



AfricaCDC
Centres for Disease Control
and Prevention

**Saving Lives
& Livelihoods**

in partnership with



End-of-Project
Africa CDC
Saving Lives
and **Livelihoods**

**Strengthening Genomic Surveillance
and Laboratory Systems Across Africa**



ASLM
AFRICAN SOCIETY FOR LABORATORY MEDICINE

CONTENTS

1. Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics Project	3
2. Continental Overview and Rationale	8
3. Key Indicators	23
4. The Story of Change - Integrated Country Impact	28

1.

Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics Project

Project Title: Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics Project

**Implementation Period:
October 2024- December 2025**

The Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics project phase 2 was a follow-on from the phase 1 project which was primarily a response mechanism to the Covid 19 pandemic. The main aim of phase 1 was to build capacity for SARS Cov2 genomic sequencing in the African union member states to track the spread of SARS Cov2 variants of concern and inform public health policy responses.

After COVID-19 was declared to no longer be a public health emergency of international concern, the savings lives and livelihoods pathogens genomics project transitioned to phase 2. The aim of project was to prepare for the next pandemic through capacitating additional member states with capacity for sequencing, leverage the exiting capacity set up for SARS CoV2 sequencing to sequence other use cases. As determined by member state priorities, building capacity for bioinformatics analysis through supply of bioinformatics equipment and trainings, capacitation of regional biobanks and health workforce trainings quality management systems for sequencing laboratories, biobanks and bioinformatics standards.

Geographic Scope:



Forty-six (46) Member states were supported with trainings, sequencing equipment, procurement of biobanking equipment, reagents, sample transportation supplies, bioinformatics power desktops/servers and service contracts for sequencing equipment.



Overall Goal:

The overall goal of Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics project phase 2 was to **prepare for the next pandemic by improving the detection, monitoring, and response to infectious disease outbreaks across the continent, through enhancing the capacity for molecular diagnostic, genomic sequencing, and bioinformatics analysis.** To achieve this, the project provided advanced laboratory equipment for genomic sequencing and bioinformatics, essential reagents, comprehensive training, and robust data-sharing platforms.

Funder: Mastercard Foundation

Saving Lives & Livelihoods

in partnership with



Key Partners:



Ministries of Health, Africa CDC, ASLM, National public health laboratories, Regional institutions and Academic and research institutions.

Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics Project Impact Summary:

The project supported foundational genomic sequencing capacity for 5 member states

which did not have genomic sequencing capacity through procurement of sequencing machines, installation and training of users.

All 5 NPHI laboratories reported successfully sequenced genomes by the end of the project demonstrating that foundational genomic capacity had been achieved.

12 Biobanks from **11** Member states were capacitated with biobanking freezers. Equipping these biobanks with state-of-the-art infrastructure enhances their operational efficiency and reliability in support of comprehensive genomic surveillance and research thereby improving preparedness and response to public health threats on the continent. The improved biobank capacity will also facilitate more effective sample referral systems and cross-border specimen transport, contributing to a more integrated and resilient public health infrastructure across Africa.

23 Member states were supported with molecular diagnostics and genomic sequencing reagents to support testing activities. While our initial target—based on the support we provided—was **8,400** genomes sequenced from **19** countries, the countries far exceeded this target. Thanks to the catalytic nature of the Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics project, they were able to leverage additional resources to sequence a total of **32,965** genomes.

23 Member States were capacitated with bioinformatic analysis computing infrastructure to improve bioinformatic analysis capacity which was a major bottleneck to successfully scaling up genomic sequencing across the continent, thereby laying a foundation for faster outbreak detection, coordinated response, and enhanced health security.

A total of 129 participants across 43 member states were trained in Quality management systems for genomic sequencing laboratories, quality standards for bioinformatics and biobanking thereby capacitating the labs to incorporate quality management and control as they scale up genomic sequencing, bioinformatic analysis and biobanking.



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Strengthening Lives and Livelihoods
STRENGTHENING THE
EFFICIENCY AND CAPABILITY
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RESEAU AFRICAIN DES BIOBANQUES
ANNUER PLACES AU QUINISTE POUR
LES LABORATOIRES
PRIORITAIRES DU
CONTINENT

2.

Continental Overview and Rationale

Over the project implementation period, the Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics project 2.0 initiative strengthened genomic surveillance and laboratory systems across Africa, contributing to improved outbreak preparedness, epidemic intelligence, and evidence-based public health decision-making.

Through an integrated approach—combining genomic sequencing, strategic procurement of laboratory equipment, and targeted capacity building—the project supported countries at varying stages of laboratory maturity to establish, expand, and sustain functional genomic and diagnostic capacity.

