

Genomic Surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 in Africa: connecting the dots between the clinical and the sequencing labs

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10 February 2022

Outline

- **Public Health Pathogen Genomics at the Africa CDC**
- **Accelerating SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in Africa**
- **Progress, challenges & lessons learned**
- **Summary**

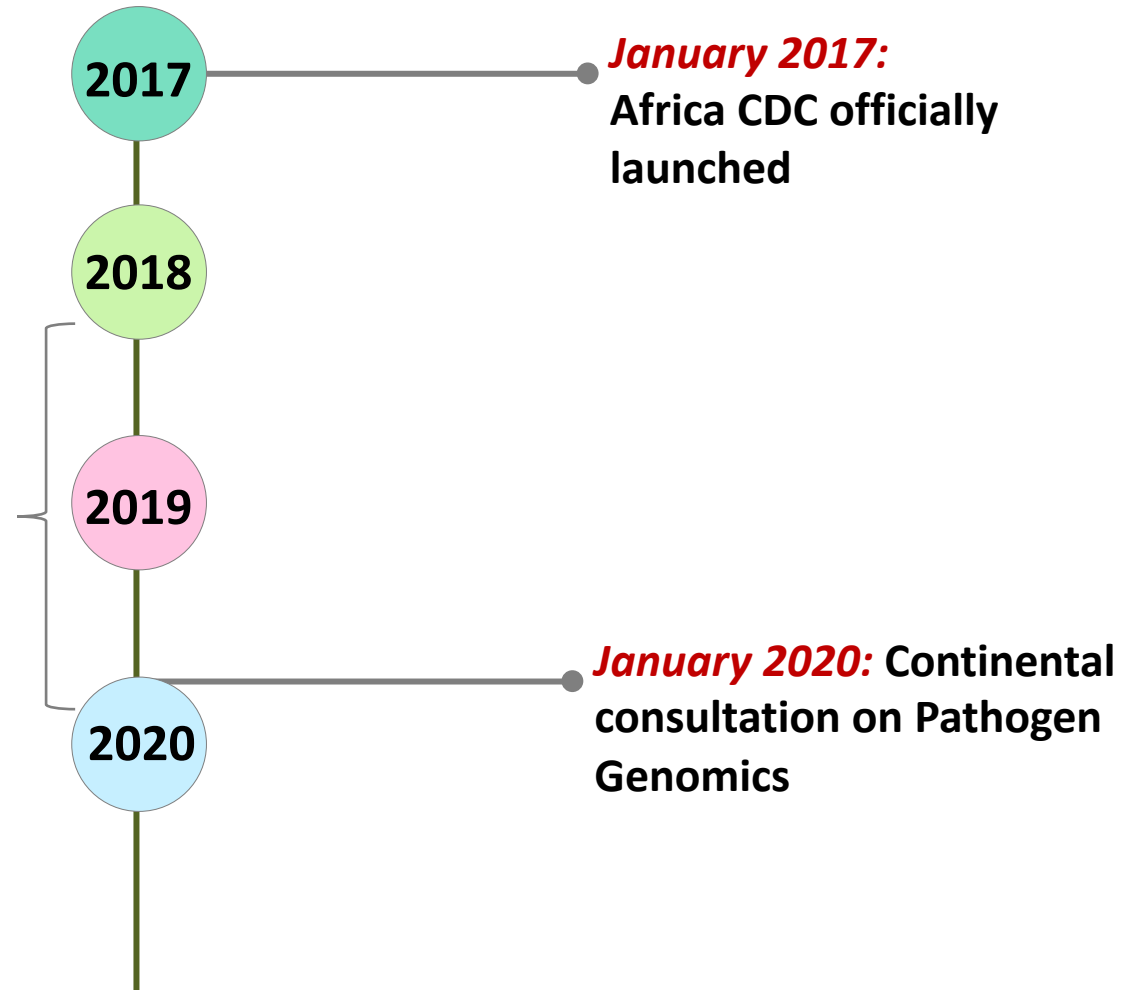
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Public Health Pathogen Genomics at the Africa CDC

Continental assessment of genomics and bioinformatics capacity was conducted

- In collaboration with ASLM



Public Health Pathogen Genomics at the Africa CDC

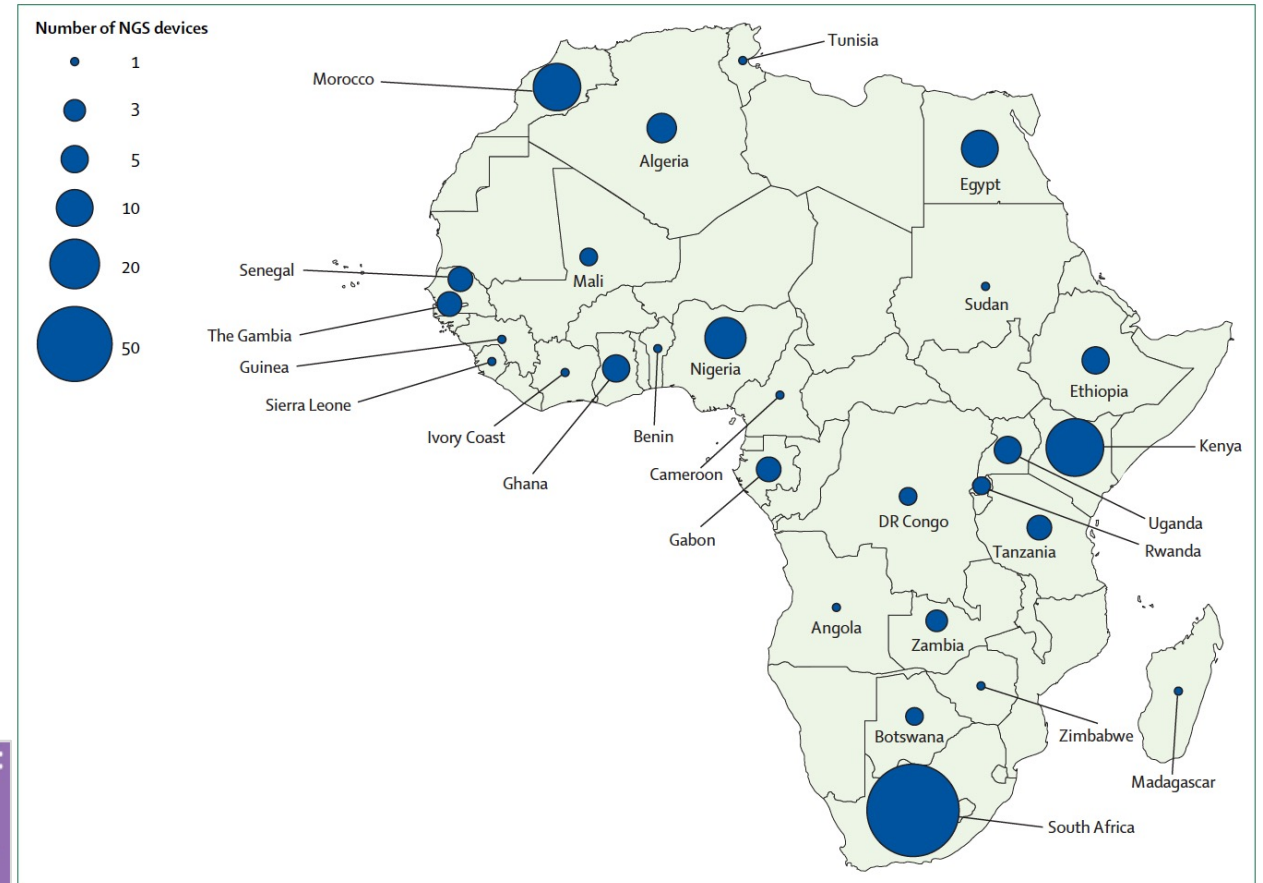
Major findings:

- Limited infrastructure and skilled workforce
 - Laboratory and bioinformatics
- Enabling mechanisms
 - Lack of policies and frameworks
 - Leadership and coordination
 - Supply chain, cost & custom challenges

Public Health Pathogen Genomics at the Africa CDC

Major findings:

- Sporadic capacity
- >70% capacity in 5 countries
- Limited capacity in public health institutions (< 30%)



