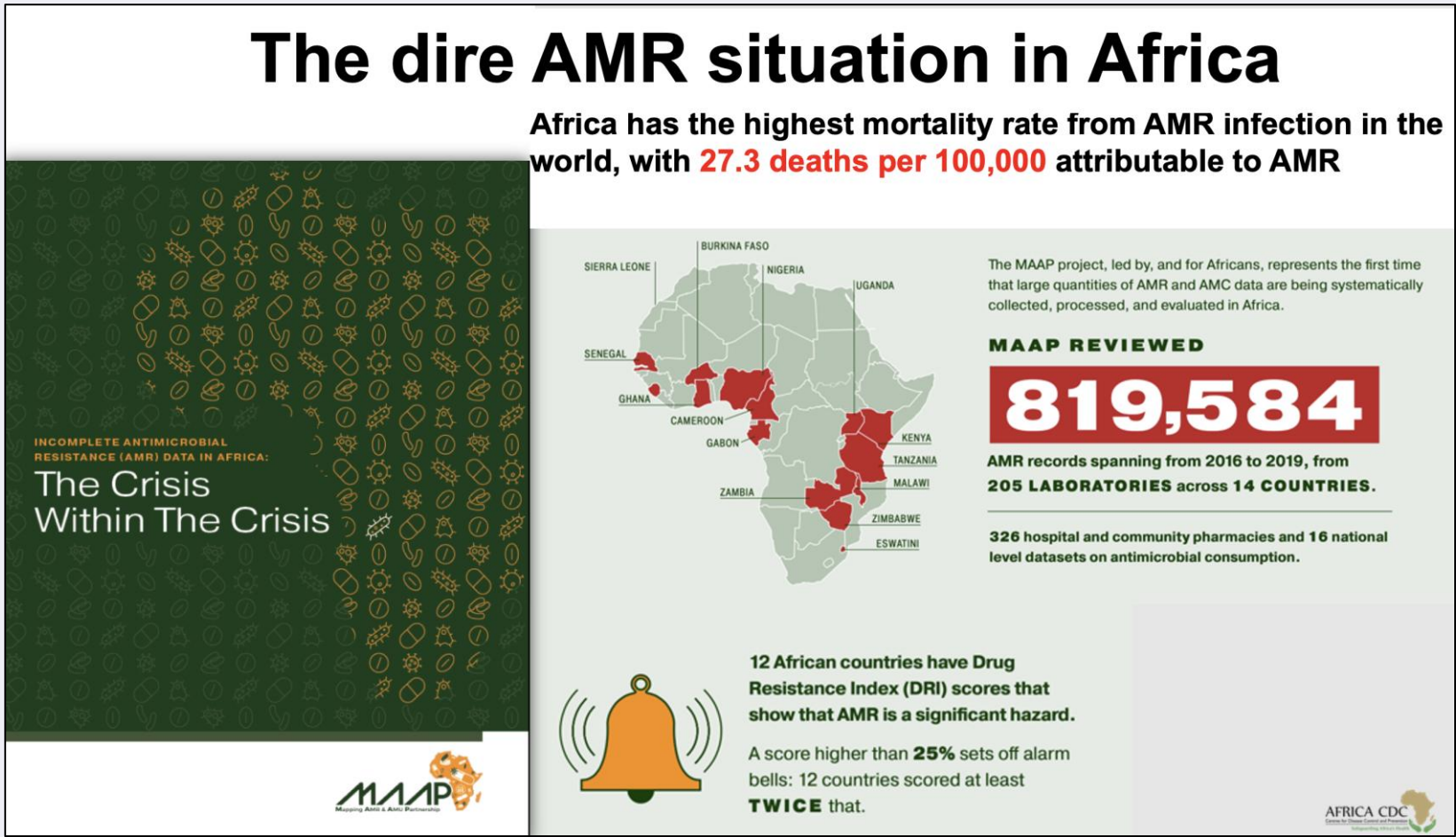
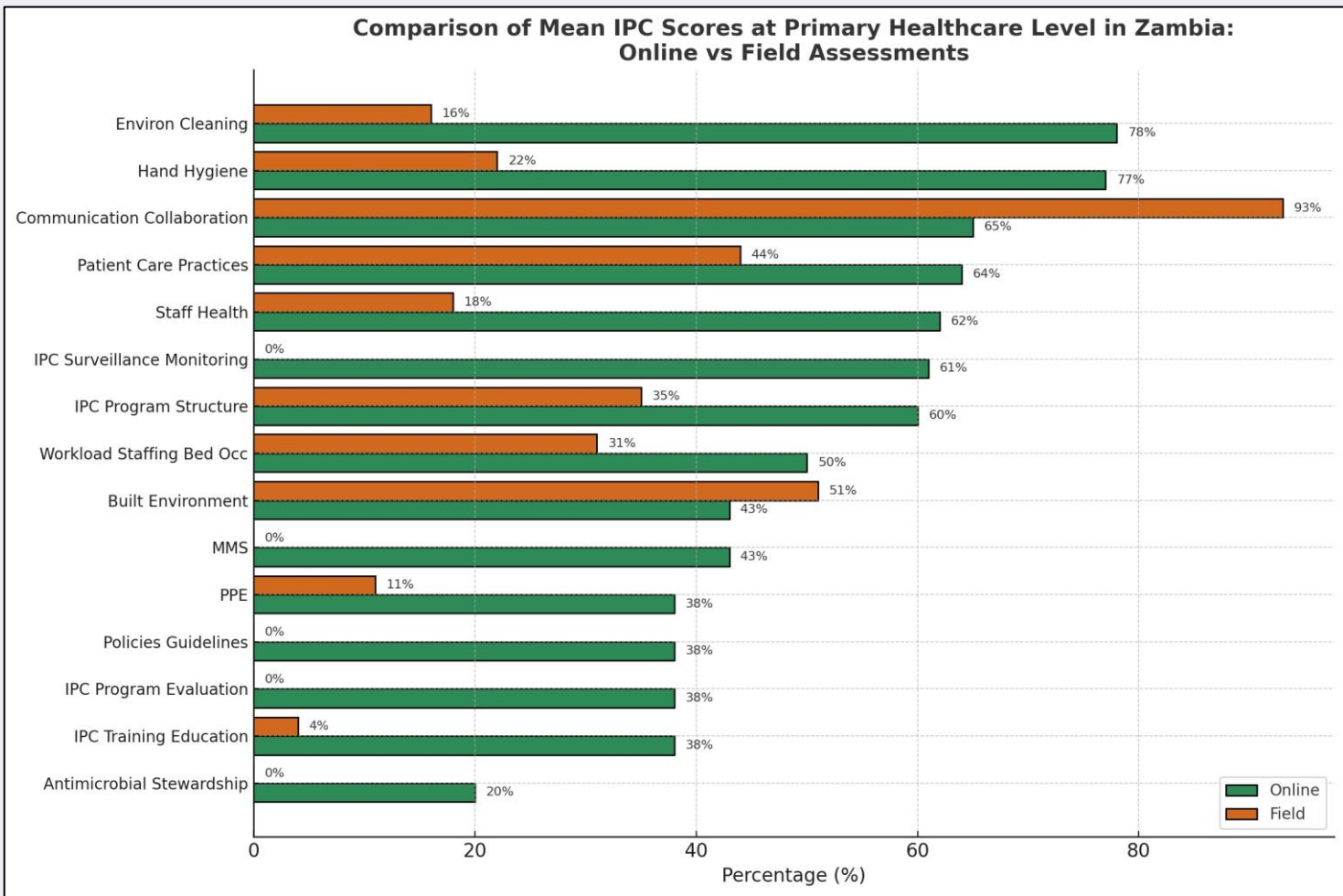
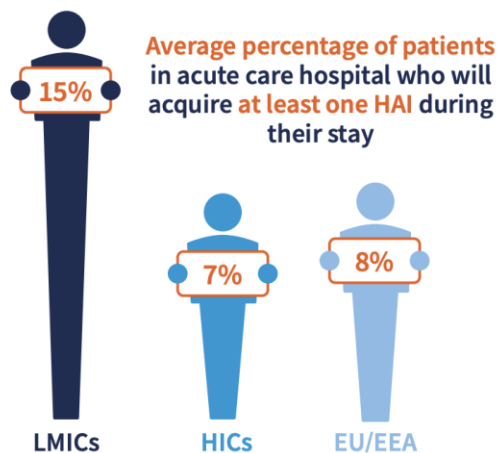
Advancing IPC and AMS *for a Safer Tomorrow*

