

Sanitary risk management related to crises and disasters – Case of Niger

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Project intervention: context



- ✦ Rift Valley Fever (RVF): case-study in Niger
- ✦ Tahoua region, August – December 2016 human epidemic of Rift Valley Fever
- ✦ Sanitary district most affected: Tchintabaraden
- ✦ 132 people infected: 57 women and 66 men and 33 died
- ✦ 65,9 % of the affected people were livestock keepers
- ✦ The livestock herd also paid the price: 363 stillborns and 370 dead animals were reported.



Causes

June 2016: Heavy rain showers (84 mm), floods
>26.000 head of cattle death, 900 hectares of
crop areas flooded and 9.000 houses destroyed

Mosquito swarms = vectoral role in the
transmission of the virus at the level of the
livestock

Human epidemic (zoonose) : raw milk
consumption or contact with biological
products from infected animals



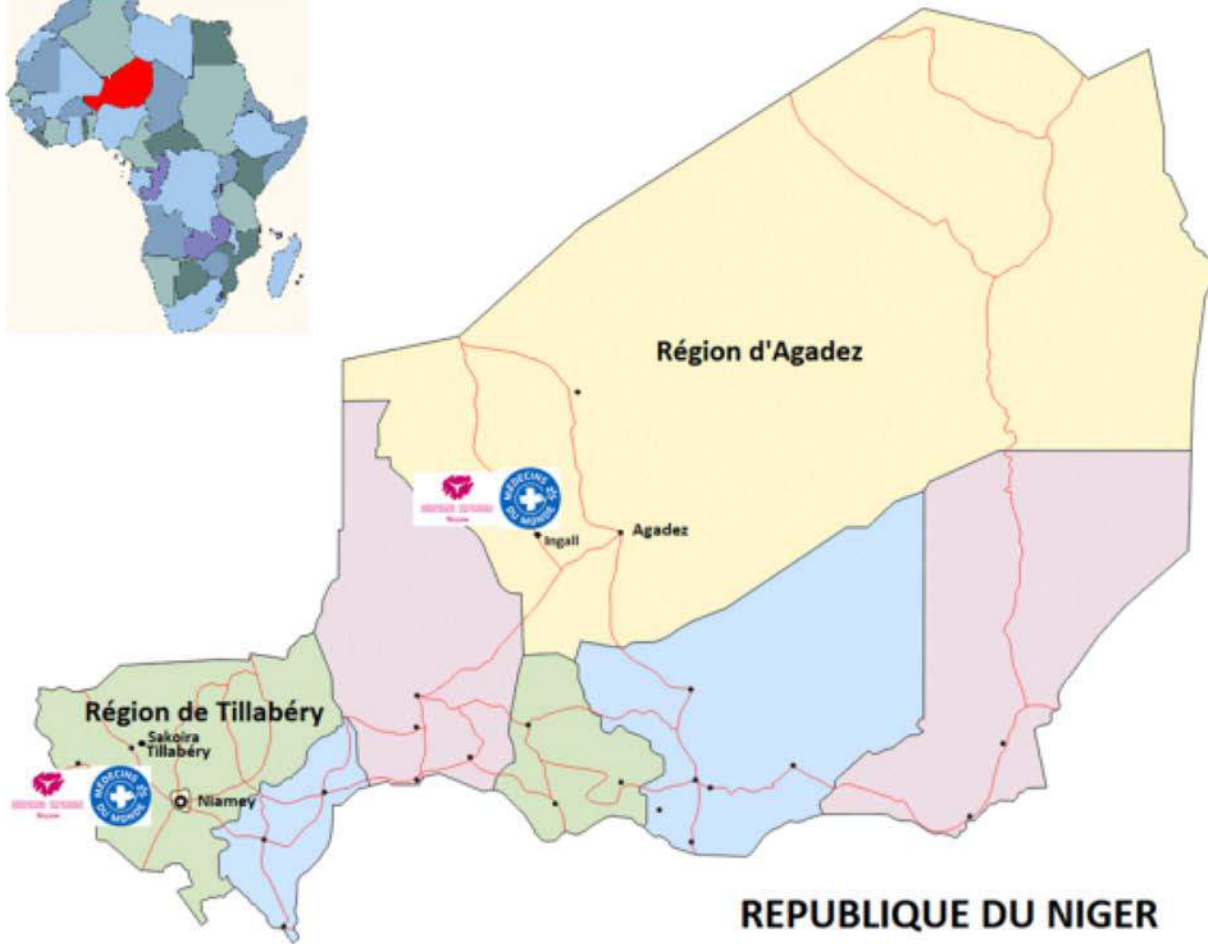


Solutions – Project intervention

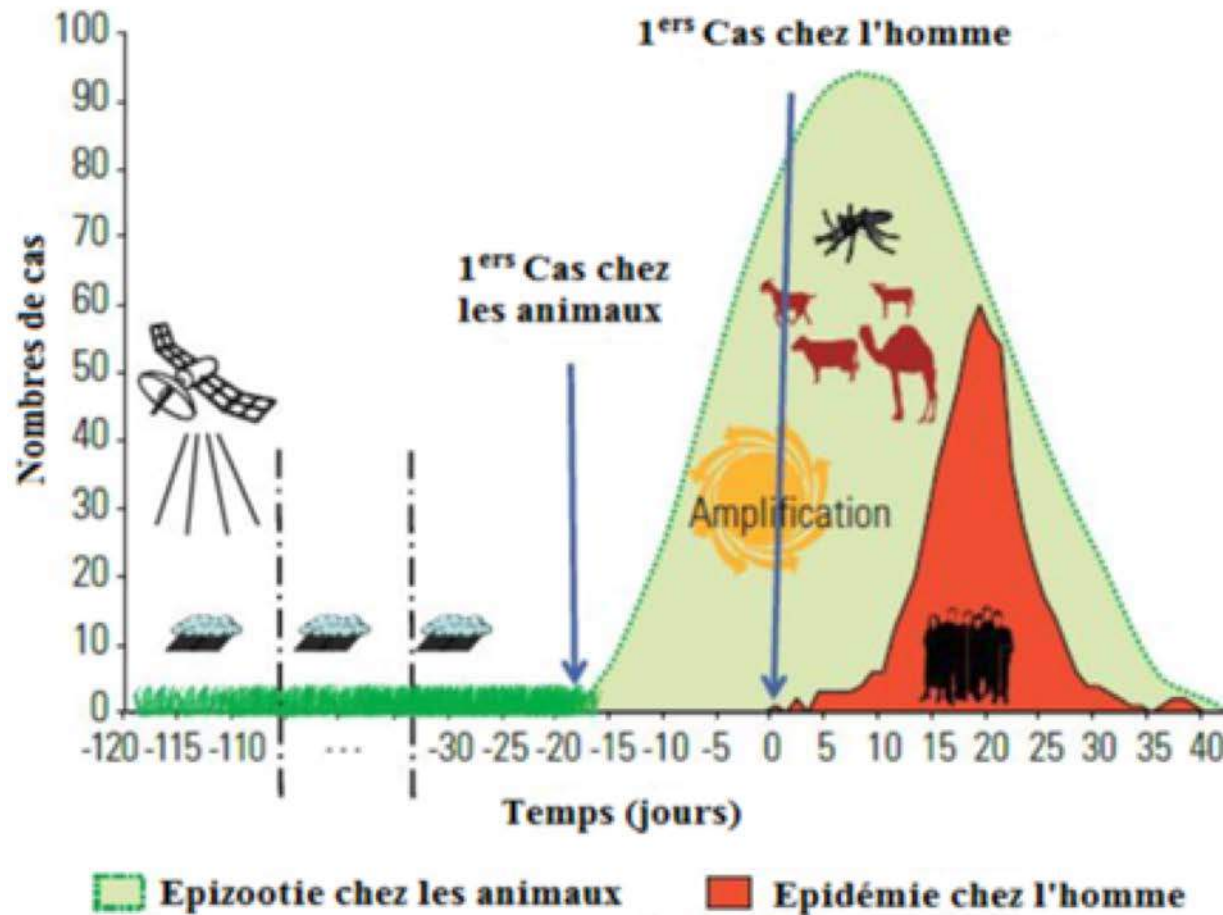
- ✦ Disaster and Risk Reduction (DRR) in Niger
- ✦ Consortium (MdM + VSF-B): elaborate partnership **to work jointly on animal and human health (One Health)**
 - Confection of contingency plans related to the risk of RFV outbreak
 - Human and animal vaccination support
 - Supply of medicins to respond to outbreaks
- ✦ Project goal : **to reinforce communities and animal and human health services on managing sanitary risks related to disasters.**
- ✦ Project duration: 2 years, take-off September 2017