At project inception, many African countries faced critical gaps that limited effective outbreak response, including:

The COVID-19 pandemic underscored the urgency of addressing these challenges. Delays in sequencing, dependence on external laboratories, and limited workforce capacity constrained timely detection of variants and informed response actions.

The project was therefore designed to build foundational and advanced laboratory capabilities simultaneously, ensuring immediate public health impact while strengthening long-term sustainability.

1

Limited in-country genomic sequencing capacity

2

Inadequate laboratory equipment and infrastructure

3

Shortages of trained personnel in genomics, bioinformatics, and laboratory management

3. Project focus theme and country priorities

A. Training

During the Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics project 2.0 implementation, 3 training courses were conducted;

1. Training on ISO standard 20387 for biobanks

The Africa Biobanking Network supports the development, evaluation, and research of diagnostics essential for disease control and prevention.

One of the key areas in biobank operation is to ensure quality through the implementation of a quality management system.

The objectives of the training were;



to equip participants with the knowledge, skills, and guidance necessary to ensure reliability, credibility, and utility of quality biospecimens and associated data.



Enhancing participants' understanding of ISO 20387:2018 requirements for biobank operations.



Reinforcing documentation, traceability, and data protection measures to ensure compliance with international standards
Strengthening risk management and mitigation strategies in biobanks.



Improving knowledge of sample collection, processing, storage, and distribution practice

2. QMS for Next- Generation Sequencing using one health approach

The integration of genomics sequencing into public health initiatives has significantly enhanced the ability to detect, monitor, and respond to infectious disease threats.

To ensure the effectiveness and reliability of genomic sequencing laboratories, implementing robust Quality Management Systems (QMS) tailored to this specialised field is critical.

Hence the need to train staff from Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) facilities on basic QMS and 12 Quality System Essentials.

The aim of the training was to:



To build national capacity to establish, implement and maintain QMS for genomic sequencing laboratories



Create awareness of the development of quality documents



Encourage NGS facility staff on the effective and efficient implementation of QMS



Awareness creation of accreditation requirement

3. Quality Standards for Bioinformatics

Bioinformatics play a critical role in pathogen surveillance, outbreak response, and genomic epidemiology.

Despite the collaborative initiatives in pathogen genomics and bioinformatics workforce development implemented to date, insufficient bioinformatics and data curation expertise have compromised the quality of genomic data used for public health decision-making.

Achieving high-quality standards in bioinformatics analysis is essential for data integrity, decision-making, and public health interventions.

The objectives of the trainings were:



Standardization of bioinformatics pipelines: To introduce the participants to the best practices and guidelines for bioinformatics analysis, thereby ensuring consistency in the genomic data generated across the public health institutions.



Reproducibility and validation: To introduce the participants to bioinformatics workflows that generate repeatable and reproducible results as well as the version control and QMS management, including standard operating procedure (SOP) development and standardization.



Quality assurance and quality control: To teach the participants methods for assessing data quality at each stage (step) of bioinformatics analysis as well as identify error sources and contamination in genomic datasets.



Data interpretation and reporting: To teach participants how to develop and use standardized formats for reporting outputs with actionable public health potential.



Capacity building: To strengthen the participants' knowledge and skill on quality standards for bioinformatics analysis. This also includes creating an avenue for facilitating peer learning, networking, and regional collaboration

Trainee Testimonials

Voices from trained professionals highlight increased confidence, independence, and leadership in genomic surveillance.



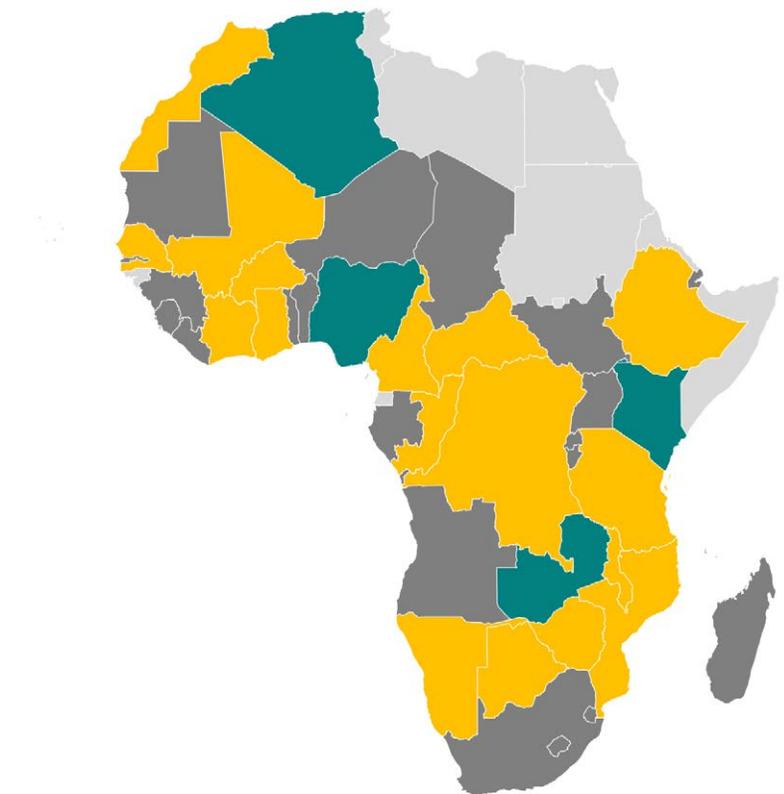
“Genomics and bioinformatics are critical in the fight against pandemics and outbreaks. Before COVID, Malawi did not have the capacity to do genomics, but that changed with the establishment of the national genomics laboratory. Using a One Health approach, we now collaborate with animal and environmental health to strengthen surveillance, including wastewater surveillance, which allows us to detect threats before people even reach hospitals. We are not doing genomics for its own sake, we are using it to inform public health decisions and policy.”

