CÔTE D'IVOIRE PARTICIPATORY PLANNING USING OUTCOME MAPPING:

Summary Report

Côte d'Ivoire country team

February 2023

STOP Spillover

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Contents

STOP SPILLOVER

Strategies to Prevent Spillover (STOP Spillover) enhances global understanding of the complex causes of the spread of a selected group of zoonotic viruses from animals to humans. The project builds government and stakeholder capacity in priority Asian and African countries to identify, assess, and monitor risks associated with these viruses and develop and introduce proven and novel risk-reduction measures.

Through Outcome Mapping (OM), a structured participatory tool that uses a collaborative context-specific process, stakeholders (both traditional and non-traditional) will be empowered to identify and reduce zoonotic spillover risks at the human-animal-environment interface and develop an outcome-oriented project action plan. This report outlines the details of the OM workshop activities in Côte d'Ivoire.

Acronyms

CCP	critical control point
CDI	Côte d'Ivoire
DVS	Directorate of Veterinary Services
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GHSA	Global Health Security Agenda
ISSP	intervention/study selection process
INHP	National Institute of Public Hygiene
MEF	Ministry of Water and Forests
MIRAH	Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources
NGO	nongovernmental organization
OIPR	Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves
OM	Outcome Mapping
PA	protected area
STOP Spillover	Strategies to Prevent Spillover project
U-MAN	Université de Man
UAO	Universidad Autónoma de Occidente
UFHB	Université Félix Houphouet Boigny
UJLoG	Université Jean Lorougnon Guédé de Daloa
UNA	Université Nangui Abrogoua
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Key Terms

Critical (boundary) partner: Local cultural or religious leaders, government agents, partner organizations, and business entities with which the project expects to influence change in the wider society toward the Outcome Mapping (OM) vision.

High-risk interface: A socio-economic, environmental, and biological area in which the transmission of infectious agents across species (human, livestock, and wildlife) is known to occur. This may include bat guano collection sites, wet markets, wildlife farms, restaurants, and tourist areas. Livelihood and economic needs, cultural traditions, and norms that cause contact and thus transmission risk, drive human behaviors. Each STOP Spillover intervention focuses on a specific high-risk interface relevant to a targeted zoonotic disease.

Intervention: Action taken by the project or other organizations to help critical partners achieve their outcome targets.

Outcome mapping: A program design and implementation strategy that targets transformation in stakeholders to guide implementation, adaptive management, and evaluation. It is guided by how targeted ecosystem actors react to a project's interventions.

Outcome target: An outcome target is a statement of change that describes how the behaviors, relationships, activities, or actions of each critical partner will change if the project achieves its vision. Outcome targets capture partner behavior as anticipated in the vision.

Spillover: For the purposes of this project, spillover is defined as an event in which an emerging zoonotic virus is transferred from one animal host species (livestock or wildlife) to another, or to humans.

Vision: Conveys the large-scale development-related changes that a project hopes to encourage in a given context. It is one or several statements that describe the economic, political, social, environmental, and relevant broad behavioral changes in selected critical partners.

Introduction

Côte d'Ivoire (CDI) is a latent hotspot for the emergence of infectious disease epidemics. One of the five virulent strains of Ebola, Ebola Taï Forest, was discovered in 1994 in chimpanzees in western CDI during an outbreak that decimated non-human primates and infected a researcher. Over the past 10 years, most CDI neighboring countries, sharing the same environment and culture, reported outbreaks of hemorrhagic fevers caused by Ebola, Marburg, and Lassa virus. Despite the existence of numerous protected areas (PAs) and a law banning hunting in CDI since 1974, the wildmeat trade is present in small and big cities. Preventing the transmission of zoonotic viruses is a challenge given the regular contact of humans with wildlife through the wildmeat value chain, and the lack of wildlife surveillance.

