



République de Côte d'Ivoire

Union- Discipline- Travail

*ZOONOSIS SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN COTE D'IVOIRE IN THE CONCEPT OF  
"ONE HEALTH" :  
STRENGTHS, CHALLENGES AND PERPECTIVES*

**3<sup>RD</sup> COORDINATION CONFERENCE FOR THE ZONOTIC DISEASES ACTION PACKAGE (ZDAP)**

28-30 AUGUST 2017, DA NANG, VIET NAM

# Delegation of Côte d'Ivoire

- Chief veterinary officer: **Dr YAO Kouadio Alain Marc**
- Designated Person responsible for the surveillance network for human health : **Dr CHERIF Djibril**

# PRESENTATION

Côte d'Ivoire lies between 4 ° and 10 ° North latitude and 8 ° and 9 ° West longitude.

Located in West Africa, its area is 322,462 km<sup>2</sup>

Climate:

Tropical along coast, semiarid in far north; three seasons - warm and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May), hot and wet (June to October)



# PRESENTATION

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- Population: 23,740,424 inhabitants
- Median Age : 20.7 years
- Total dependency ratio: 83.5
- Birth rate: 28.2 births/1,000 population (2016 est.)
- Death rate: 9.5 deaths/1,000 population (2016 est.)
- Urban population: 54.2% of total population (2015)
- Maternal mortality rate: 645 deaths/100,000 live births (2015 est.)
- Infant mortality rate: 57.2 deaths/1,000 live births
- Life expectancy at birth : 58.7 years
- Health expenditure: 5.7% of GDP (2014)
- Physician density: 0.14 physicians/1,000 population (2008)

# PRESENTATION

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## Animal Health surveillance

	2014	2015
Cattle	1 585 585	1 611 494
Sheeps	1 725 207	1 858 551
Goats	1 378 941	1 989 848
Traditional poultry	25 542 317	27 097 844
Modern poultry	32 838 000	30 364 240
Traditional pigs	281 826	289 528
Modern pigs	80 867	100 205

## Wildlife Surveillance

Species	Number
Birds	712
Mammals	232
Reptiles	134
Amphibians	76

# CONTEXT

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- Eligible for the GHS Agenda since February 2015
- Development of a consensual road map for 2016-2019:
  - identification of actors of One Health Approach
  - establishment of functional and sustainable multi-sectoral coordination mechanism in the fight against health threats
- Côte d'Ivoire has a Department in charge of Zoonosis Surveillance
- Multiple organizations carries out surveillance activities individually.

# CONTEXT

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- In case of zoonotic epidemic, an inter-department committee is set up to develop and implement an integrated control plan.

Our commitment is to:

- Create strong national mechanisms for inter-sectoral coordination
- Improve information sharing between animal, human and environmental health sectors based on "One Health" approach through the National EOC

# **OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ONE-HEALTH STRATEGY AGAINST ZOOONOSIS**

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## **STRENGTHS (1)**

- Existence of animal diseases surveillance system including zoonosis since 2001, human health, and wildlife at national level
- Successful management of Influenza A H5N1 epidemic in 2006 and 2016
- Implementation of pro-active measures to prevent the Ebola virus Disease has kept the country safe;



# **OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ONE-HEALTH STRATEGY AGAINST ZOOONOSIS**

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## **STRENGTHS (2)**

- Five priority zoonosis groups were identified in the country with contribution of all sectors ( january 2017):
  - Mycobacterium spp;
  - Brucella spp.
  - Rabies;
  - Hemorrhagic viral fevers and Arbovirus;
  - Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Acute and Severe Respiratory Syndrom in Coronavirus (SARS), Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome in Coronavirus (MERS CoV)

# OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ONE-HEALTH STRATEGY AGAINST ZOOONOSIS

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## STRENGTHS (3)

- Existence of Veterinarians (public and private) and para-veterinarians
- Existence of laboratories for the diagnosis of priority zoonosis
- Joint Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP 2016) with doctors, veterinarians and biologist,
- Installing of multidisciplinary rapid intervention teams in three regions,
- Existence of prevention and control plans for certain zoonosis: Rabies, Anthrax, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Ebola Virus Disease,
- National Committees and Zoonotic Disease Control Plans set up in case of epidemic / zoonotic epidemic (IAHP, Ebola)

# **OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ONE-HEALTH STRATEGY AGAINST ZOOONOSIS**

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## **CHALLENGES (1)**

- Integration of animal, human and wildlife surveillance systems;
- Using the Risk Analysis Tool;
- Systematic sharing of information between the animal, human and wildlife sectors;
- Development of a multisectoral plan for prevention and control of priority zoonosis.

# OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ONE-HEALTH STRATEGY AGAINST ZOOONOSIS

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## CHALLENGES (2)

- Low skilled workforce for the better coverage of the country
- Insufficient staff (at the central and departmental levels),
- Few veterinary staff trained in field epidemiology,
- Strengthening the capacities of Stakeholders (material, technical and financial)

# OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ONE-HEALTH STRATEGY AGAINST ZOOONOSIS

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## CHALLENGES (3)

- Insufficient coordination (absence of joint missions) between department involved in the response,
- Lack of an effective mechanism for the rapid sharing of information between relevant sectors and the public,
- Long time for response for certain events (average 7 days from confirmation by the laboratory),
- Weak collaboration between sectors

# OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ONE-HEALTH STRATEGY AGAINST ZOOONOSIS

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## PERSPECTIVES

- Develop a national integrated single plan for prevention and control of priority zoonotic diseases,
- Develop formal collaboration in the sharing of information between technical partners (MIRAH, MSHP, MINEF) and public health (human and animal) laboratories,
- Strengthen the country's coverage of animal health Staff, including private veterinarians.

# Information flow in the surveillance systems

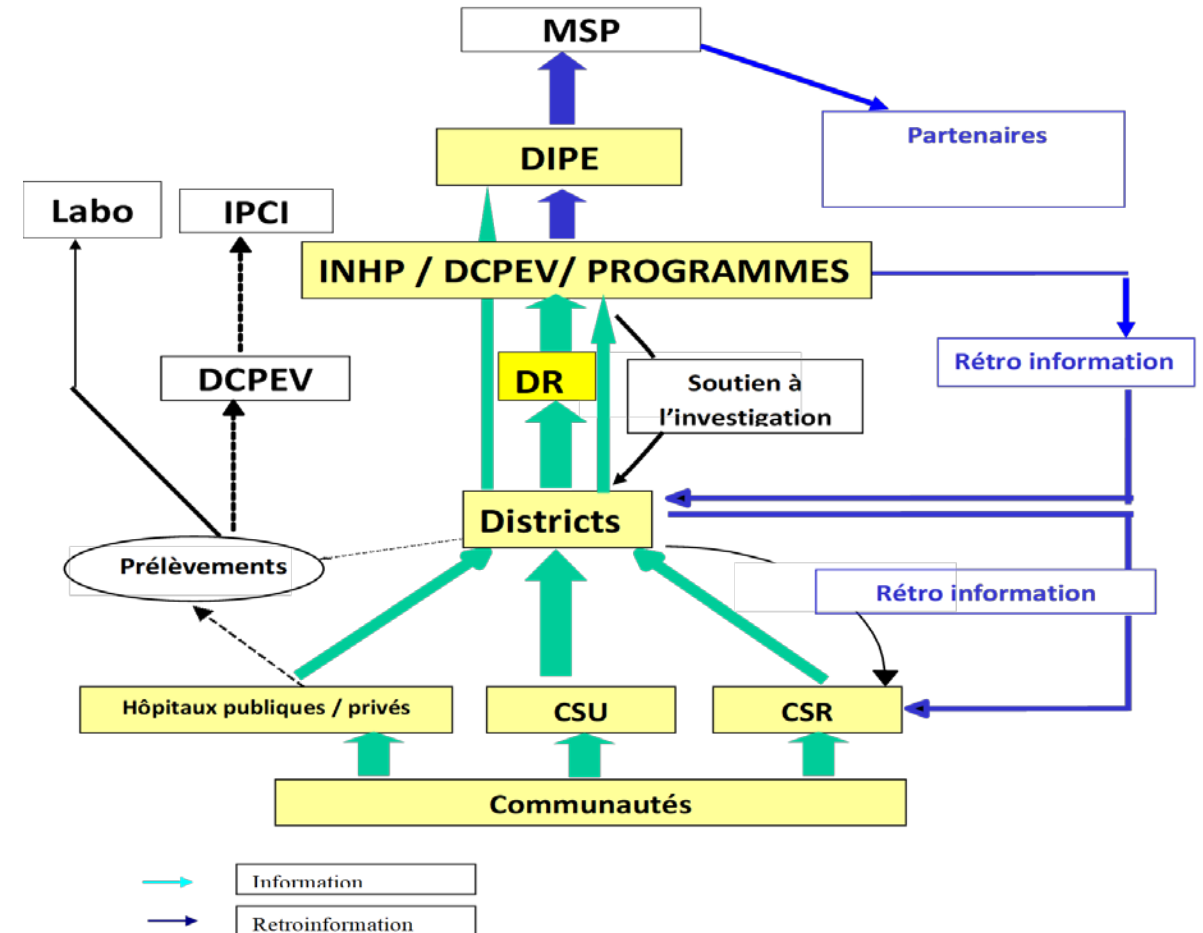
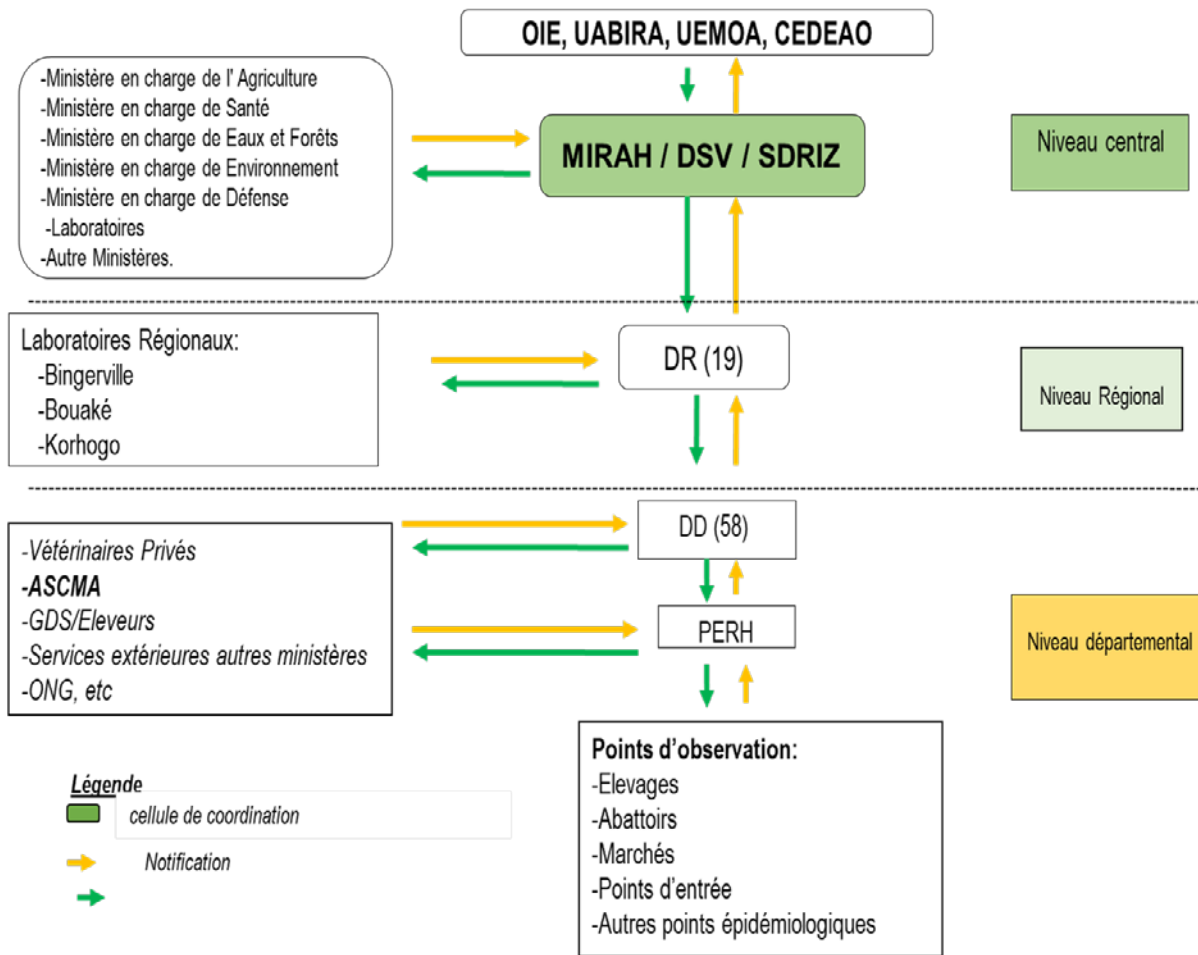


Figure 2: Information flow in animal surveillance, Cote d'Ivoire

Figure 3: Information flow in human health surveillance, Cote d'Ivoire

# ONE HEALTH / GHSA PLATFORM

**WATCHFULNESS COMMITTEE (PM, VP)**

**TECHNICAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE**  
**Directors (MSHP, MIRAH, MEDD, MEF), EOC**  
*Coordinator*

**TECHNICAL  
SECRETARIAT**

**(MULTISECTORAL)**

**EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE**  
**(MULTISECTORAL)**

**PREVENTION**  
Antimicrobial  
Resistance  
Zoonosis  
Biosafety and  
biosecurity  
Vaccination

**DETECTION**  
Laboratory  
Surveillance  
Training

**RESPONSE**  
Emergency  
Operations  
Centre

Technical Working  
Groups

**OPERATIONS**

**PLANNING**

**LOGISTIC**

**ADMIN/FINANCES**



# CONCLUSION

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- Inexistence of official policy for "One Health" approach in the country
- Ongoing initiatives to develop an integrated zoonosis control mechanism within the Public Health Emergency Operations Center

*Thank you*