Mphatso Bukha
Laboratory Technician, Malawi Public Health Institute (PHIM)

“Genomics is still new to Malawi, it’s only been about three years since we started, and we are still learning. Through the trainings supported by Africa CDC and ASLM, particularly in the wet lab, we have gained strong practical skills and completed a large number of sequencing activities.”

Miriam Nyenje
Head of Genomics Laboratory (PHIM)

Training Status by Country



- Received all 3 of the training categories
- Received 2 of the training categories
- Received 1 of the training categories
- None

B. Molecular diagnostics and sequencing Reagents

The reagents procurements supported molecular detection and genomic surveillance capabilities of 23 member states building on the groundwork laid in Phase I. This activity focused on providing the necessary reagents and consumables essential for uninterrupted sequencing and PCR diagnostics, which are critical for the accurate and early detection, analysis, and timely sharing of data/results.

The countries are: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Niger, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

“Genomics is still new to Malawi, it’s only been about three years since we started, and we are still learning. Through the trainings supported by Africa CDC and ASLM, particularly in the wet lab, we have gained strong practical skills and completed a large number of sequencing activities.”

Mirriam Nyenje
Head of Genomics
Laboratory, PHIM,
Malawi

Procurement of testing and sequencing reagents across AU Member States



■ YES ■ NO

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C. Support for Sample Referral Systems

Sample transportation has been identified as one of the barriers to diagnostics access during outbreak response and surveillance activities. Effective sample management and referral systems enable the timely delivery of specimens to diagnostic facilities while maintaining quality and integrity. This activity was for procurement of sample referral consumables to facilitate sample transportation to enable leveraging and strengthening of existing in-country specimen transportation systems which are critical for increasing testing volumes/coverage and to reduce turnaround times for patient management and surveillance. The support also strengthened biosafety and biosecurity during sample transportation.

During the implementation of Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics project 2.0 ten (10) countries were supported in sample referral systems. The project provided materials they required to transport samples within their sample referral networks. The countries included, **Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Malawi, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Uganda.**

Procurement of sample referral systems across AU Member States



D. Procurement of biobanking equipment

The Africa CDC Africa Biobanking Network supports the development, evaluation, and research of diagnostics essential for disease control and prevention. The procurement of biobanking freezers was done to strengthen the capabilities of biobanks within the Africa Biobanking Network to properly handle and store biological specimens. By equipping these biobanks with state-of-the-art infrastructure and robust data management systems (through NIMS). The initiative intended to enhance their operational efficiency and reliability. This supported comprehensive genomic surveillance and research (vaccines and diagnostics), enabling better preparedness and response to public health threats. The improved biobank capacity also facilitated effective sample referral systems and cross-boarder specimen transport, contributing to a more integrated and resilient public health and infrastructure across Africa.

The Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics project supported countries with biobanking freezers for biobanking activities, the project also supported capacity building for regional biobanking centres.

The following countries were supported **Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia.**

Procurement of Biobanking Ultralow freezers across AU Member States





“Localized biobanking is the strategic engine room for African genomics, disease surveillance, and the development of next-generation diagnostics and vaccines. Through the African Society for Laboratory Medicine’s (ASLM) and Africa CDC’s investment in capacity building, continental networking, and ultra-low temperature infrastructure, our Institute is evolving from a storage facility into a center of excellence for high-quality biological specimens.

This partnership has fundamentally enhanced our technical competence, ensuring that we provide the reliable, high-integrity biological foundations necessary for precision medicine. As a proud member of the African Biobanking Network, we are committed to safeguarding the biological assets that will drive the future of African research and development.”

