Strategies to Prevent (STOP) Spillover

Impact Brief

Côte d'Ivoire

Strengthening surveillance and monitoring the risk of zoonoses at Human-Animal-Environment interface

Activity 1.4.1: Disease surveillance and pathogen spillover risk monitoring at the human-wildlife interface

INTRODUCTION

STOP Spillover aims to build capacity in the prevention of zoonotic risks, and focuses its interventions on specific interfaces where potential spillover from animals to humans may occur. A great deal of surveillance expertise exists in Côte D'Ivoire, particularly in the fields of public health and animal husbandry, but wildlife disease surveillance capacity is minimal at present, though the country has planned to remedy this deficiency. Effective surveillance and risk monitoring of diseases at the human-animal interface requires effective coordination of the actions of the sectors in charge of the human and animal health, as well as environmental agencies, the private sector and research institutions, which would all play important roles in sustaining this work.

Workshop Participants and governmental and local authorities

Photo credit: STOP Spillover Côte d'Ivoire

This actvity falls into the domain P5.1 and D3.1 of the Joint External Evaluation tool of the International Health Regulation (IHR) related to "Surveillance of zoonotic diseases and Multisectoral workforce strategy" contributing to improving prevention of zoonotic diseaes spillover and multisectoral collaboration between Human-Animal-Environment actors.

STOP Spillover aims to support the surveillance and risk monitoring of zoonotic diseases at the human-wildlife interface. It is in this context that STOP Spillover supported the high-level workshop facilitated by STOP Spillover and the National One Health platform. The Technical Working Group on Surveillance (TWG-SS) and the various stakeholders helped in the planning for this workshop on strengthening surveillance and monitoring the risk of zoonoses at Human-Animal-Environment interface organized in Grand-Bassam from March 13 to 15, 2024.

Expected Outcomes

- Identification of 10 key interfaces for multisectoral zoonotic disease surveillance.
- Validation of a multi-sectoral approach to strengthening multi-sectoral collaboration in surveillance at the Human-Animal-Environment interface.
- Recommendation for the implementation of a framework for joint risk analysis of zoonotic diseases as required by the JEE report.
- Development of a roadmap for strengthening surveillance at the Human-Animal-Environment interface, to be operationalized by the Surveillance and Notification TWG.

- Popularization of STOP Spillover initiatives on surveillance, risk assessment at the Human-Animal-Environment interface as well as biosafety and biosecurity along the bushmeat value chain necessary for ongoing regulatory reforms.

Achievements

The workshop brought together fifty-six (56) experts from the fields of human health, animal health, environmental health and other stakeholders from universities, communities, associations, projects, the national one-health platform and partners for three days, from March 13 to 15, 2024, at the "Hôtel Suprême" in Grand-Bassam.

Plenary Discussion during the workshop

The workshop focused on the following steps: (1) Identify ten key Human-Animal-Environment interfaces; (2) Analyze the current status of the ten Human-Animal-Environment interfaces on the basis of eight proposed evaluation criteria; (3) Share a presentation on the coordination framework for joint zoonotic disease risk assessment and the presentation on Ebola and Lassa training and risk assessment in the Tonkpi Region; (4) Develop a roadmap for collaboration in surveillance and monitoring of zoonotic disease risks at the Human-Animal-Environment interface; and (5) Share presentations on STOP Spillover activities carried out over the past twelve months, and discuss ways of integrating them into existing programs and projects. These topics were reinforced through group and plenary discussion.

> *"The fight against these zoonoses must be based on a holistic approach involving good multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary collaboration. As a result, the human health, animal health and environmental sectors share responsibility for zoonosis control, and must coordinate their actions through the One Health approach"*
>
> \- Minister of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Côte d'Ivoire

At the end of the workshop, 10 key interfaces were identified that needed monitoring and the stakeholders developed a roadmap for collaboration and coordination of surveillance along the human animal environment interface with roles and responsiblities of different partners, clearly articulated.

Next Steps

- Entrust the work to the surveillance Technical Working Group for implementation.
- Continually assess progress of milestones identified and adapt, ensuring to follow up on different partners commitments.

Group discussion during the workshop

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