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Infectious Diseases

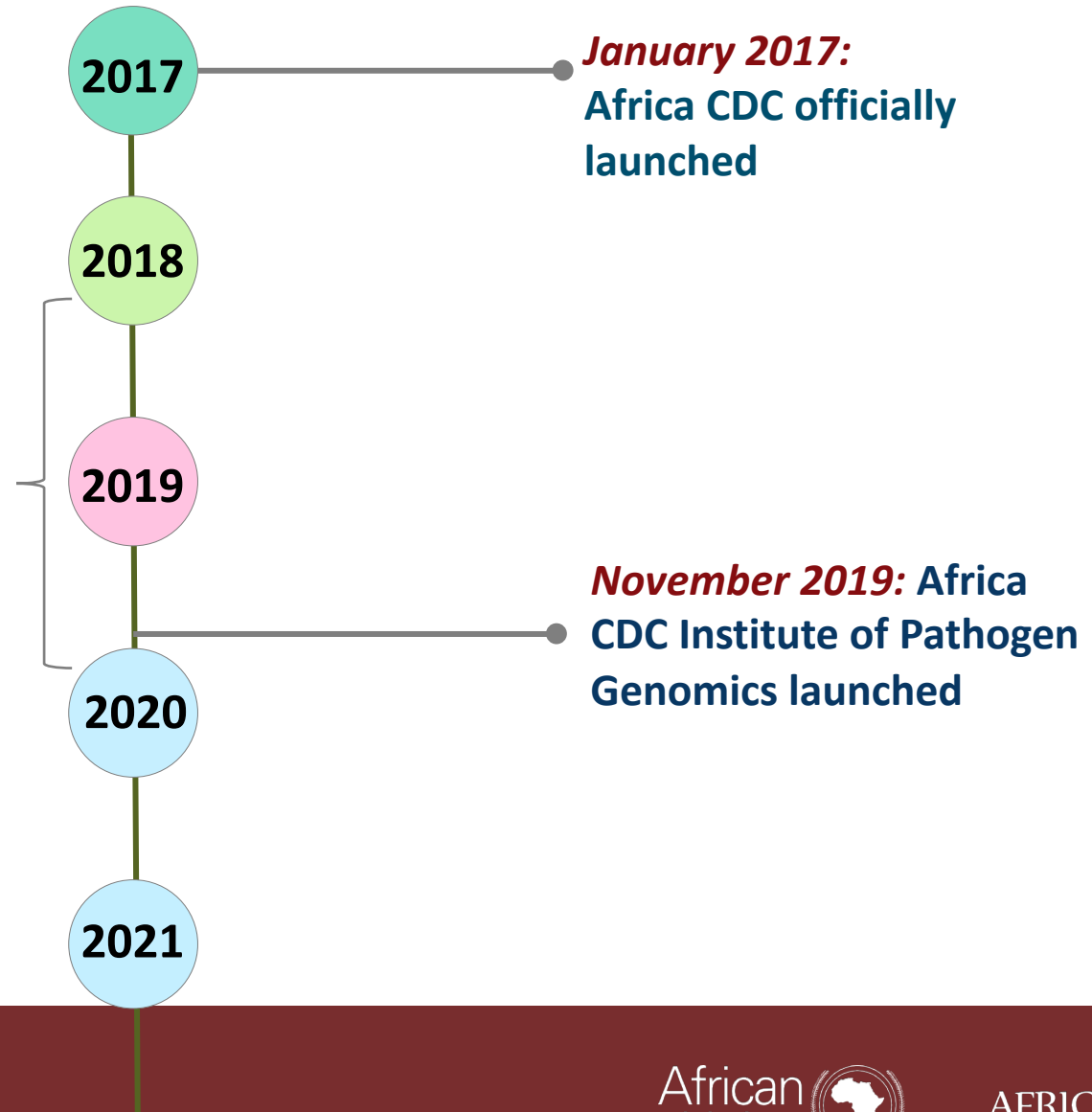
Genomic-informed pathogen surveillance in Africa:
opportunities and challenges

Seth C Inzaule, PhD · Sofonias K Tessema, PhD · Yewew Kebede, MD · Ahmed E Ogwel Ouma, PhD
John N Nkengasong, PhD

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THE LANCET
Microbe

August 2020:

Accelerating genomics-based surveillance for COVID-19 response in Africa

Sofonias K Tessema · Seth C Inzaule · Alan Christoffels · Yewew Kebede · Tulio de Oliveira · Ahmed E Ogwell Ouma · Christian T Happi · John N Nkengasong  · Show less

2017

January 2017:
Africa CDC officially launched

2018

2019

November 2019: Africa CDC Institute of Pathogen Genomics launched

2020

COVID-19 Pandemic

October 2020:
Africa PGI launched

2021



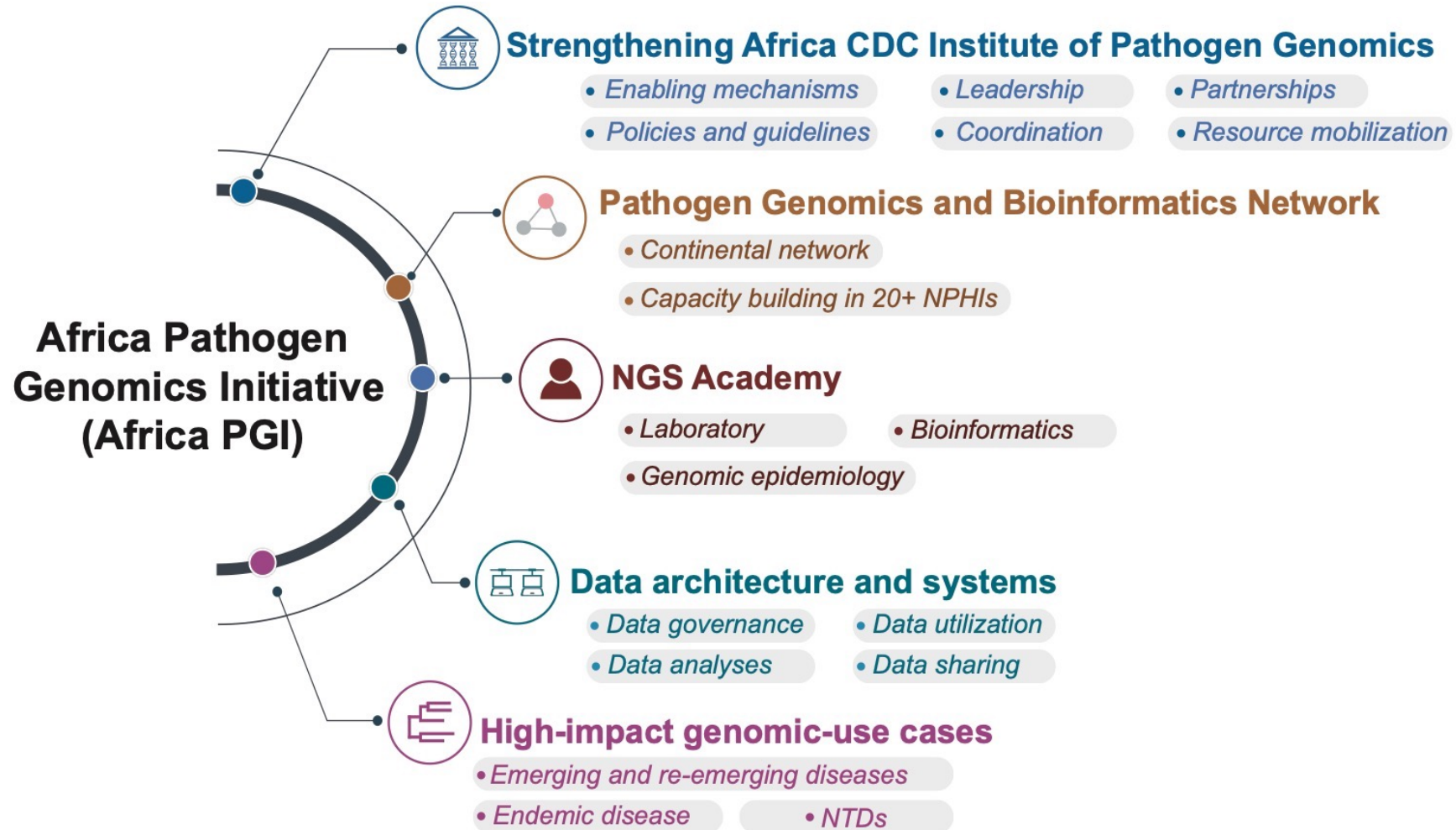
Africa Pathogen Genomics Initiative

Strengthening Laboratory Networks and Surveillance Systems

In Partnership with:



Key components of the Africa PGI



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Accelerating SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in Africa

Africa CDC 2021 targets:

1. Operationalize the network and support the sequencing of **50,000 SARS-CoV-2 genomes**
2. Support member states with limited or no sequencing capacity through sample referral – **support at least 35 countries and 20,000 samples**
3. Conduct **hands on trainings to train at least 100 candidates** in support of SARS-CoV-2 Sequencing by Member States