On September 30, 2020, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded STOP Spillover to a Tufts University-led consortium. The five-year project supports CDI in strengthening its capacity to reduce the risk of viral spillover from animal hosts to humans. Specifically, STOP Spillover will collaboratively design, implement, and assess risk reduction interventions by empowering local stakeholders to better understand and act to reduce key risks. Its scope is limited to Ebola, Marburg, Lassa, Nipah, animal-origin coronaviruses (including SARS-CoV, SARS-CoV-2, and MERS-CoV), and animal-origin zoonotic influenza viruses (such as highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza). Its activities fall within the framework of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) program. STOP Spillover launched in Cote d'Ivoire on September 29, 2022.

A core component of the STOP Spillover approach is Outcome Mapping (OM), a process that uses a collaborative, stakeholder-driven approach to engage a broad range of traditional and non-traditional partners to identify and map desired outcomes. OM focuses on changes in targeted partners and the spillover ecosystem as project outcomes to be influenced by a combination of interventions.

Outcome Mapping Process

This section details how OM was adapted for STOP Spillover in CDI. Figure 1 illustrates the OM activity sequence.

The country team organized the OM events in collaboration with the government, the Université Felix Houphouet Boigny—a member of Africa One Health University Network—and the USAID Mission. Details are reported below.

Figure 1. OM-related Activities in Côte d'Ivoire

| National engagements | National OM workshop | Interface OM workshop | Community visit | Intervention study/ selection process | Workplan |

National Workshop Activities and Outputs

Côte d'Ivoire leveraged a one-day national stakeholder engagement meeting, combined with a STOP Spillover launch event, as a form of national-level OM to make key decisions regarding the priority pathogen and interface. STOP Spillover launched on September 29, 2022 at the La Rose Blanche hotel in Angré. The meeting was chaired by Madame Haida Fadiga (a representative of the One Health Platform); Madame Akua Kwateng-Addo (director of the USAID Health Office); and Dr. Vessaly Kallo (director of veterinary services, Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources [MIRAH]). Forty-six people, representing international organizations (USAID, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO]), universities, research institutions, funders, government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and village and religious communities, attended (see Annex I for full participant list). The purpose of the meeting, titled "Stakeholder engagement in the prevention of zoonotic risks," was to present STOP Spillover to stakeholders, select pathogens, interface(s), and intervention sites.

Pathogen and Interface Prioritization

Using a participatory approach workshop, participants divided into three discussion groups of approximately 11 people each to prioritize the interface and pathogens. In selecting the pathogens (filoviruses, in particular Ebola and Marburg), participants considered the Ebola outbreak in the Taï forest in 1994 that killed many non-human primates and affected a researcher, and the CDI zoonoses prioritization with support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2017, which ranked hemorrhagic viral fevers fourth in importance. These choices were also guided by epidemics declared in neighboring countries: Ghana (Marburg, 2022); Liberia and Guinea (Ebola, 2014); and Guinea (Marburg, 2021). District des Montagnes in the west of the country was prioritized as the specific region to focus STOP Spillover's initial efforts due to human encroachment on wildlife habitats, a high consumption of wildmeat, and a shared border with Liberia and Guinea. Both neighboring countries have had recent epidemics of Ebola and/or Marburg – Guinea (Ebola, 2014; Marburg, 2021), and Liberia (Ebola, 2014) – and border crossings are considered a potential spillover location.

Côte d'Ivoire country team

Interface OM Workshop Activities and Outputs

The interface planning workshop was held October 11–13 at the Hotel Beau Séjour in Man, capital of the Mountain District. Eleven women and 42 men attended. Mr. Bouabré Octave Kpea, director of social, cultural and human development affairs, representing the minister/governor of the Mountain District, chaired the opening session. The prefect of Danané and the mayor of Man also attended, as did representatives from the government (prefect, deputy, mayor) and the local and central Ministries of Health, Water and Forests, and Animal Resources. There were also representatives from the local Ministry of Environment, NGOs, funders, universities, research institutions, and local communities and organizations (see Annex II for full list of participants).

