

MINISTRE DES RESSOURCES ANIMALES ET HALIEUTIQUES

DIRECTION DES SERVICES VETERINAIRES



Organisation des Nations Unies
pour l'alimentation
et l'agriculture

MAPPING THE RISK OF HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA ALONG THE POULTRY VALUE CHAIN IN COTE D'IVOIRE

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Plan de présentation

- 1-Introduction
- 2-Study Objectives
- 3-Methodolgy
- 4-Risk Estimation results
- 5-Conclusion



CHAPITRE I

INTRODUCTION

I-Introduction

I.1-Contexte

- Côte d'Ivoire is Experienced two highly pathogenic avian flu (2006, 2016)
- Economic impact estimated at 3billion FCFA in 2015.
- 80.000 mortalities and 97.371 stamping out
- Several outbreaks of H9N2 between 2017, 2018, 2019
- The new appearance of low pathogenicity and their persistence
- It was urgent to make a monitoring plan based on the risk

CHAPITRE 2

OBJECTIVES

2-Objectives

2.1-Mains Objectives

Qualitative analysis and mapping of risk of introduction and occurrence of HPAI.

Propose contingency plan adaptations and response for a more a more effective fight.

2-Objectives

2.2-Spécifics objectives

- Estimated emission risk et
- Estimated IAHP exposure risk
- Propose recommendation to prevent introduction and spread.