J. Milkah Mwangi
Head, Sample Management and Biobanking
Kenya Medical Research Institute



Impact of ASLM Support on Genomic Surveillance Capacity in Burkina Faso

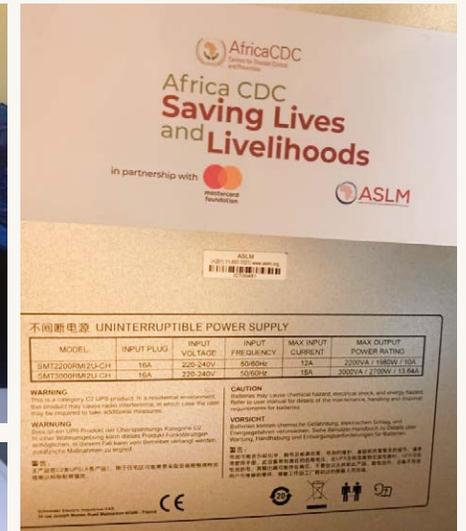
ASLM's support has been instrumental in operationalizing Burkina Faso's national genomic surveillance platform at the Central Reference Laboratory. Through the provision of essential equipment, reagents, and a bioinformatics server, alongside targeted QMS and bioinformatics training, our laboratory has significantly strengthened its sequencing and data analysis capacity. In 2025 alone, 116 samples were successfully sequenced with no backlog, enabling timely detection of priority pathogens. This support has enhanced our emergency response readiness, improved quality systems, and positioned our laboratory as a key national hub for genomic surveillance and public health action.

Prof. Isidore Bonkoungou
Full Professor of Microbiology-Virology Joseph
KI-ZERBO University, Burkina Faso

Director, Central Reference Laboratory at
National Public Health Institute, Burkina Faso



Server in the box



BF2-Power supply



BF3-Dell monitor ASLM

E. Data Infrastructure for analyses and Storage

To effectively utilize genomic data for public health surveillance and response, it is crucial to strengthen the data storage and computational capacities of National Public Health Institutes (NPHIs) across Africa. In this Phase II project, ASLM, Africa CDC, enhanced the genomics data storage and computing capacity in 23 countries. This initiative ensures that these institutions have the necessary infrastructure and capabilities to handle, process, and analyze large volumes of genomic data efficiently. The NPHI's were provided with advanced data storage solutions and high-performance computing resources to support genomic surveillance activities. This includes the procurement and installation of servers, storage devices, and computational hardware tailored to the specific level of each NPHI.

The countries supported are **Angola, Algeria, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Togo, Uganda, and Sierra Leone.**

Procurement of data infrastructure for analyses and storage across AU Member States



F. Laboratory Infrastructure (Genomic sequencing machines)

Under this activity ASLM procured Miseq i100 sequencing machines for 5 Member States (Benin, Niger, Togo, Chad and Guinea). The procurement includes a two-year service contract for maintenance and support, ensuring the equipment remains operational and effective throughout its initial period of use. This comprehensive approach guarantees that the laboratories have the necessary tools and ongoing support to perform high-quality genomic surveillance and diagnostics. Proper set-up and initial calibration

was conducted to ensure that the equipment is ready for immediate use. User training was also done to ensure that staff are proficient in operating the equipment and capable of performing genomic surveillance and diagnostic testing effectively.

By building local capacity and expertise, the project aims to create a sustainable and resilient workforce that can maintain high standards of public health surveillance.



“The genomic sequencing equipment represents far more than a technological upgrade for our institution. It strengthens our position as a national and sub-regional reference center and fully aligns with the vision of our health authorities to modernize and professionalize public health institutions. This investment will enable us to produce high-quality scientific data that are critical for evidence-based decision-making and the formulation of effective health policies. We already have trained personnel in place to ensure the optimal and responsible use of this equipment,

which will significantly enhance our capacity for advanced diagnostics, research, and epidemic preparedness. This support reflects a strong commitment to sustainable capacity building and reinforces our collective responsibility to protect populations through timely detection and response to public health threats.”

Prof. Sabo Haoua Seini
Director General, CERMES
(Niger)



“The handover of the MiSeq i100 Plus sequencing system marks a transformative step for our laboratory and for public health in Benin. This equipment will significantly improve our molecular diagnostic and genomic surveillance capacities, allowing us to detect, characterize, and respond more rapidly to emerging and re-emerging pathogens. Beyond the technology itself, this support demonstrates the strength of continental collaboration and shared responsibility in safeguarding health security. With this sequencing platform, we will be able to generate timely, reliable, and locally produced genomic data that directly inform preparedness and response strategies. This investment strengthens our ability to protect communities, contributes to regional surveillance efforts, and positions Benin as an active and committed partner in strengthening health security across West Africa.”