Participants of the OM planning workshop
Photo: Côte d'Ivoire country team

Opportunities, Gaps, and Barriers

Participants used a combination of OM intentional design, risk-analysis, and critical control points (CCPs) to describe the situation and possible entry points for STOP Spillover. Discussions began with identification of opportunities, gaps, and barriers for surveillance and management of zoonotic spillover risks (Table 1).

Table 1. Interface Risk Management Opportunities, Gaps, and Barriers

Opportunities	Gaps	Barriers
• Decrees for the identification of PAs as parks and reserves • A research team in PAs • Proximity of villages to PAs • The PAP for covering Guinea, CDI, and Liberia • A hunting prohibition order • An association of women vendors and restaurateurs • The Center for Public Health Emergency Operations • NGOs (Aconda, etc.) working in the communities • An Ebola treatment center in Man • Availability of vaccines in case of an epidemic • An epidemiological surveillance program • Training of laboratory health staff • A treatment (MAB114) for Ebola • Public and veterinary health codes • The One Health Platform at the national and local levels • The pilot project for the Implementation of Surveillance of Wildlife Diseases in CDI	• Insufficient resources (funding, human) to monitor PA strategies and management plans • Absence of community forest management strategies and plans • Lack of awareness • Insufficient border surveillance personnel • Absence of hunting associations • Weak enforcement of existing legal and regulatory statutes • Insufficient health monitoring of wild fauna (filovirus) and commercialized wild animals • Lack of training on safe livestock management practices (breeding, marketing, restaurateurs, transporters) • Insufficient knowledge of zoonosis risks • Nonfunctional Ebola treatment center • Nowhere to store vaccines	• Shifting cultivation (policy) • Mining and logging businesses • Public works (electrifications, dams, roads) • Rampant urbanization • Uncontrolled brush fires • Military-political conflicts • Porous borders • Poverty among the western population • Community ignorant of relevant laws • Customs and habits, including food • Low literacy levels • Cultural and religious beliefs (e.g., sacred forests) • Ignorance/lack of vaccine literacy

Developing the Interface Vision

Based on the list above, participants developed the following vision for the project.

All actors engaged in wildmeat procurement, distribution, and consumption have the knowledge and capacity for its safe use. They comply with risk prevention and management regulations on hunting, mining, and forests. Wildmeat producers are involved in acceptable breeding systems for the safe production of consumption of palatable wildlife. The production and distribution system allow effective health (risk) monitoring and control.

There is effective border health monitoring and surveillance by the agents of Water and Forests and communities.

Identification of Critical Partners

Participants identified critical partners essential to the success of STOP Spillover and organized them into four categories: 1) forestry organizations (Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves [OIPR], Ministry of Water and Forests [MEF], Society of Forest Development); 2) research institutions and research support structures (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO] Chair, National Center for Agronomic Research, Research Center in Ecology, Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice, universities, National Agency for Rural Development Support, National Laboratory for Agricultural Development Support, Laboratory for Innovative Research on Emerging Diseases and Diagnostics, Institut Pasteur de Côte d'Ivoire, Anti-Pollution Ivorian Center); 3) communities and community leaders; and 4) health institutions (Directorate of Veterinary Service [DVS], National Institute of Public Hygiene [INHP], Directorate of the Coordination of Expended Vaccination Program, regional health directorate) as summarized in Figure 2.

Outcome Targets for the Critical Actors

The critical partners and proposed target outcomes are shown in Table 2.

Proposed Risk-Reduction Interventions

The participants suggested STOP Spillover activities according to Ebola and Marburg exposure pathways through wildlife invasion and human wildlife habitat encroachment, and wildmeat value-chain. Then they considered opportunities to mitigate the consequences of virus spillover (Table 3).