Fig. 4. Proportion of countries meeting IPC minimum requirements by World Bank income level, 2023–2024



Source : WHO

Fig. 1. Average global percentage of patients with at least one HAI in acute care hospitals, 2022–2023.





From Global-PPS to IPC Insights



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Bridge the two:

- Global-PPS is not just about AMU—it's a lens into IPC realities.
- High levels of inappropriate antibiotic use often stem from:
 - Lack of diagnostic stewardship
 - Inadequate hand hygiene
 - Poor surgical asepsis
 - Prolonged device use

African relevance:

Participating hospitals in Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, and DRC have shown:

- Over 40% of antibiotic use for surgical prophylaxis extended beyond one day.
- Low rates of guideline-compliant prescribing due to weak IPC structures.

HAI Surveillance Tool: Definition criteria for African Settings



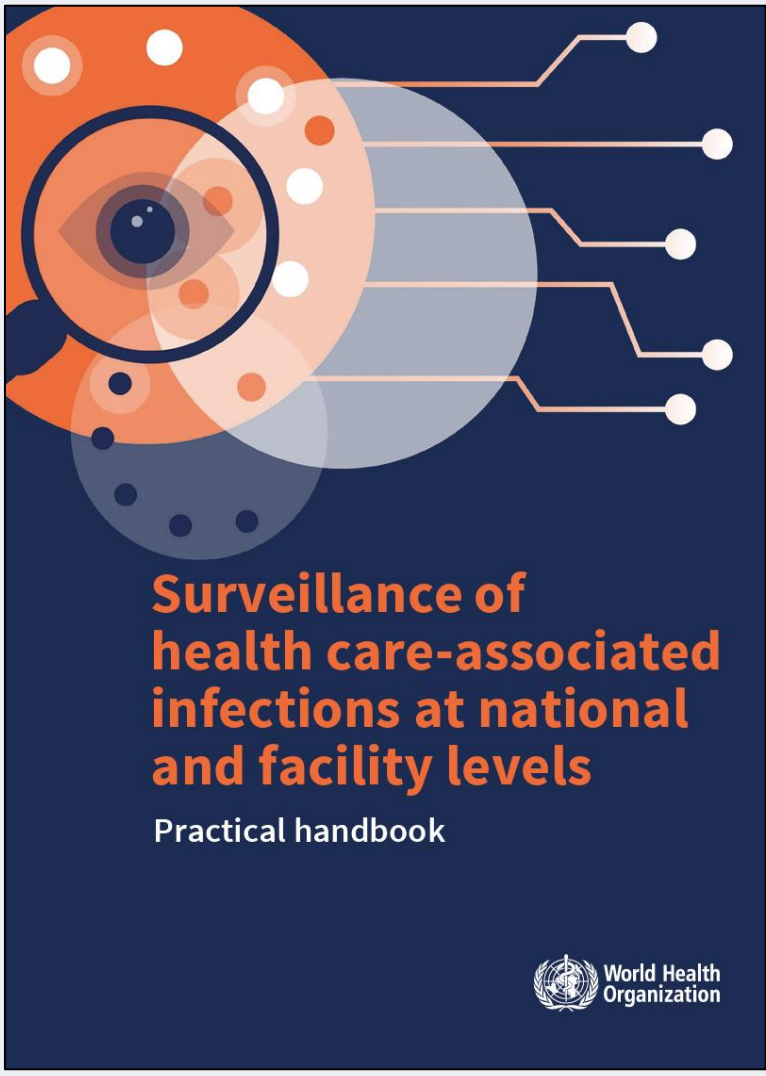
Regional Expert Meeting in Addis Ababa



Clinical
criteria

Laboratory
Criteria

Public
Health
Criteria



HAIs case definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional meeting at Africa CDC • WHO technical working group
HAIs surveillance handbook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint release of the handbook as part of the efforts to guide relevant LMICs HAIs surveillance (WHO & Africa CDC)
Dissemination and Training of HAIs surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECSA-HC organised a training in Kenya on the use of the HAIs surveillance handbook with technical support from Africa CDC.



IPC Perspectives for Africa: Turning Data into Action



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Leverage Global-PPS for IPC surveillance in hospitals lacking HAI surveillance capacity.

Triangulate PPS data with IPC scorecard, WASH assessments, and facility-level quality data.

Promote country ownership by embedding PPS in national IPC and AMR surveillance plans.

Key Priorities:

Institutionalize IPC indicators in national health systems (e.g., through DHIS2 integration).

Build workforce capacity: Train IPC focal points and prescribers to interpret and act on PPS data.

Policy feedback loop: Inform national guidelines and procurement priorities.

Conclusion: Advancing IPC through data



Global-PPS is a strategic tool to reveal and address IPC gaps.

Africa CDC champions its integration into national IPC systems.

The goal: Turn data into action, and surveillance into safer care.

Call to Action:

- Embed PPS in national plans
- Build local capacity
- Drive IPC improvement at facility level

“Smarter data, stronger IPC, safer patients.”