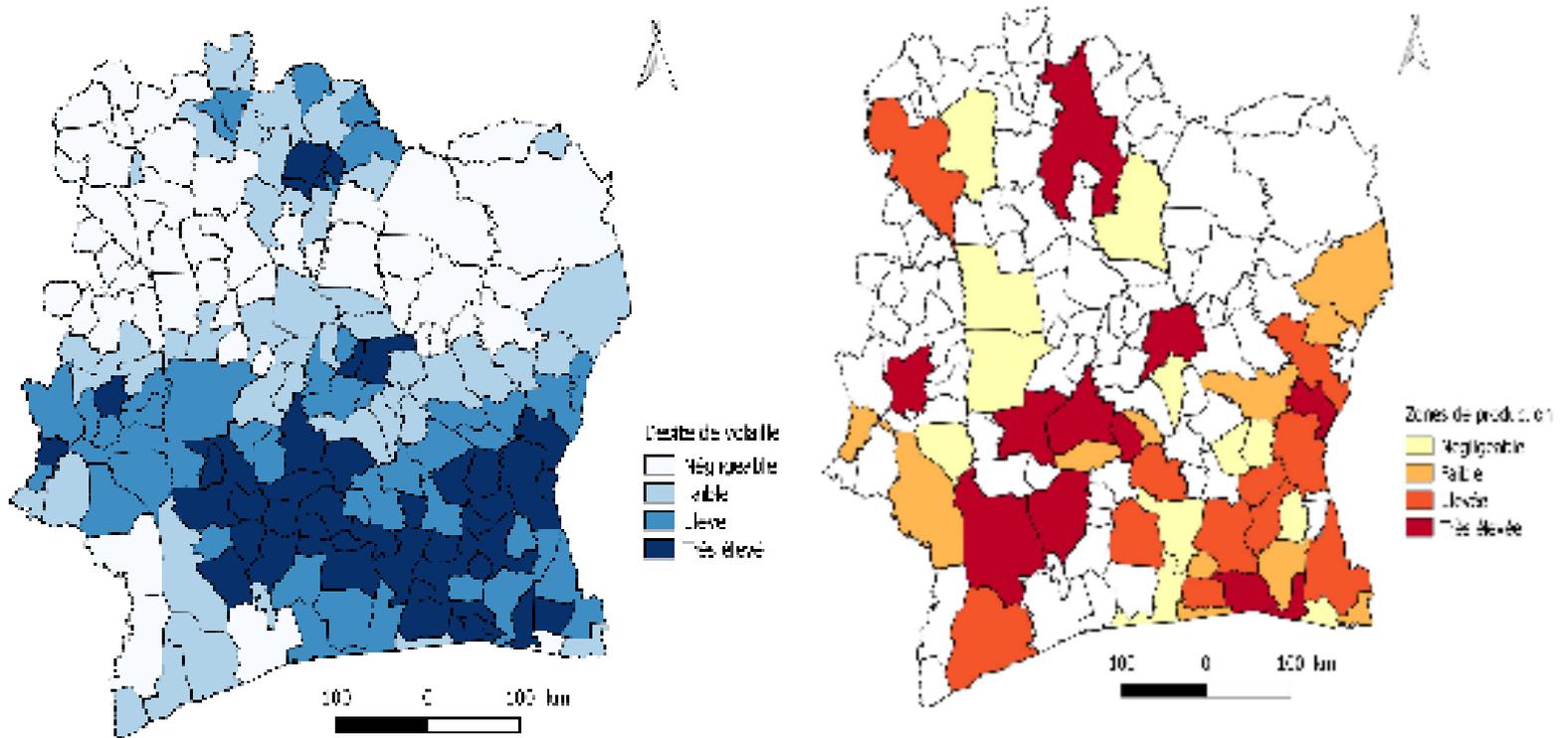
Méthodology

- **February to March 2018:** Literature review of Data
- **April-May 2018:** Field level data collection and interview with key stakeholders
- **June-September 2018:** Data analysis and qualitative risk analysis
- **Octobre –Décembre 2018:** Drafting of final report by the expert
- Validation by all stakeholders