Figure 2. Critical Partners
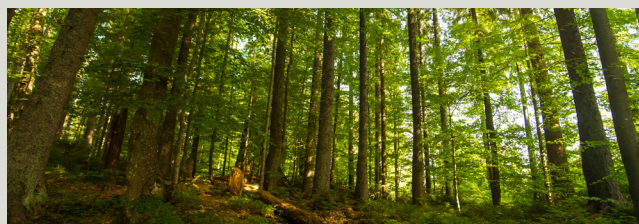
Forestry

Communities and community leaders

Research institutions and support structures

Health institutions

Table 2. Critical Partners and Outcome Targets

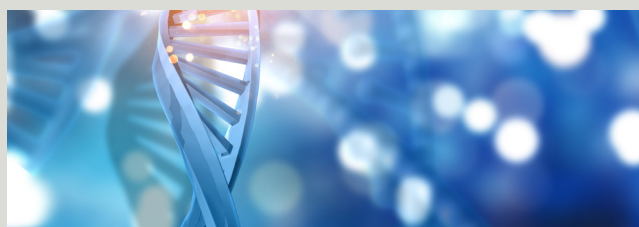| CRITICAL PARTNER	OUTCOME TARGET
Forestry organizations	**Community education.** The forestry organizations organize community awareness programs on PAs, the importance of preventing and controlling bushfires, zoonosis risks, and associated laws and regulations. **Surveillance/monitoring.** The forestry organizations develop and have adequate capacity for surveillance and monitoring PAs and forests, including collecting biological samples for relevant analysis. They communicate and enforce related laws and regulations. **Reforestation.** Reconstitute community and classified forests. They communicate and enforce related laws and regulations.
Research institutions and support structures	**Research and communication.** Run programs for recommendations on: • Risk-exposing practices (behavior). • Analysis of proof of claims (false rumors and information). • Knowledge of behavior in West communities and how this expose them to zoonosis risks; implementation (trials); and evaluation of filovirus spillover management systems. • Detection and characterization of circulating filoviruses. Package findings and recommendations into communication systems and training suitable for communities and people in the wildmeat industry (supply chain).
Health institutions	**Develop zoonotic spillover management capacity.** Build relevant capacity in health workers (human health and animal health) for zoonosis risk surveillance, diagnosis, and case management. **Community education.** Run programs to sensitize and inform communities about the risks of zoonosis (what and how they are contracted and how to prevent or manage them). **Prepare for outbreak response.** Develop and are part of zoonosis outbreak response systems and case detection mechanisms.
Communities and community leaders	**Community mobilization and education.** Monitoring and awareness committees work with community leaders to develop capacity, sensitize, and educate communities about zoonotic spillover risk. This includes the wildmeat industry (or supply chain) participants. **Encourage/support lower-risk livelihoods.** Help communities (especially those engaged in hunting and wildmeat sector) adopt or implement programs for income-generating activities that have lower or nil zoonosis risk.

Table 3. Proposed Interventions to Mitigate Pathogen-Exposure Pathways and Spillover Impact

EXPOSURE PATHWAY	PROPOSED INTERVENTION
Wildlife invasion and human encroachment	• Support awareness in schools and with leaders, women's associations, and faith communities for behavior change at the community level. • Reinforce government personnel capacity in data collection, epidemiology, participatory methods, policy analysis, and provide equipment (GPS, motorbikes) for wildlife health surveillance and monitoring. • Conduct risk assessment and mapping (identify and map interaction site; collect socioeconomic data). • Review mining, logging, and hunting laws, and identify gaps and propose improvement (policy research).
Wildmeat value chain	• Monitor and support associations of people involved in wildmeat activities. • Support joint government and community management of protected and unprotected areas through community based-surveillance and training on wildlife health and epidemiology. • Control wildmeat preference by supporting existing farming of certain wildlife species. • Conduct a sociological study on the determinants of preference between wildmeat and farming certain wildlife species.

Community and Site Visits

The country team organized a visit to two local sites for the workshop facilitators. The first was the Sacred Forest of Gbêpleu, a protected natural reserve. The visit illustrated wild animal and human interactions and how people encroach upon wildlife. Colonel Yapo Evariste Djan, regional director of water and forests, guided the visitors, who watched tourists and communities in direct contact with monkeys. Testimonials from the indigenous community state that monkeys also invade households and schools looking for food and playing with schoolchildren.