Dr Anges Yadouleton
Director, Hemorrhagic and Viral Fever Laboratory
(Benin)

“The reception of this genomic sequencing equipment represents a major advancement for the National Hygiene Institute and for Togo’s public health system. This investment significantly strengthens our technical capacity and enhances our autonomy in the surveillance of emerging and re-emerging diseases. By enabling the generation of accurate and timely genomic data at the national level, this equipment will improve early detection, guide response efforts, and support informed public health decision-making. It also reflects a shared vision with Africa CDC and ASLM for sustainable capacity building and resilient laboratory systems. This support reinforces our commitment to strengthening preparedness, protecting populations, and contributing meaningfully to regional and continental health security efforts.”

Dr Afiwa Wemboo Halatoko
Director General, National Hygiene Institute
(Togo)

Procurement of sequencing machines across AU Member States



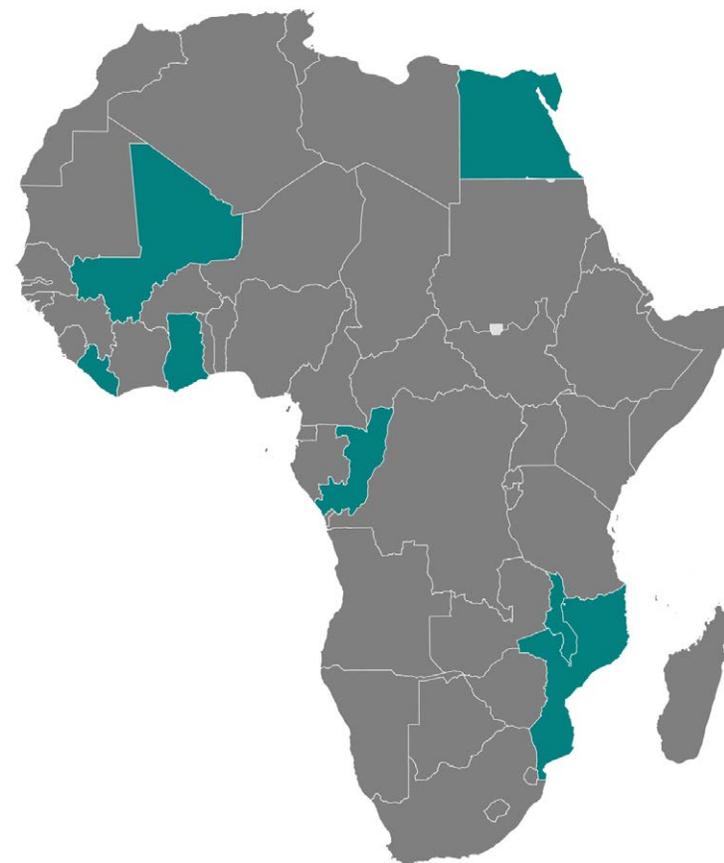
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G. Service Contracts

Under this activity ASLM procured service contracts for 8 countries to ensure continued functionality of equipment. To ease the burden of breakdown and maintenance, Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics project provided service contracts with vendors to service and maintain existing laboratory equipment in **Egypt, Ghana, Liberia, Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique and Seychelles**

Procurement of Service Contracts across AU Member States



■ YES ■ NO

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3.

Key Indicators

1. Advancing Genomic Sequencing Across Africa

1

Advancing Genomic Sequencing Across Africa

2

Genomic sequencing platforms established or strengthened

3

Sequencing conducted for priority pathogens (e.g., SARS-CoV-2, TB, AMR, Mpox, Cholera)

4

Integration of sequencing into national and regional surveillance systems

Target:

8,400

Achieved:

32,965

genomes generated from 19 countries



Outcome

Countries can now rapidly detect and characterize pathogens in-country, enabling timely, evidence-based public health decisions and regional data sharing.

Country Highlights

Selected country case studies showcase:

Rapid outbreak response enabled by genomics

In 2025 Uganda successfully sequenced and identified a 2012 South Sudan Ebola variant in 24 hours which quickly ruled out ongoing transmission from the 2022 outbreak.

Newly established in country genomic sequencing capacity

Sequencing platforms operationalized across national and regional laboratories- 6 national laboratories (Benin, Togo, Niger, Guinea and Chad) were capacitated for genomic sequencing in phase 2.

Genomic data generated for priority pathogens of public health importance

Expansion to other use cases/ priority pathogens was achieved. Genomes for plasmodium falciparum, HIV, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Mpox, Escherichia Coli, Vibrio Cholerae, Klebsiella Pnuemoniae, Varicella zooster, marburg, shigella were reported in addition to Sars CoV2. Sequencing food borne pathogens and wastewater surveillance was also reported to have been done.