CHAPITER 3

RISK ESTIMATION RESULT

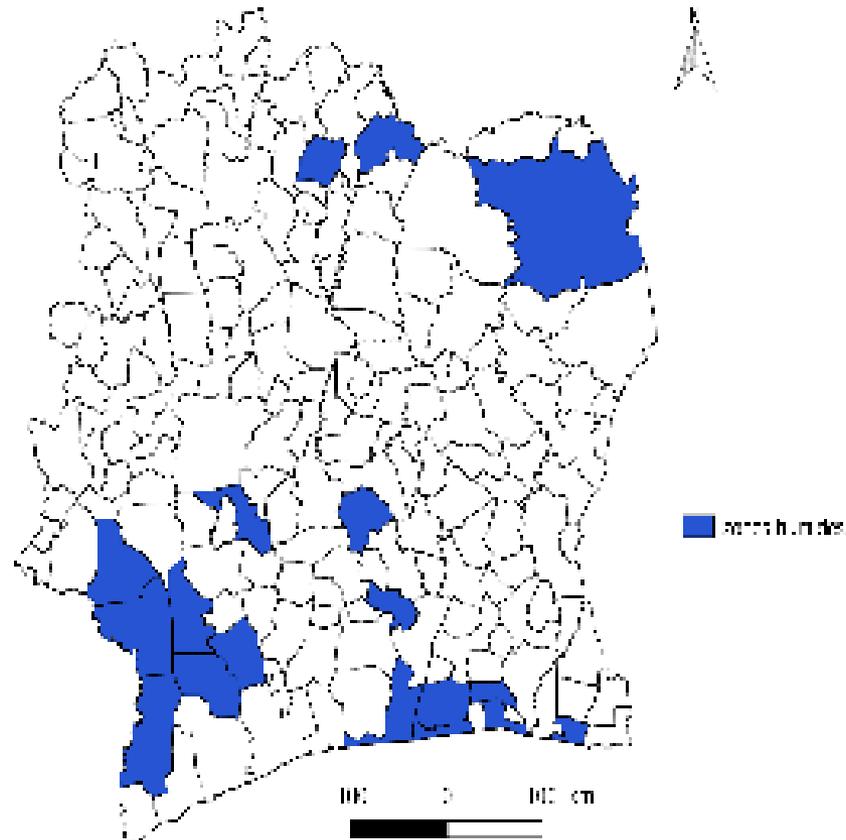
Poultry production and density



Poultry density in Côte d'Ivoire

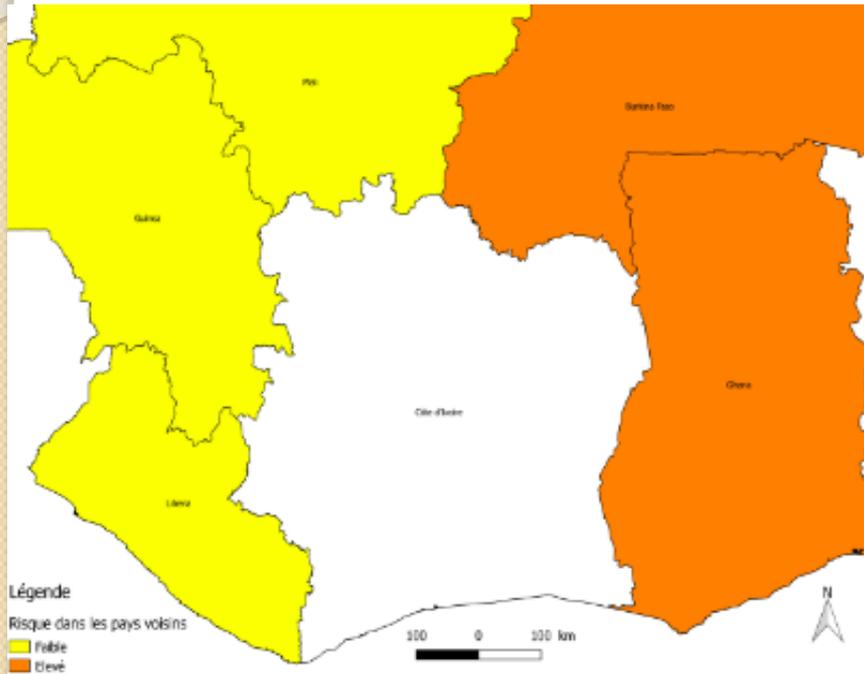
Poultry Production area

Resting place for migratory bird



Zone de repos des oiseaux migrateurs

Results: Risk estimation

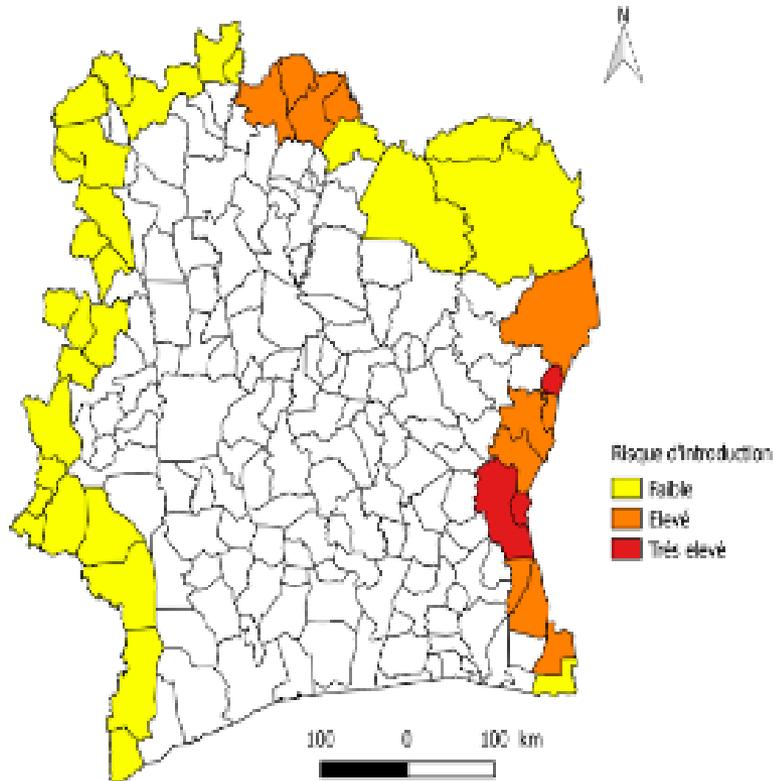


Introduction risk mapping

Country of origin most at risk:

- **Burkina Faso (8,35)**
- **Ghana (9,4)**
- Health statut
- Legal and illegal trade
- Migration corridor

Risk of introduction by department



Introduction risk

Very high Risk:

Agnibilékrou, Kounfao

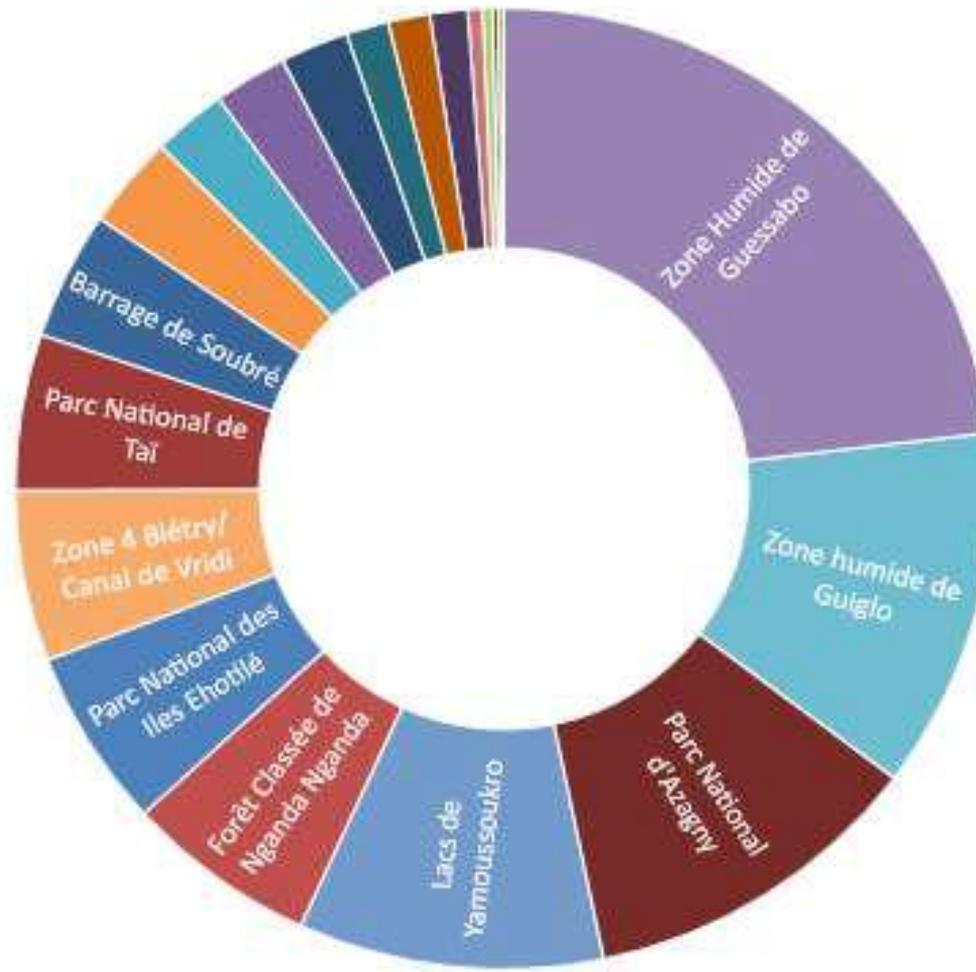
High risk:

**Maféré, Bettié, Abengourou,
Ayame, Niable, Transua,
Assuefry, Bondoukou**

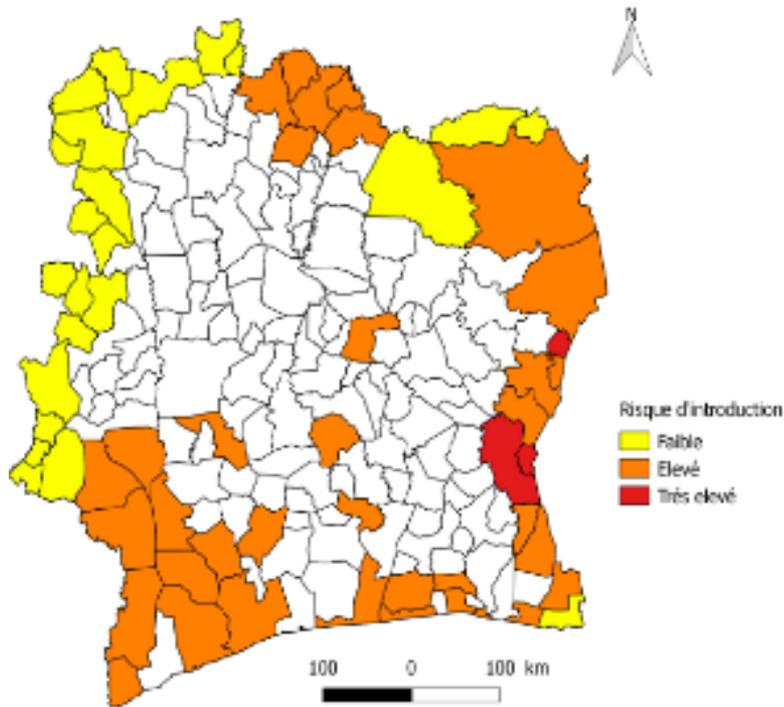
**Ferkessedoukou,
Ouangolodougou, Diawala,
Nielle**