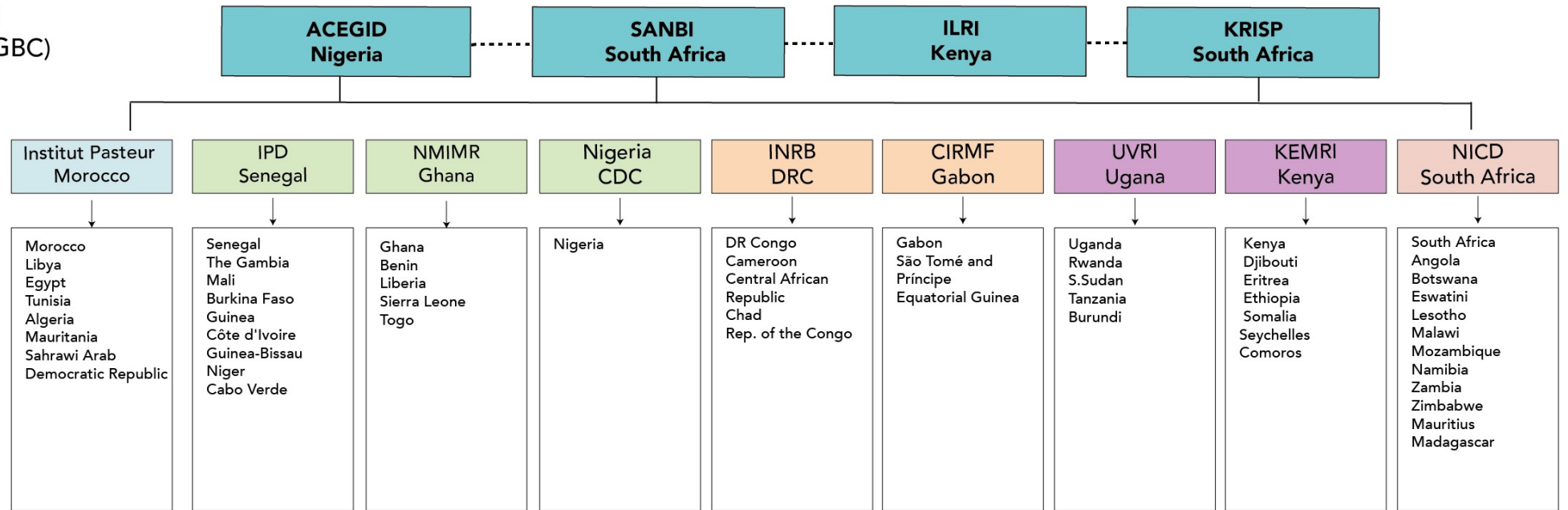
Accelerating SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in Africa

Africa CDC and WHO AFRO COVID-19 Sequencing Network

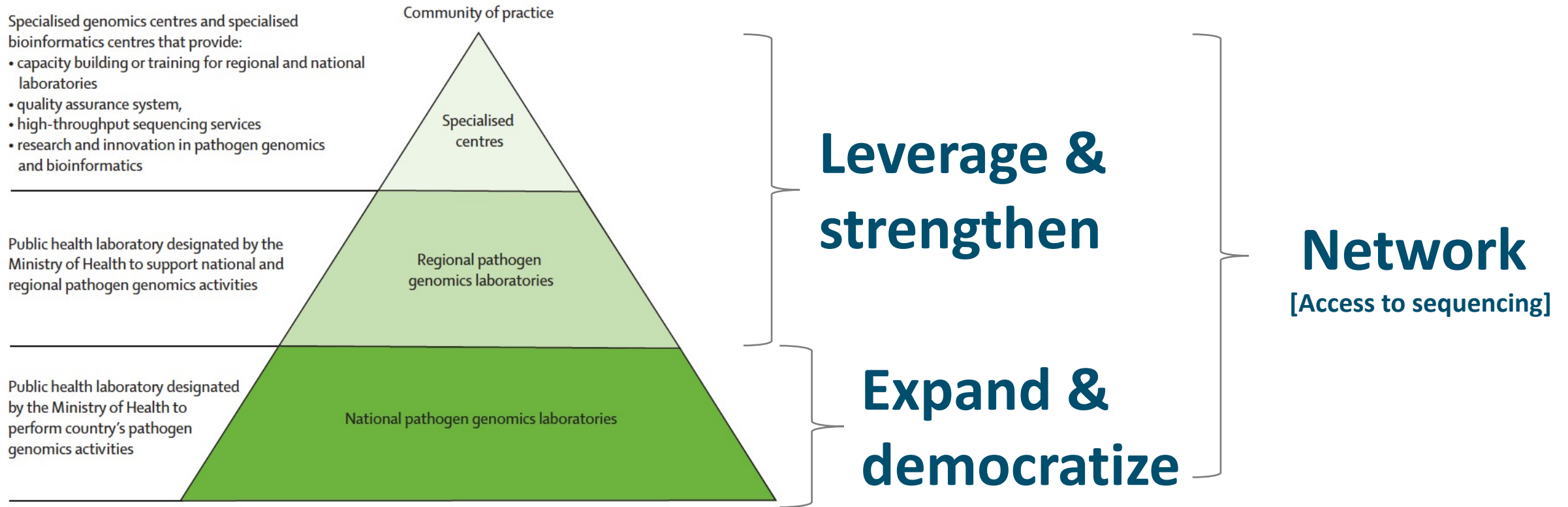
Specialized Genomics and Bioinformatics Centers (SGBC)

Regional Sequencing Hubs

National Sequencing Labs



Accelerating SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in Africa



Accelerating SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in Africa

Sample referral network



36 Member States

referred SARS-CoV-2 specimens for sequencing



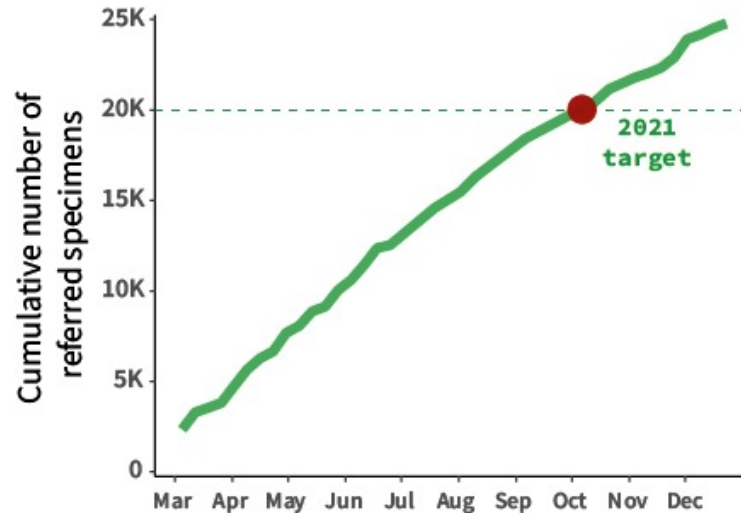
24,784

SARS-CoV-2 specimens referred (124% of our target)



3 days

Average number of days from sample pick up to delivery. It ranges from 1 to 15 days.



■ Sample referring Member States

Accelerating SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in Africa

Leverage and strengthen regional hubs



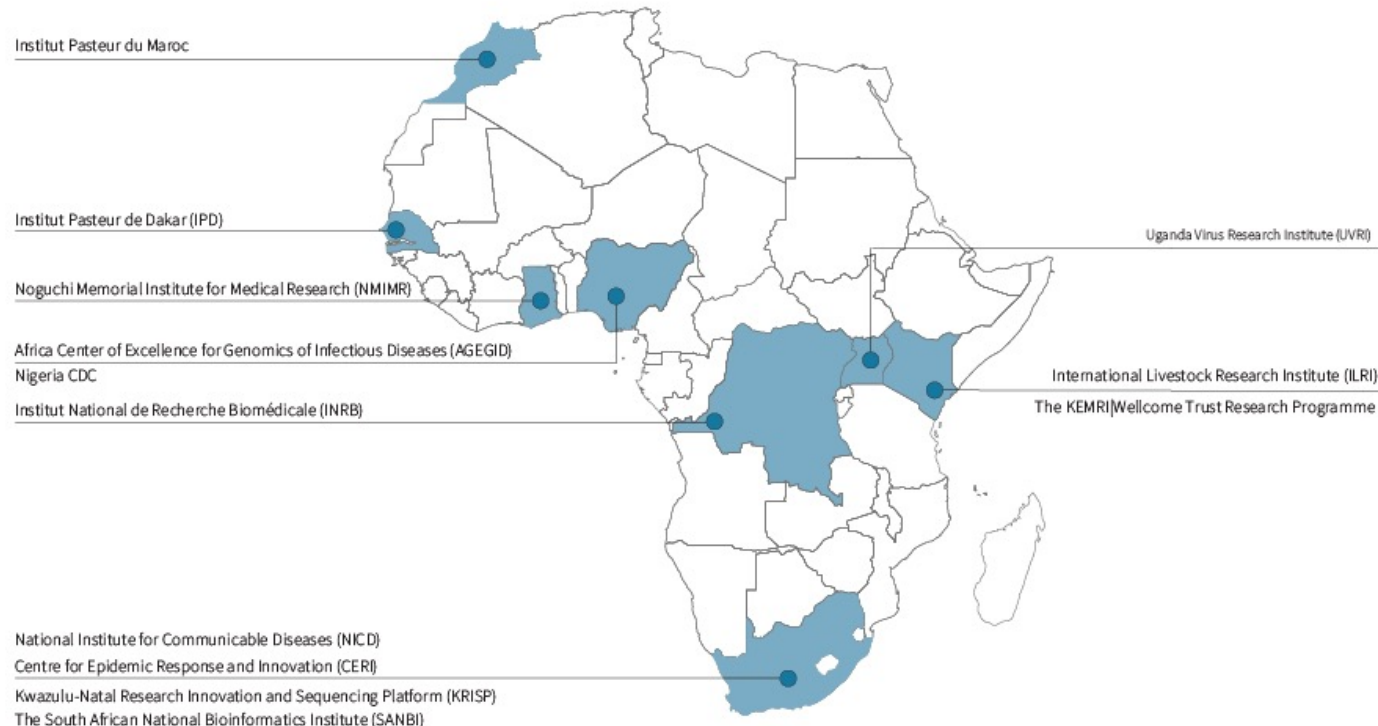
\$1.7M in subaward
to support SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in 10 regional hubs