The second visit was to a wildmeat market on the outskirts of Man Town to observe operations and how wastewater samples from processing could be collected for zoonosis risk surveillance and monitoring. Madam Louise Sea, the president of Women Bushmeat Vendors, guided the visitors. She and her peers were supportive of the project coming to their area.

Visiting Sacred Forest of Gbêpleu
Photo: Côte d'Ivoire country team
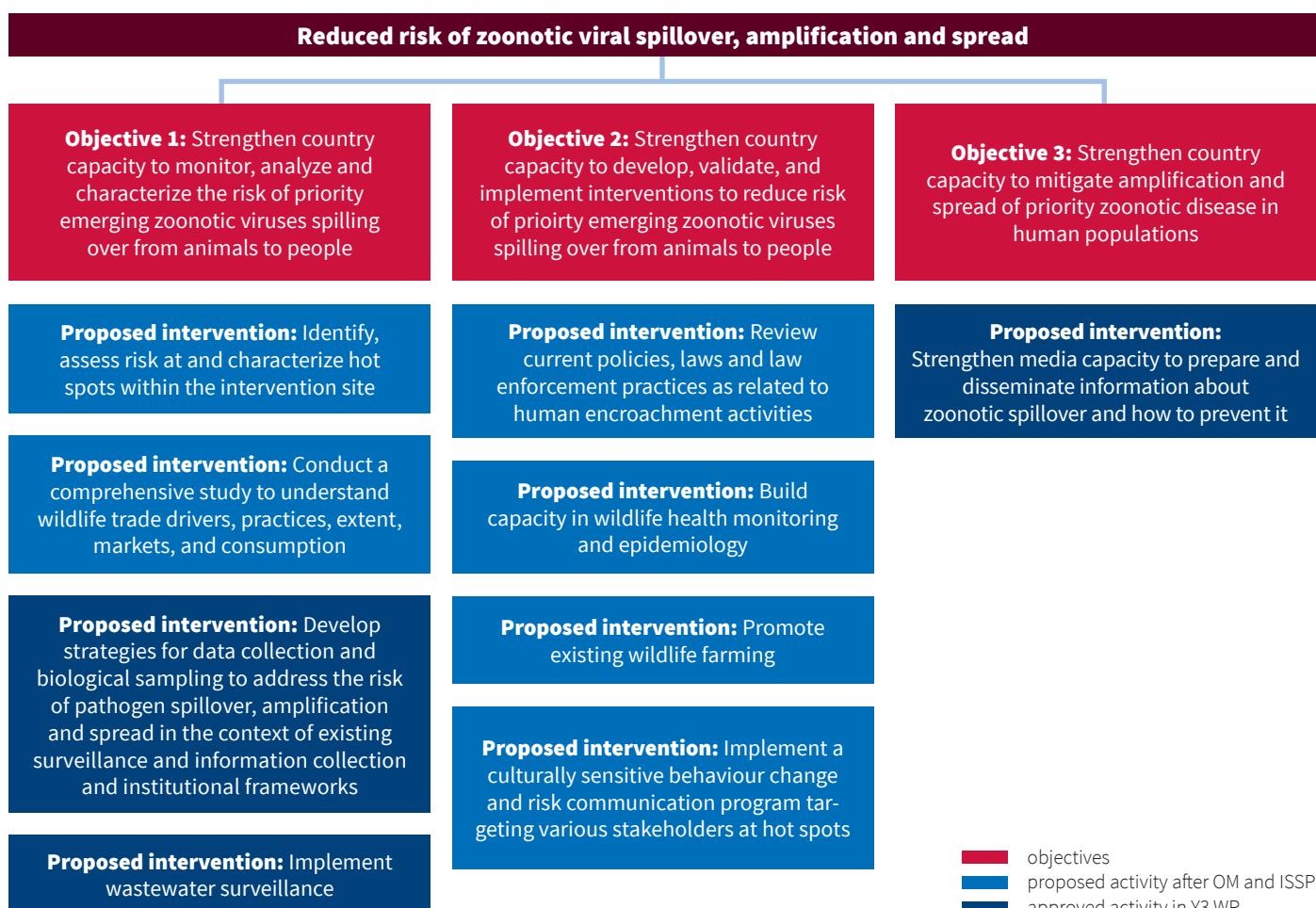
Intervention/Study Selection Process