Low risk

Bird migration area



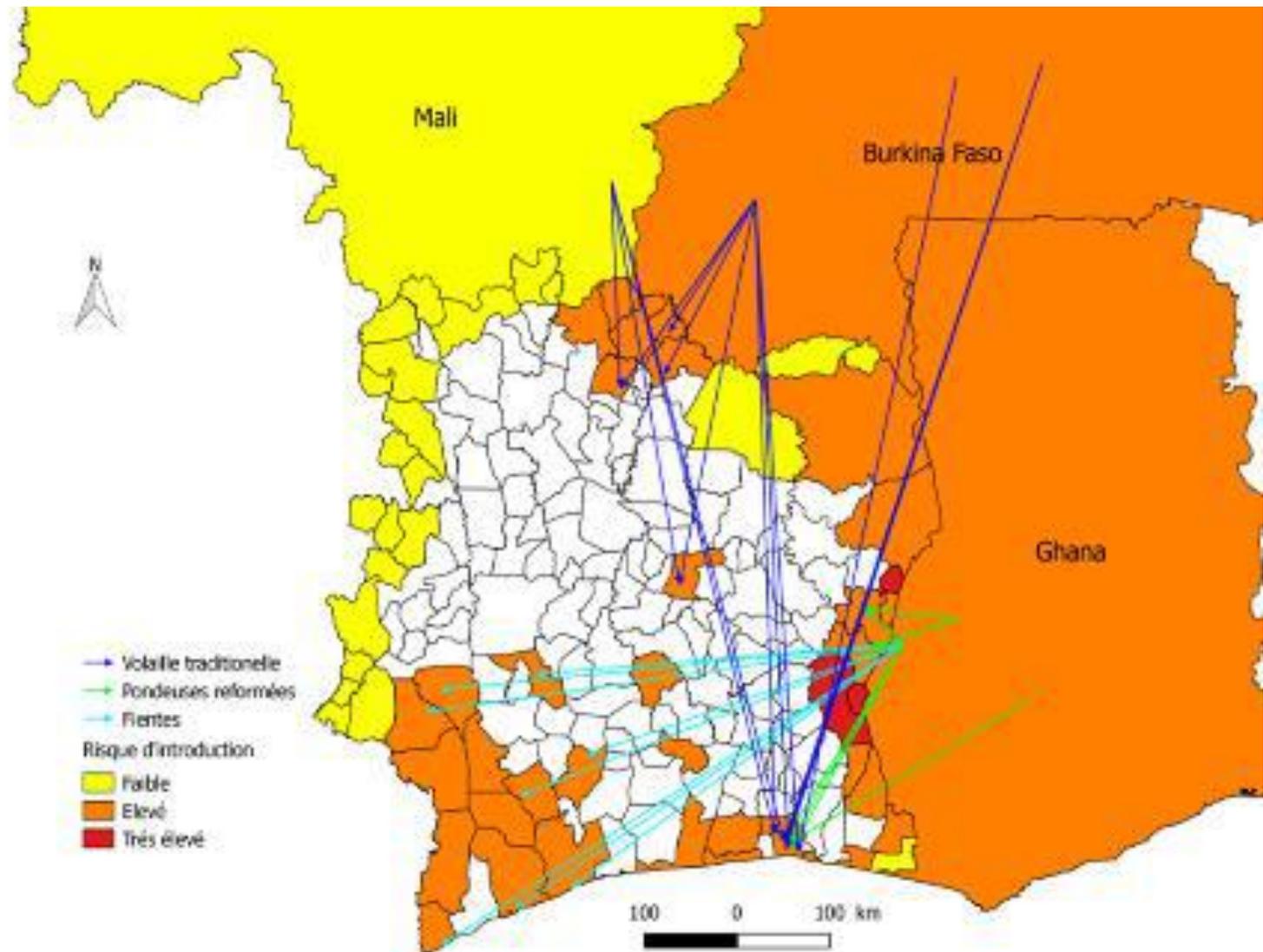
Risk of introduction by department with rest areas