+64,000 sequencing reagents
Reagents to sequence SARS-CoV-2 specimens



12 sequencing equipment
Illumina: 4x NextSeq 2000s & 1x MiSeq
ONT: 5x GridIONs & 2x MinION Mk1C



Accelerating SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in Africa

Democratize and expand sequencing in NPHIs and NRLs



14 Member States



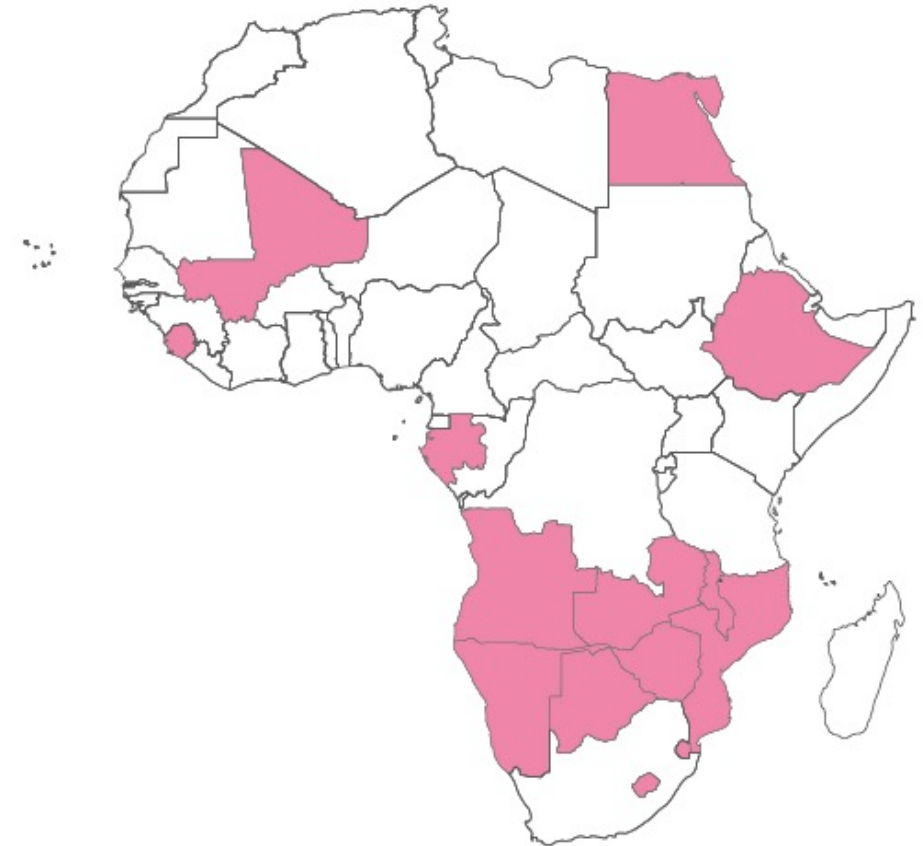
+35,000 reagents

Reagents to sequence SARS-CoV-2 specimens and/or to detect VOCs



12 sequencing equipment

ONT: 1x GridIONs & 11x MinION Mk1B/MK1C



Accelerating SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in Africa

Trainings on COVID-19 sequencing:



46 Member States

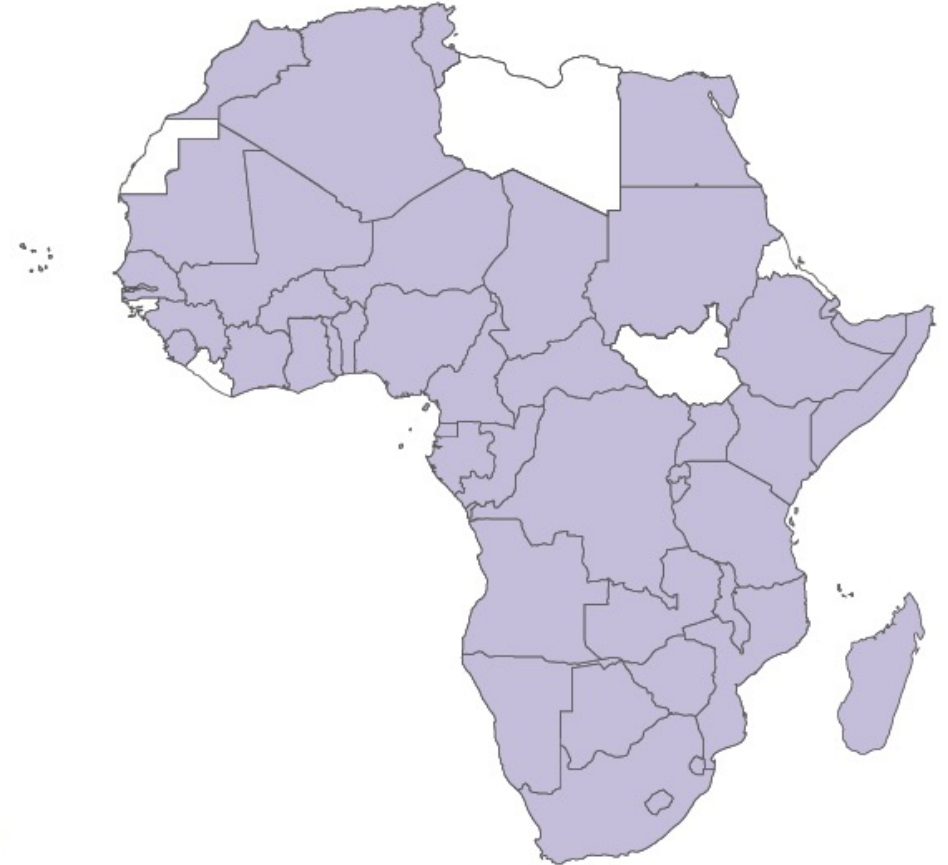


6 trainings
(4 hands-on & 2 virtual)



117 trainees
on SARS-CoV-2 sequencing

- ▶ *79 trained in hands-on & 38 trained in virtual*
- ▶ *38 % of the trainees were females*
- ▶ *44 Member States included in the hands-on training*