The purpose of the intervention/study selection process (ISSP) is to engage and leverage technical expertise across STOP Spillover for informed programmatic decisions on interventions and studies based on the OM discussions. The proposed interventions were numerous (and some beyond STOP Spillover's mandate and scope). They included activities to promote wildlife farming as a source of alternative livelihood by facilitating financing of aguti (a large edible rodent) farmers' associations through limited guaranteed loans, promoting biosafety and biosecurity measures along the aguti value chain, and marketing production. Other ideas were for the project to train government staff in wildlife health monitoring, policy analysis, law enforcement, and community event-based surveillance.

During the ISSP, the country team and lead advisors synthesized the OM outputs to prioritize interventions using the following criteria:

. Alignment with local customs and needs.

. Alignment with STOP Spillover mandate and scope.

. Level of impact on risk reduction.

. Feasibility 1: cost, time, joint resources.

. Feasibility 2: willingness of key stakeholders and local beneficiaries to conduct.

. Leading to sustainable risk management (e.g., shared policy, institutions).

Based on this criteria and further input from the STOP Spillover consortium, a variety of interventions were identified under each of the three STOP Spillover objectives. See Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Selected Interventions

Reduced risk of zoonotic viral spillover, amplification and spread

Objective 1: Strengthen country capacity to monitor, analyze and characterize the risk of priority emerging zoonotic viruses spilling over from animals to people

Objective 2: Strengthen country capacity to develop, validate, and implement interventions to reduce risk of prioirty emerging zoonotic viruses spilling over from animals to people

Objective 3: Strengthen country capacity to mitigate amplification and spread of priority zoonotic disease in human populations

Proposed intervention: Identify, assess risk at and characterize hot spots within the intervention site

Proposed intervention: Review current policies, laws and law enforcement practices as related to human encroachment activities

Proposed intervention: Strengthen media capacity to prepare and disseminate information about zoonotic spillover and how to prevent it

Proposed intervention: Conduct a comprehensive study to understand wildlife trade drivers, practices, extent, markets, and consumption

Proposed intervention: Build capacity in wildlife health monitoring and epidemiology

Proposed intervention: Develop strategies for data collection and biological sampling to address the risk of pathogen spillover, amplification and spread in the context of existing surveillance and information collection and institutional frameworks

Proposed intervention: Promote existing wildlife farming

Proposed intervention: Implement a culturally sensitive behaviour change and risk communication program targeting various stakeholders at hot spots

Proposed intervention: Implement wastewater surveillance

objectives
proposed activity after OM and ISSP
approved activity in Y3 WP

Conclusion and Next Steps

The objectives of the participatory planning workshop, which followed the program's launch, and engagement of stakeholders at the national level were achieved. The national engagement allowed stakeholders to prioritize filoviruses (Ebola and Marburg) at the human-wildlife interface, and the Mountain District as the site for STOP Spillover interventions. Over three days at the local level, local partners reflected on the risks posed by zoonotic viruses in general, the pathways of the Ebola and Marburg virus exposure in the western region of CDI, and mechanisms to mitigate the consequences of filovirus spillover. Working through filoviruses' exposure pathways and impact mitigation mechanisms, participants identified opportunities, gaps, and risk management barriers. STOP Spillover critical partners—international organizations; state forestry institutions; rural communities; and universities, research centers, and laboratories—were identified, as were target outcomes and supportive program interventions. Participants proposed a range of interventions including revising laws on hunting, logging, mining and forestry; controlling wildmeat preference by supporting the breeding of certain species of wildlife; retraining people in the wildmeat value chain; and supporting ecological monitoring and health surveillance of wildlife.

Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry

Annex 1. Combined Program Launch/ National-Level OM Workshop Participants, September 29, 2022

	NAME	ROLE/FUNCTION	AGENCY
1	Diarrasouba Haida Kaly Fadiga	Technical advisor	MIRAH
2	Issiaka Tiembré	Deputy director	INHP
3	Assikohon Pulcherie Gouzilé	Researcher	INHP
4	Kouamé Guy Asse	Chief of service	General Directorate of Environment
5	Kouadio Alain Marc Yao	Chief of service	DVS
6	Vessaly Kallo	Director	DVS
7	Yiwo Céline N'Guessan	Deputy director	DVS
8	Ndri Pascal Kouamé	OIE national focal point	OIPR
9	Zou Bi Noel Vaouli	Representative	Directorate of Fauna
10	Danielle Koffi	Representative	Ivorian Center Anti-Pollution
11	Cyprien Yapi	Chief of laboratory	National Laboratory for Agricultural Development Support
12	Issifou Ouattara	Medical doctor	Directorate of Health Community
13	Ruben Oko	Chief of service	Directorate of Health Community
14	Hassana Sango	Medical doctor	Red Cross
15	Kouassi Patrick Yao	Researcher	Université Alassane Ouattara de Bouaké (UAO)
16	Mathurin Koffi	Professor/lecturer-researcher	Université Jean Lorougnon Guédé de Daloa (UJLoG)
17	Yao Mathurin Koffi	Laboratory chief	UJLoG
18	Kouame Teya	Researcher	UAO
19	N'Doumy Noel Abe	Lecturer	UAO
20	Adja Ferdinand Vanga	Lecturer	Université Gon Péléforo Coulibaly of Korhogo
21	Konan Alexis Oussou	Assistant lecturer	Université Nangui Abrogoua (UNA)
22	Syndou Méïté	Researcher	Institut Pasteur de Côte d'Ivoire (IPCI)
23	Léonce Kouadio	Researcher	One Health for All
24	Valère Kouakou	Researcher	One Health for All
25	Yapo Olivier Assi	Researcher	Biodiversa
26	Moussa Sanogo	National advisor ECTAD	FAO
27	Germain Bobo	Lead team ECTAD	FAO
28	Constant Ahoua	Postdoc	Afrique One Program
29	Djaha André Koffi	Researcher	Ecological Corridor project
30	Loba Ogoumon	Veterinarian/president	Association of Private Veterinary of Côte d'Ivoire
31	Zahouli Faustin Zouh Bi	Researcher/lead	Aguti Farmers' Association
32	Demeango Serge Zon	Farmer	Aguti Farmers' Association
33	Gerald Ernest Okon	Lead	Hunters' Association
34	Yapo Alex Steve Brou	Deputy lead	Hunters' Association
35	Tahouo Jaures Ouoto	Lead	Youth Association

	NAME	DESIGNATION	PLACE OF WORK
36	Gnonkonté Pacome Koua	Deputy lead	Youth Association
37	Bamba Blehoue	Religious lead	ONG Edjise
38	Béatrice Mansé Nandjui	Dean	Université Félix Houphouet Boigny (UFHB)
39	Regina Koko	GHSA advisor	USAID
40	Thierry Nyatanyi	GHSA advisor	USAID
41	Akua Kwateng-Addo	Director of health office	USAID
42	Tizié Thierry Zan-Bi	FWA lead	STOP Spillover
43	Arsène Mossoun	WLE lead	STOP Spillover
44	Arlette Olaby Dindé	RAC lead	STOP Spillover
45	Landry Gossé	Administrator	STOP Spillover
46	Olga Danièle Konan	Country team lead	STOP Spillover
47	Diafuka Saila-Ngita	STOP Spillover co-lead SMM hub	Tufts University