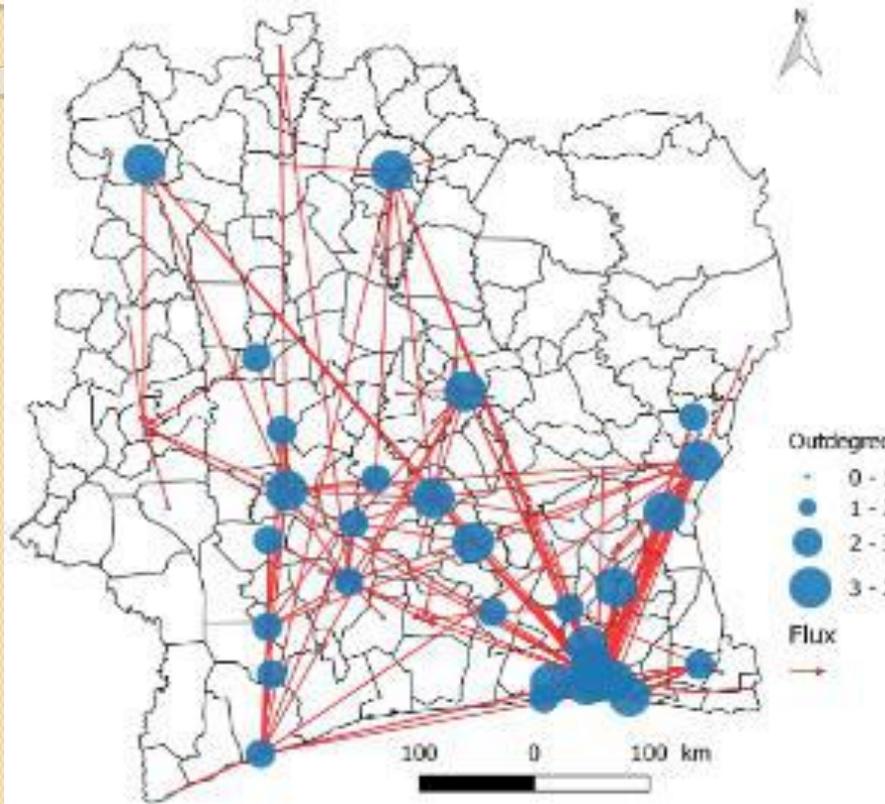
- **20 rest areas of bird.**
- **Migratory corridor**