Accelerating SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in Africa

Training on infectious substance handling and transport



3 trainings
on Infectious Substances Transport



39 trainees
trained on Infectious Substances Handling and Transport



34 Member States
included in the 3 trainings



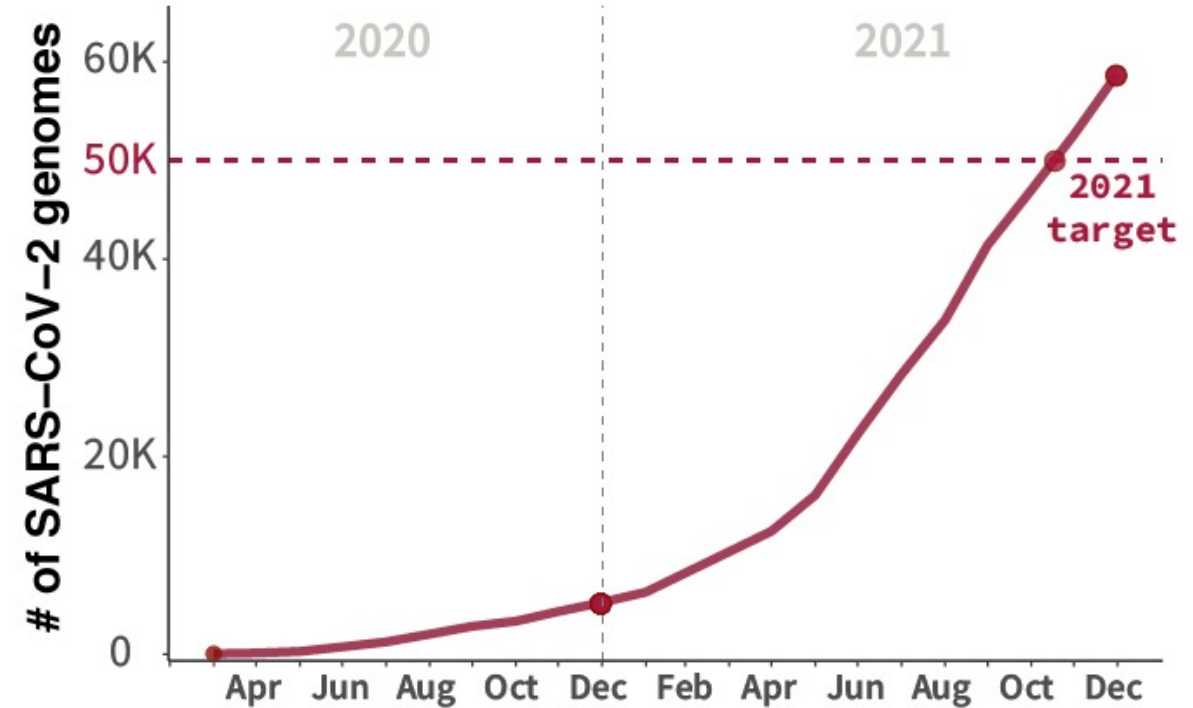
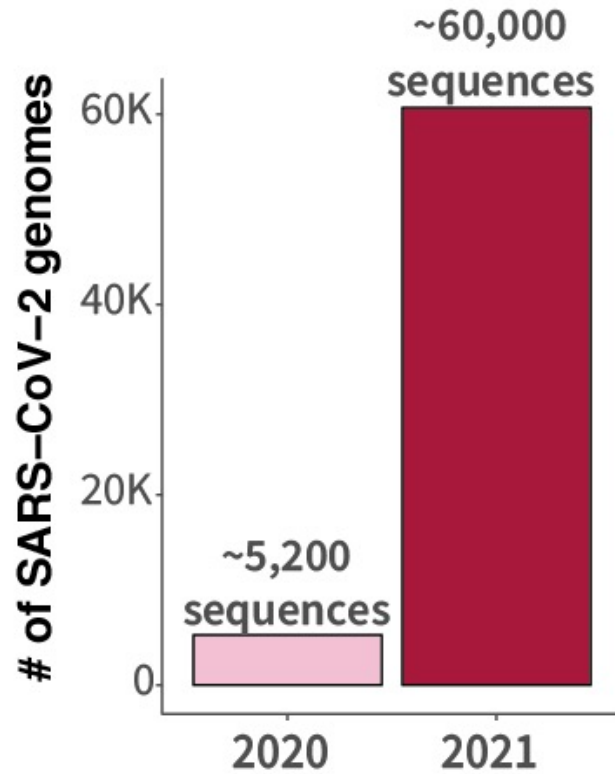
Accelerating SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in Africa

.... several other initiatives at national and regional level are supporting SARS-CoV-2 sequencing in Africa

SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | 2021 at a glance

12X

more SARS-CoV-2 sequences in 2021 (compared to 2020)



SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | 2021 at a glance

As of 31 Dec 2020

20

Member states with
>10 sequences

6

Member states with
routine* sequencing

0.19%

of confirmed cases
sequenced



As of 31 Dec 2021

50

Member states with
>10 sequences

25

Member states with
routine* sequencing

0.87%

of confirmed cases
sequenced

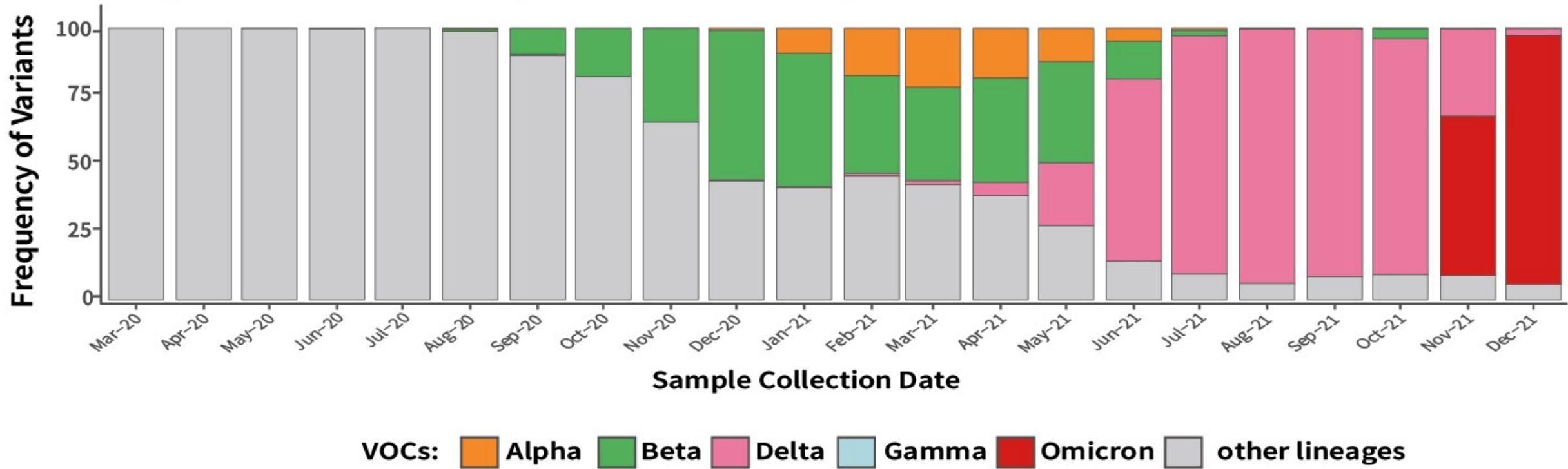


■ Member States with >10 SARS-CoV-2 sequences ■ Member States with limited or no SARS-CoV-2 sequences

**routine SARS-CoV-2 sequencing is defined by generating and sharing sequences in 7 out of the 12 months of the year*

SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | 2021 at a glance

Frequency of VOCs in Africa (as of 31 Dec 2021)