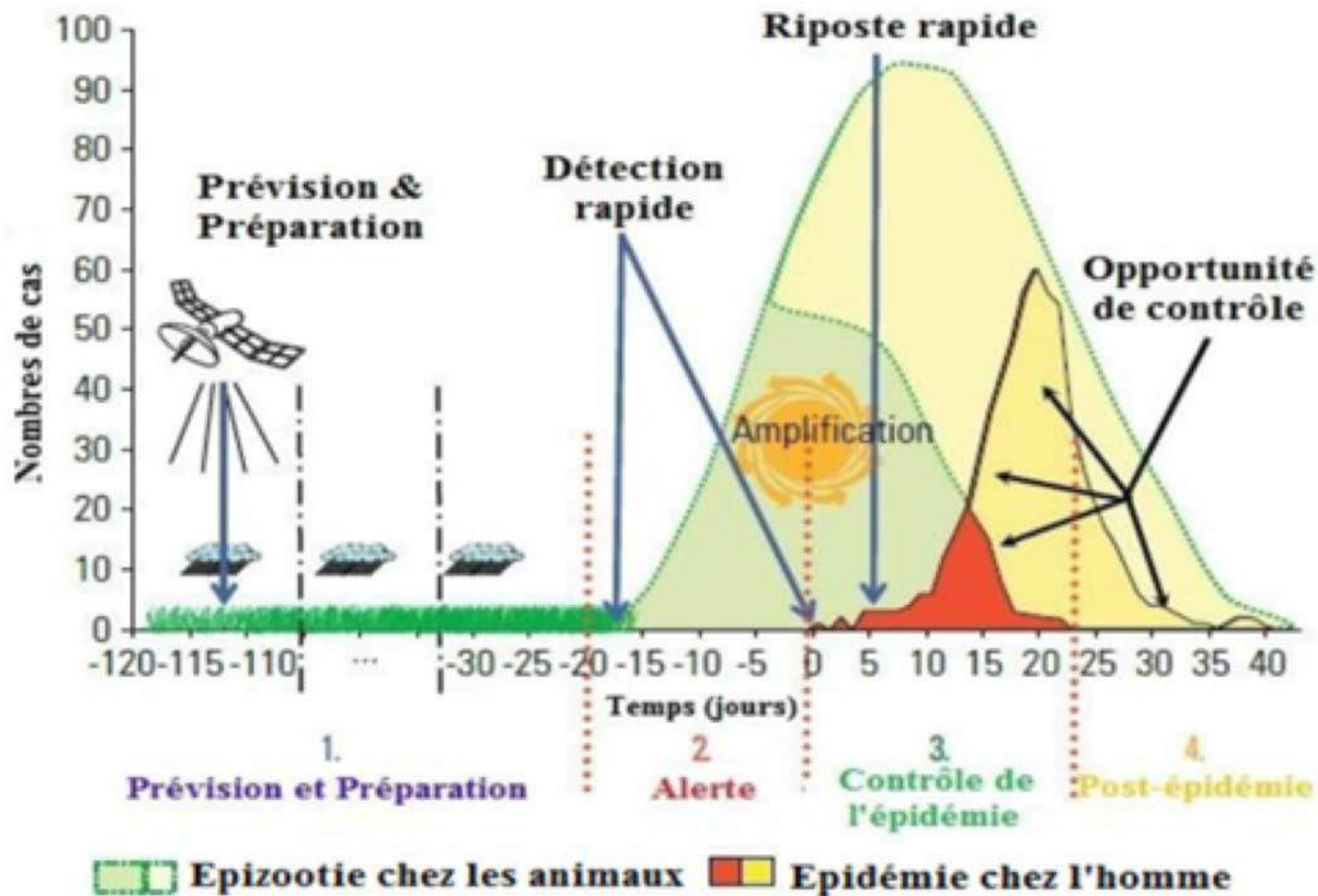
Solutions – Project intervention



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Approach

✦ Making One Health operational:

- Creating structural links between the human and animal health services and making them more resilient to disaster risks and food crises by **removing barriers** between the two sectors.
 - Concertation and coordination of stakeholders (communities, technical services and government structures)
 - Complementarities and synergies between the different operational structures in preparing and managing disasters at level of the community



Achievements (1/4)

✦ **Goal at the community level:** capacity development to foresee disasters (by intensifying defensive capacities) and to prepare to their consequences. Preventive approach (mitigation of vulnerability) and “curative”, in responses to disasters.

✦ **Achievements of the project (1):**

- Integration of community representatives in epedemio-surveillance plans and governance
- Integrated surveillance of diseases and responses in particular regarding epidemic diseases (including zoonoses): measles, meningities, whooping cough, cholera, yellow fever, polio, rabies, Rift Valley Fever and brucellosis
- Child malnutrition reduced



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Achievements (2/4)

▼ Achievements (2):

- Awareness raising on the importance of animal health in 11 villages and with 778 livestock keepers.
- Training of community representatives on the recognition of epidemic diseases, including zoonotic diseases
- Reinforcement of productive capital of vulnerable households
 - Training in village poultry farming techniques: 586 women were trained.
 - Targetting beneficiaries with « small livestock kits » (goats/chickens)
- Organizing in cooperatives



Achievements (3/4)

✦ **Goal at service provision level (human and animal health):** better preparation of animal/human health services and structures to disasters by providing specific activities.

✦ **Achievements of the project:**

- **Training of health workers:**
 - Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR)
 - Recognizing child malnutrition
 - Hygiene
- **Support to private proximity veterinary services (SVPP) to organize vaccination campaigns and to provide veterinary services together with the direction of animal and human health at the level of the department.**



Achievements (4/4)

▼ **Goal at governance level:** improving the monitoring of risks and vulnerabilities (mapping, epidemiological monitoring ...), strengthening of planning tools (contingency plan, monitoring and response plan) and strengthening of coordination between stakeholders and managers; consultation on preparation and risk management.

▼ Achievements of the project :

- Departmental DRR platform: departmental technical services (government), group leaders, two NGOs and local CSOs
- Health district epidemic surveillance and response plan
- VOTO mobile platform contract: joint epidemiological surveillance system



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Thank you !

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