Improved turnaround time from sample collection to actionable results

Key Continental Outcome

African countries are now better positioned to detect, monitor, and characterize pathogens in real time, strengthening regional epidemic intelligence and global surveillance contributions.

2. Procurement of Equipment and Infrastructure Strengthening

In Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics project phase 1 and 2 the project supported procurement of critical laboratory equipment, including:

- Sequencing platforms
- PCR machines
- Biosafety cabinets
- Liquid handlers
- Cold chain including a Liquid Nitrogen plant and sample storage systems
- IT and data management infrastructure

Infrastructure Impact

- Increased testing and sequencing throughput
- Improved biosafety and quality standards
- Reduced reliance on external laboratories

Outcome

Sustainable laboratory infrastructure ensures continuity of diagnostic and genomic services beyond the project lifecycle, strengthens national self-reliance, and enhances preparedness for future public health threats. Modernized laboratories across Africa reduced dependency on external testing services while increasing diagnostic and sequencing capacity.



Country Voice

“The equipment provided through this project filled a critical gap. Our laboratory is now fully functional and able to support national surveillance needs.”

Central Reference Laboratory, CPHI, Uganda

3. Capacity Building and Workforce Development

The following were trained;

- Laboratory scientists
- Bioinformaticians

Training Areas

- Genomic sequencing workflows
- Bioinformatics and data analysis
- Quality management systems
- Equipment operation and maintenance

Capacity Outputs

- Number of personnel trained 129 in 43 members states

Outcome

A skilled workforce ensures national ownership, sustainability, and resilience against current and future public health threats. A growing cadre of skilled professionals now leads genomic sequencing and surveillance activities at national and regional levels, ensuring continuity, relevance, and impact of laboratory investments.

Training Category	Female	Male	Totals
ISO Standard 20387 for biobanks	14	9	23
QMS for Next-Generation Sequencing using one health approach	42	40	82
Quality Standards for Bioinformatics	6	18	24
Totals	62	67	129

4.

The Story of Change - Integrated Country Impact

Combining genomic sequencing capacity, modern laboratory equipment, and skilled personnel, countries transitioned from limited diagnostic capability to functional, responsive, and sustainable genomic surveillance systems aligned with regional health security priorities.

Regional Contribution and Data Sharing

The project strengthened regional collaboration through:

- Development of the AGARI platform as a foundation to enhance pathogen surveillance in the region through sharing of genomic data
- Development of the Africa CDC Network Information Management System (NIMS) bio-banking modules, diagnostic modules, interoperability with National Laboratory Information Management systems (LIS) thereby enhancing cross border collaboration and harmonization.
- Enhanced cross-border collaboration and harmonized approaches

These efforts strengthened collective epidemic intelligence and regional preparedness.

Sustainability, Saving Lives and Livelihoods Pathogen Genomics project Legacy

- Functional genomic sequencing laboratories
- Trained and confident national teams
- Established partnerships and coordination mechanisms
- Enhanced regional pathogen genomic surveillance

through the developed AGARI database

- Enhanced cross border laboratory network through NIMS including biobanking which is a critical component for surveillance programs and local manufacturing for both diagnostics and vaccines.
- Equipped and functional regional Biobanks essential for local manufacturing of vaccines and Diagnostics.

Future Opportunities

- Expansion to additional priority pathogens
In addition to the short term foundational trainings that have been done there is still need for long term trainings/ fellowships for genomics and bioinformatics to build a critical mass of genomics experts to ensure sustainability of national genomic sequencing programs. While most of the efforts have been focused within the laboratories to build foundational genomic capacity there is now need to train other stakeholders in public health on how to interpret genomic sequencing data to derive insights that inform actionable public health policy and practice.
- Integration of genomic surveillance into routine national health budgets
- Advanced analytics to inform policy and public health action

Project Impact Statements

The Saving Lives and Livelihoods initiative demonstrates how intentional investment in health systems and human capital can strengthen Africa's health security. Through improved laboratory capacity, enhanced outbreak detection and response, and the development of the next generation of African scientists, the initiative is helping to build more resilient health systems. These efforts are restoring confidence in public health institutions and laying a strong foundation for future generations.

At the Mastercard Foundation, we believe that lasting, sustainable change will be driven by Africa's young people and its leaders.



The Saving Lives and Livelihoods Genomics project working through the Africa CDC's Africa Pathogen Genomics Initiative (Africa PGI) has revolutionized public health across the continent, elevating genomic surveillance from an aspiration to a tangible reality. Through the Africa PGI, we have expanded next-generation sequencing capacity from 7 to 48 African Union Member States, trained over 1,600 public health experts, and launched AGARI, Africa's sovereign genomic data-sharing platform, effectively transforming fragmented systems into a coordinated continental network. This investment has yielded critical results, exemplified by the rapid identification and tracking of emerging variants during recent outbreaks, demonstrating that African leadership in science and data directly strengthens global health security and ensures future health crises are met with robust, African-led solutions for the benefit of all.