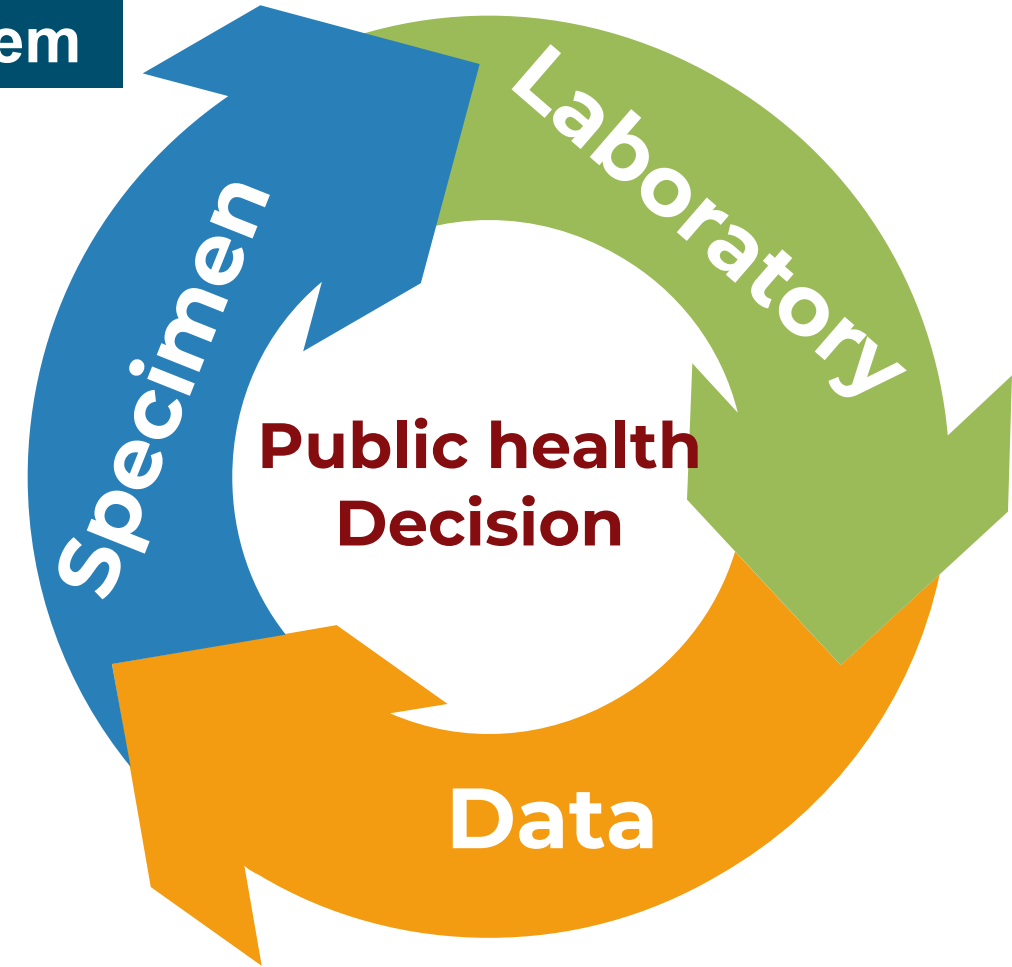
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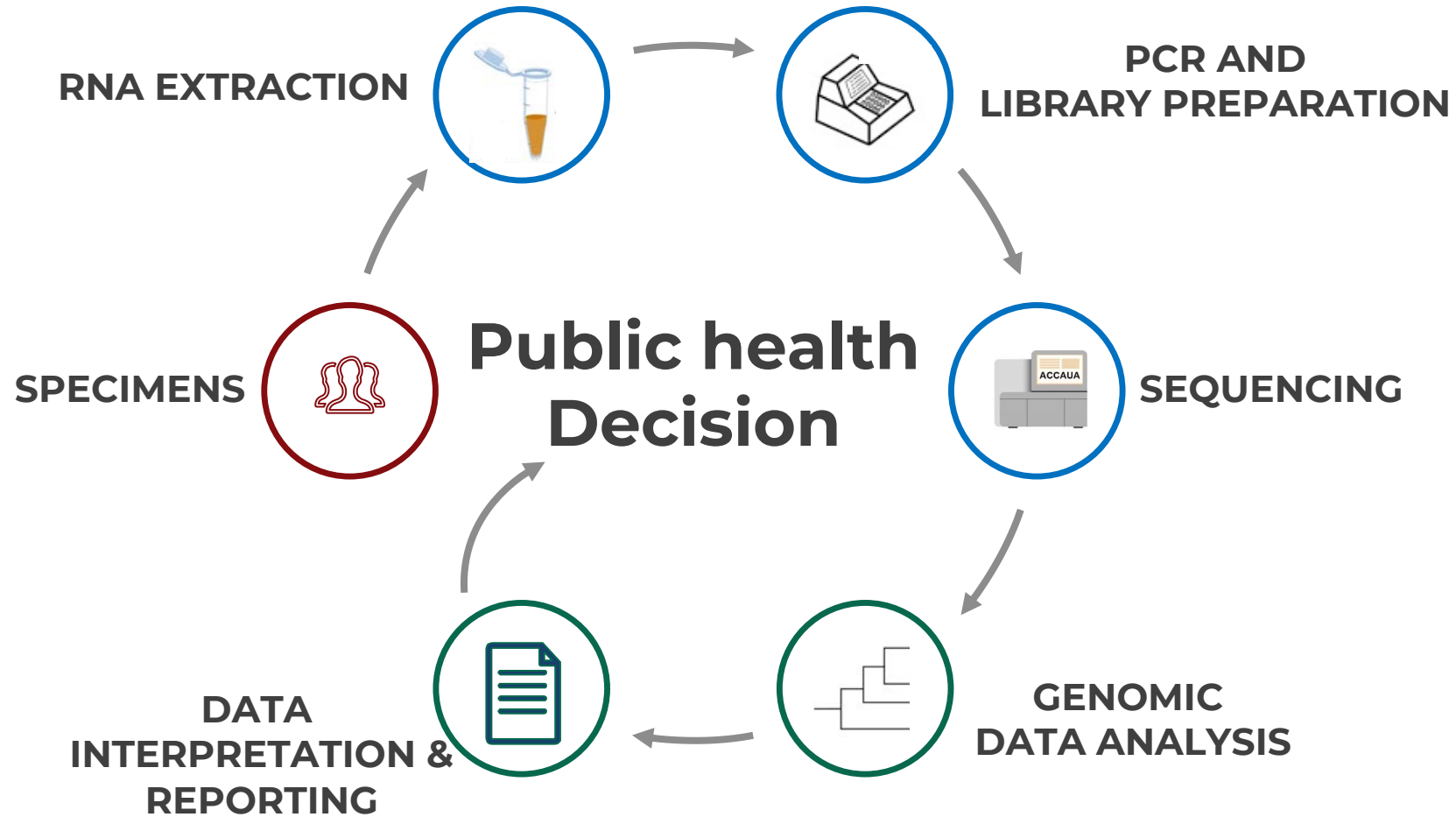
SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | Connecting the Dots

Components of a genomic surveillance ecosystem

- Sampling & sequencing strategy
- Laboratory systems
- Data systems: analytics, interpretation
- Data interpretation and utilization to inform public health decision making



SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | Connecting the Dots

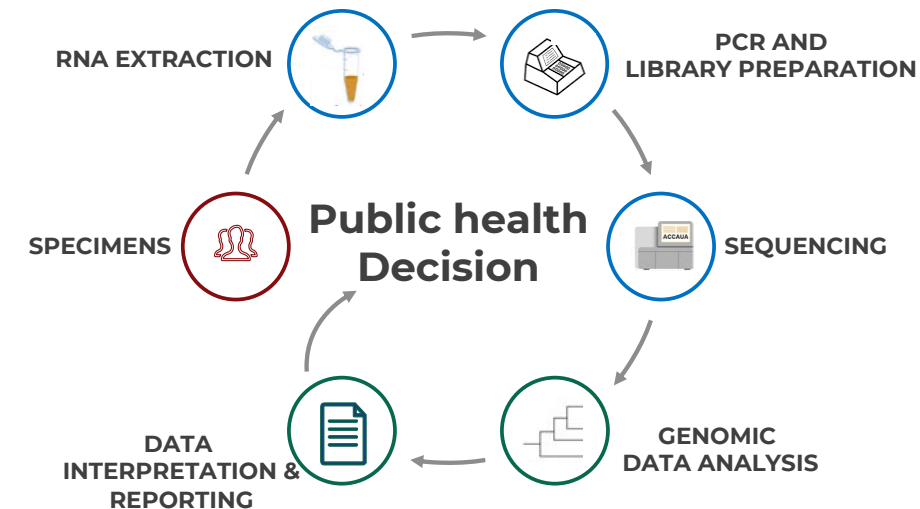


SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | Sampling & sequencing strategy

Key considerations and lessons

Sampling & sequencing strategy

- Define the objective and purpose of sequencing
- Sampling and sequencing strategy should be developed based on the local context
 - **Representative sampling and sequencing** – to detect and monitor new variants of concern
 - **Targeted sampling and sequencing** - to investigate vaccine breakthrough infections, outbreaks, clusters of infections, unusual events

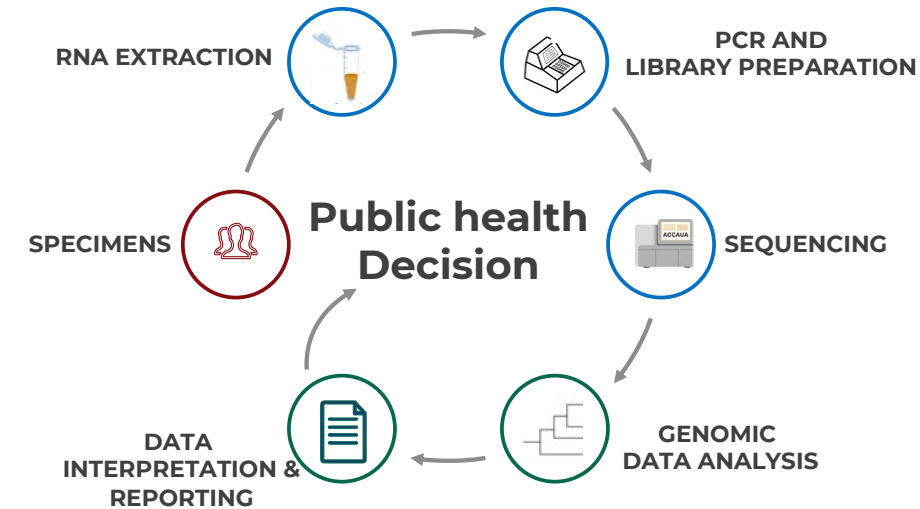


SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | Sampling & sequencing strategy