Annex 2: Participatory Planning Attendees, October 11–13, 2022

	NAME	ROLE/FUNCTION	AGENCY
1	Bouabré Octave Kpea	Director	District of Mountains
2	Siriki Loua	Deputy director	District of Mountains
3	Laurent Baily	Administrator	Prefecture of Man
4	Konan Koffi	Assistant director	Regional Council of Cavally
5	Emmanuel Dro	Representative	Regional Council of Man
6	Toumao Christophe Goulanin	Regional director	MIRAH
7	Mamadou Tia	Regional director	Regional directorate of health
8	Herman N'gbesso	Responsible for studies	National Coordination of Border
9	Niamke Christian Ahonzo	Director	Sanitary District Danané
10	Mohamed Fofana	Representative of the director	Sanitary District Tonkpi
11	Koua Claude-Marius Kplé	Head of monitoring and evaluation	Sanitary District Taï
12	Guemah Olivier Kouon	Medical doctor	Sanitary District Man
13	Assikohon Pulcherie Gouzilé	Researcher	INHP
14	Fabrice Gnali	Animal resources manager	IPCI
15	Gougbe Ouan Zran	Head of Man office	MIRAH
16	Kouadio Alain Marc Yao	Chief of service	DVS
17	Yiwo Céline N'guessan	Deputy director	DVS
18	Ble Sebastien Kle	Regional director of Man	Ministry of Environment
19	Wa Kassi N. Dawy Assui	Deputy director of west zone	OIPR
20	Kouassi Albert Yao	Chief of mont Peko sector	OIPR
21	Bi Seri Boti	Head of service fauna management	Water and Forests, Man
22	Assari Koffi	Chief of Nimba sector	OIPR
23	Ossiena Aristide Koné	Head of studies	OIPR
24	Yao Mathurin Koffi	Lecturer/epidemiologist	UJLoG
25	Sandotin Coulibaly	Researcher/chief of staff	Université de Man (U-MAN)
26	N'da Alice Koua	Lecturer	U-MAN
27	Douhouonan Diabaté	Lecturer	U-MAN
28	Kouadio Felix Yeboué	Assistant lecturer	UAO
29	Zahouli Faustin Zouh Bi	Researcher	UNA
30	Ano Kouao Joseph Kouassi	Biologist	UFHB
31	Ozoua Cynthia Bailly	Researcher	Chaire UNESCO
32	Kaoukou Hilaire Bohoussou	Researcher	Rainforest project
33	Elie Bandama Bogui	Animal biologist and ecologist	Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d'Ivoire
34	Valère Kouakou	Virologist	Biodiversa project
35	Arthur Manin Affery	Religious leader	Religious community
36	Léonce Kouadio	Virologist	One Health for All
37	Louise Sea	President	Women Bushmeat Vendor's Association
38	Gueu Adèle Gba	President	Youth Association
39	Bruno Bouo	Resident	Mont Peko Resident Association

	NAME	DESIGNATION	PLACE OF WORK
40	Alice Glouin	Trader	Mont Peko Women Bushmeat Trader's Association
41	Jaures Ouoto	President	Taï Resident Association
42	Juvenal Pahigourou	Farmer	Taï Resident Association
43	Fana Dea	Resident	Nimba Park
44	Aya Bertine Kouassi	Restaurant owner	Association of Restaurant Owners of Danané
45	Carole Bally	Representative of lead	Taï Women Bushmeat Trader's Association
46	Colonel Yapo Evariste Djan	Regional director	Water and Forests Man
47	Diafuka Saila-Ngita	STOP Spillover co-lead SMM hub	Tufts University
48	Julius Nyangaga	Executive director	Right Track Africa
49	Olga Danièle Konan	Country team lead	STOP Spillover
50	Arlette Olaby Dindé	RAC officer	STOP Spillover
51	Arsène Mossoun	WLE officer	STOP Spillover
52	Tizié Thierry Zan-Bi	FWA officer	STOP Spillover
53	Landry Gossé	Country administrator	STOP Spillover

Tufts University

Africa One Health University
Network

Southeast Asia One Health
University Network

icddr,b

Right Track Africa

JSI Research & Training
Institute, Inc.

Tetra Tech

University of Washington

University of Glasgow

University of California,
Los Angeles

Broad Institute

University of Nebraska
Medical Center

Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team

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