Dr. Yenew Kebede,

Acting Director, Centre for Laboratory Diagnostics and Systems, Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention

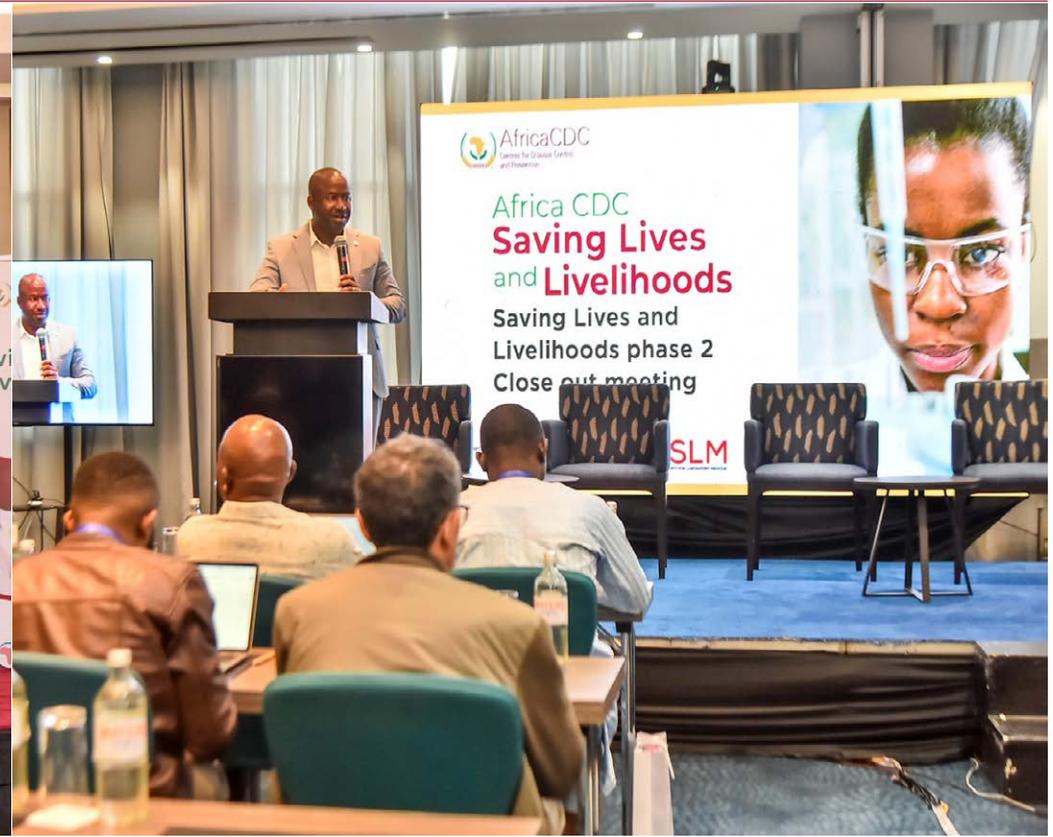
By amplifying country's voices and delivering tangible laboratory capacity, this project has strengthened Africa's ability to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats—creating lasting impact at national and continental levels.