Key lessons:

Sampling & sequencing strategy:

- Sample quality is key to have high quality genomes
- Samples must be accompanied by Metadata – clinical and epidemiological data to inform the interpretation of the genomic data
- Metadata templates are available:
 - PHA4GE: <https://github.com/pha4ge/SARS-CoV-2-Contextual-Data-Specification>
 - Africa CDC – <https://forms.gle/VJsHiiwhdcZov36K9>



SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | Sampling & sequencing strategy

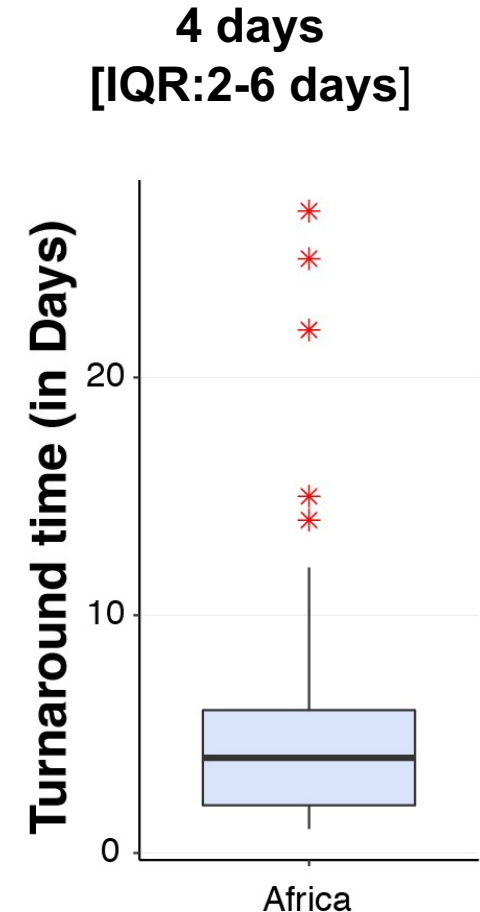
Sample referral network – challenges

Regulatory challenges:

- MTA
- Import & export permits

Cost of shipment:

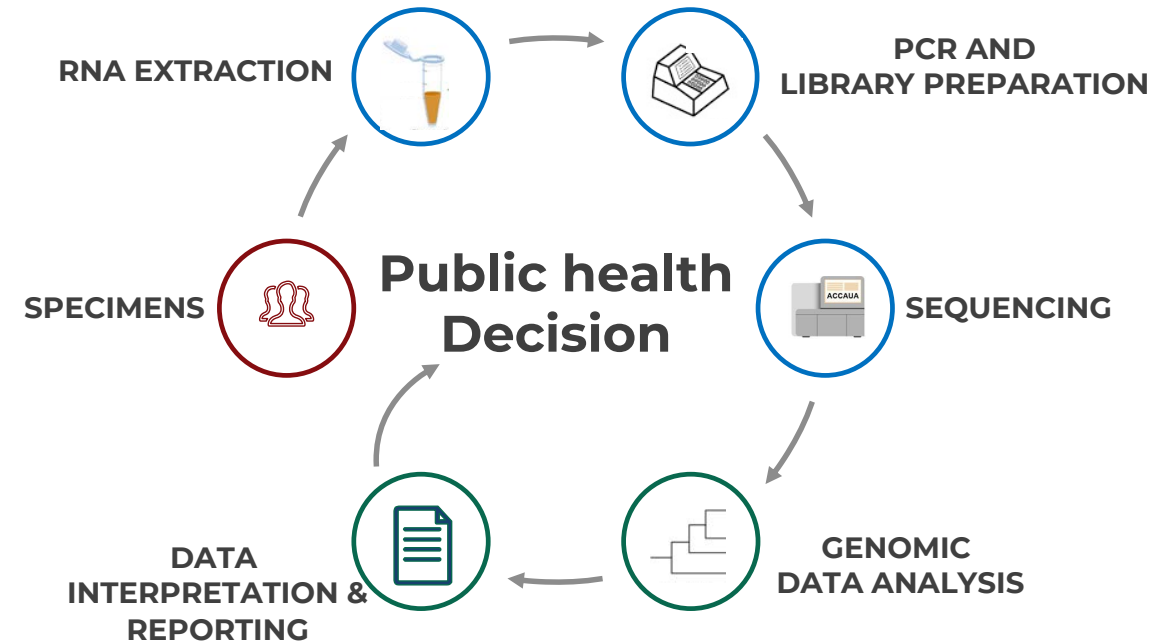
- Courier efficiency & connectivity
- Dry ice & packaging materials
- COVID-19 related disruptions



SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | Laboratory systems

Key considerations and lessons

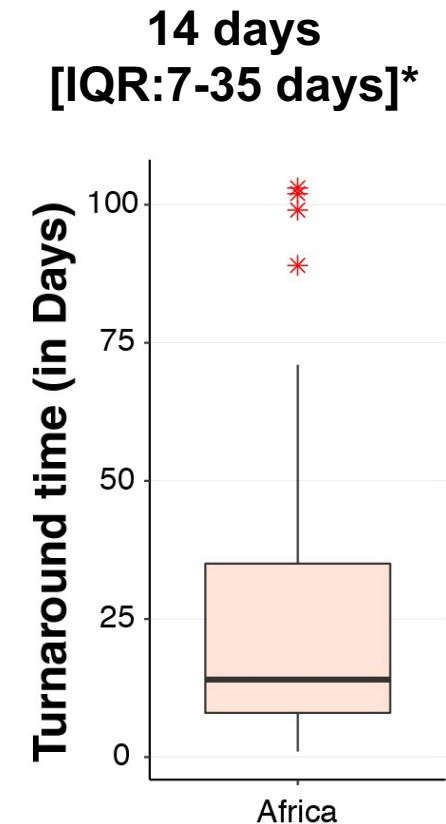
- Genomics infrastructure
- Well trained workforce
- Quality assurance
- Turnaround time



SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | Laboratory systems

Key challenges lessons:

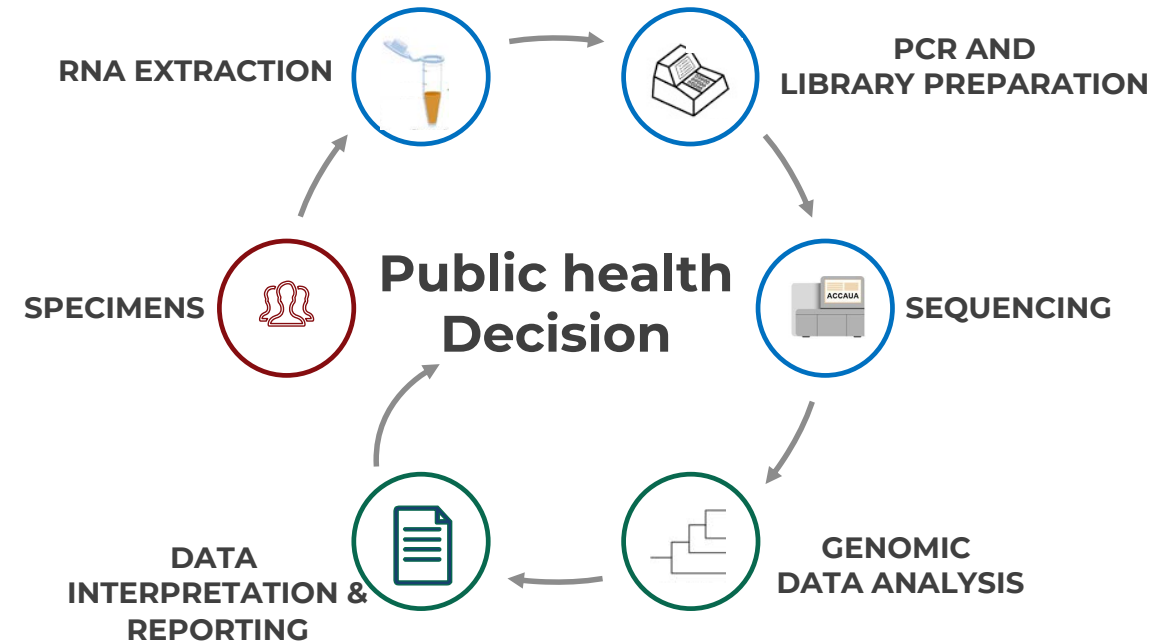
- Trained personnel, throughput and automation
- Turnaround time is key
- Reagents & supplies – global demand and supply chain disruptions
- Quality assurance – lack of EQA PT panels for genomics
- Sustainability and continuity of support is key



SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | Data systems

Key considerations and lessons

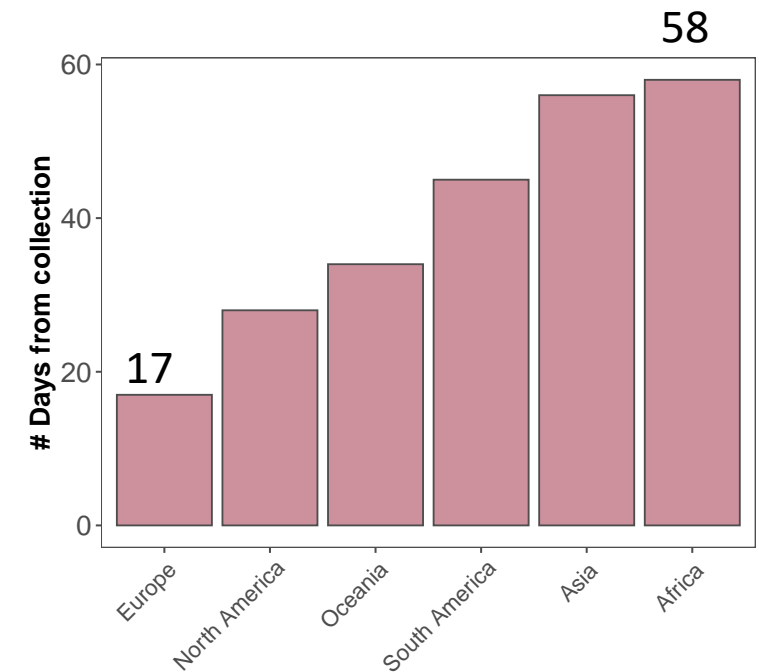
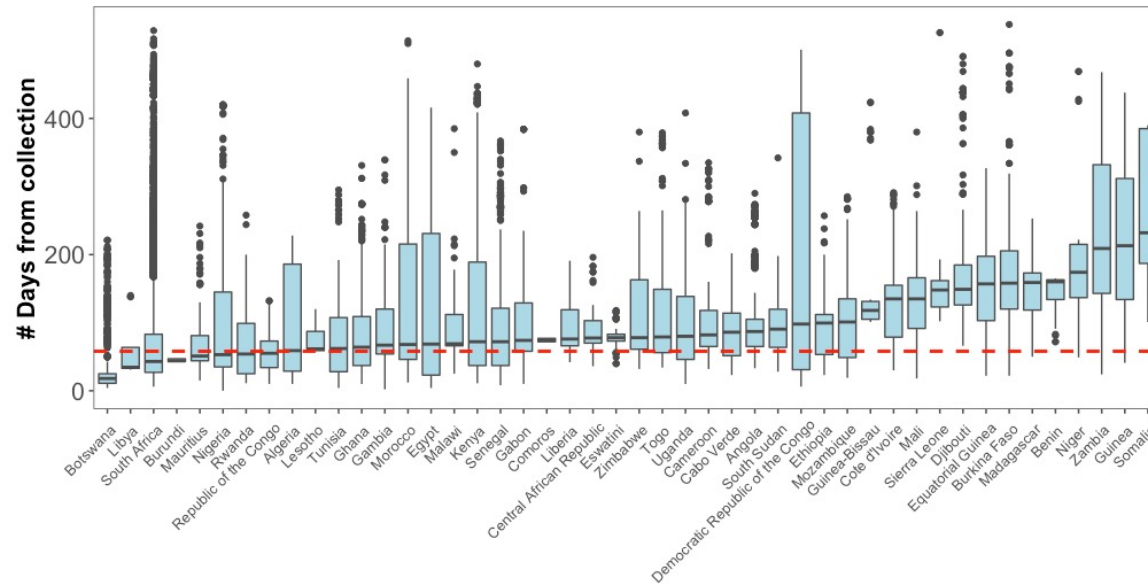
- Data infrastructure
- Well trained workforce
- Quality assurance of the data
- Turnaround time



SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | Data systems

Key challenges:

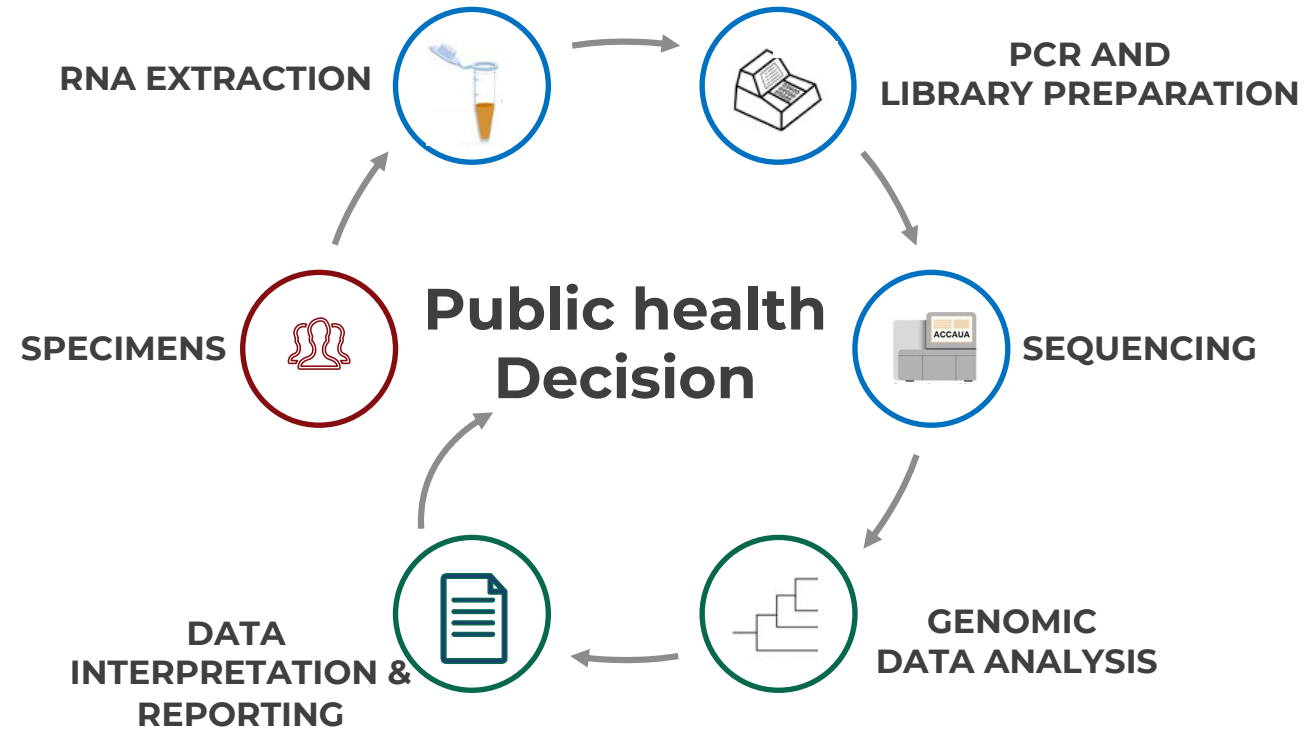
- Trained personnel in Bioinformatics
- Data sharing - Turnaround time is key



SARS-COV-2 sequencing in Africa | Data Utilization

Key considerations for data use

- Representative data
- Complete data & Metadata
- Quality assured
- Timely generated & analyzed
- Linked with the public health system
- **Inform public health decision making**



How can we build on these efforts for pandemic preparedness and diseases surveillance in Africa?

How do we use the network for other use-cases?

	Diagnosis	Surveillance	Vaccine Efficacy	Outbreaks	Transmission	Reservoirs
Emerging/Re-emerging Diseases	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malaria		●			●	
TB	●	●			●	
HIV		●			●	
Cholera		●			●	
Meningitis		●	●		●	
IPD		●	●		●	
AMR		●		●	●	
Polio		●	●	●	●	
NTDs		●			●	●

Africa PGI aspires to create a unique platform for partnerships to effectively implement and translate pathogen genomics into public health action

Coordination

for multi-pathogen and integrated implementation of public health pathogen genomics across Africa

Collaboration

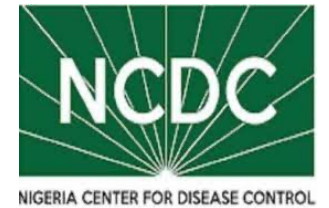
to develop and deploy state-of-the-art technologies and tools to translate genomic data into public health action

Commitment

to adopt enabling mechanisms, build trusted partnerships, and ensure long-term sustainability

Acknowledgment

BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*



THANK YOU



LEARN MORE AT

africacdc.org/covid-19

Safeguarding Africa's Health