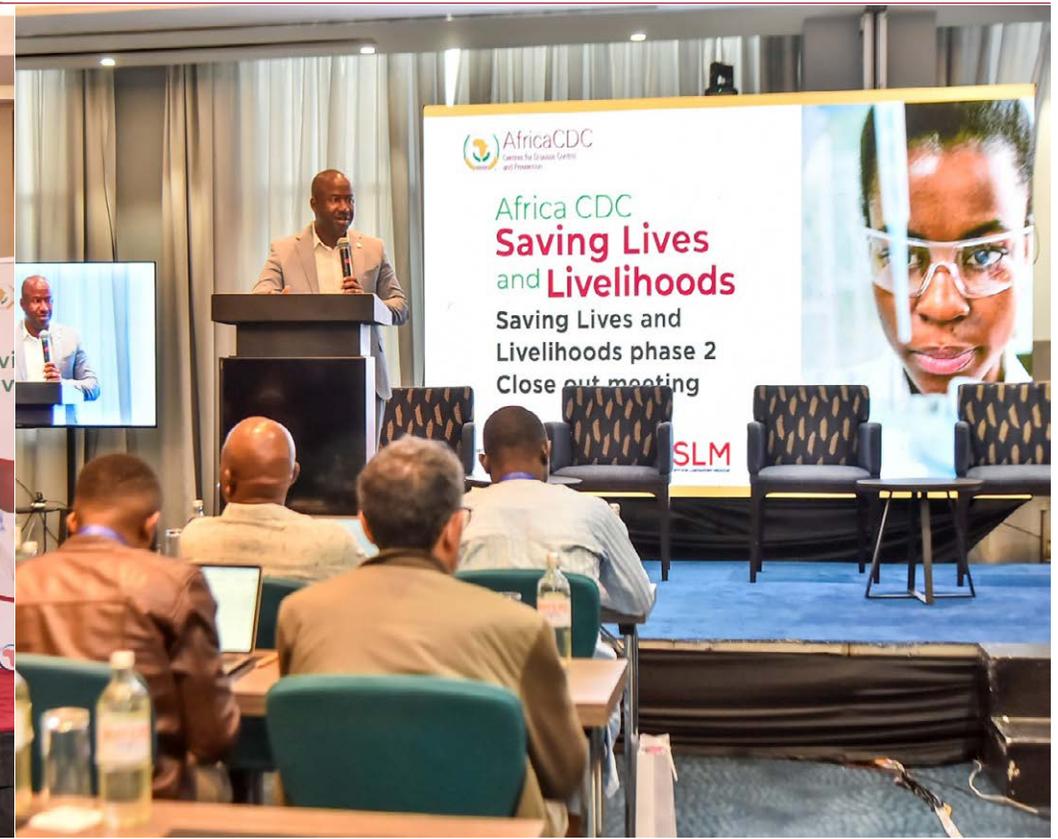
This initiative demonstrates that strategic investment in genomic sequencing, laboratory infrastructure, and human capacity can transform Africa's health security landscape and deliver enduring value for generations to come.

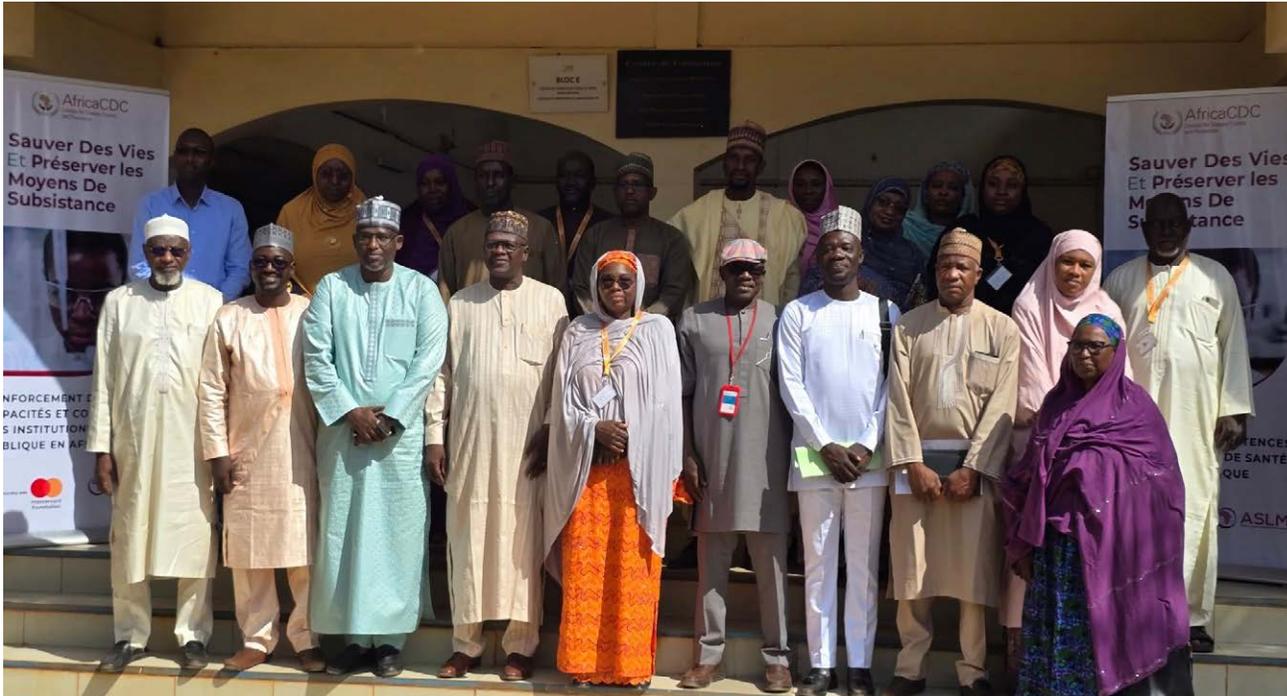
Nqobile Ndlovu,

CEO, ASLM













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