Migratory bird

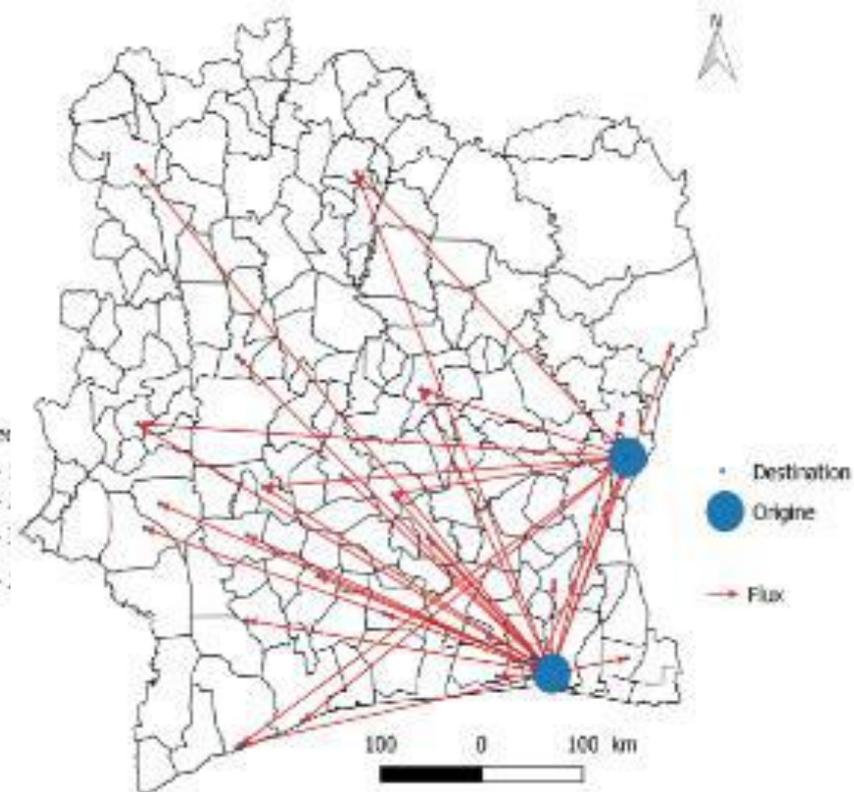
Cross-border flow of poultry and manure



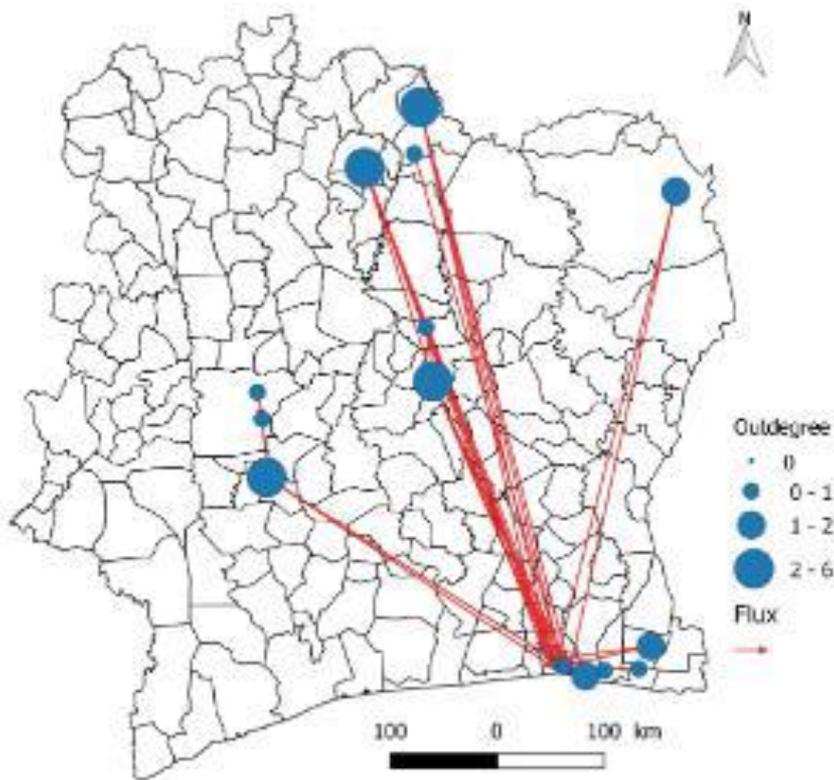
Risk of spread



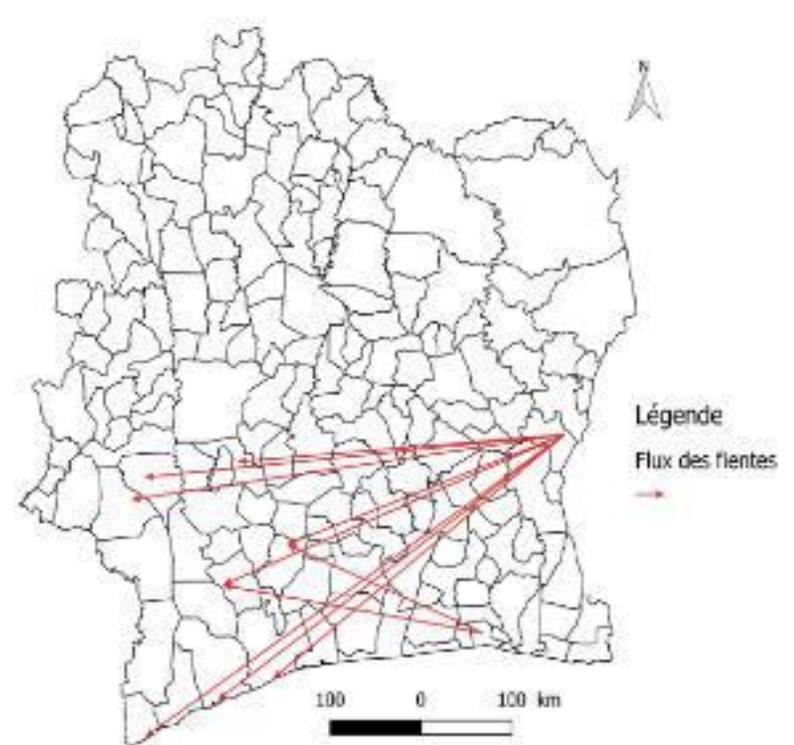
Flow of broilers and layers



Chick streams

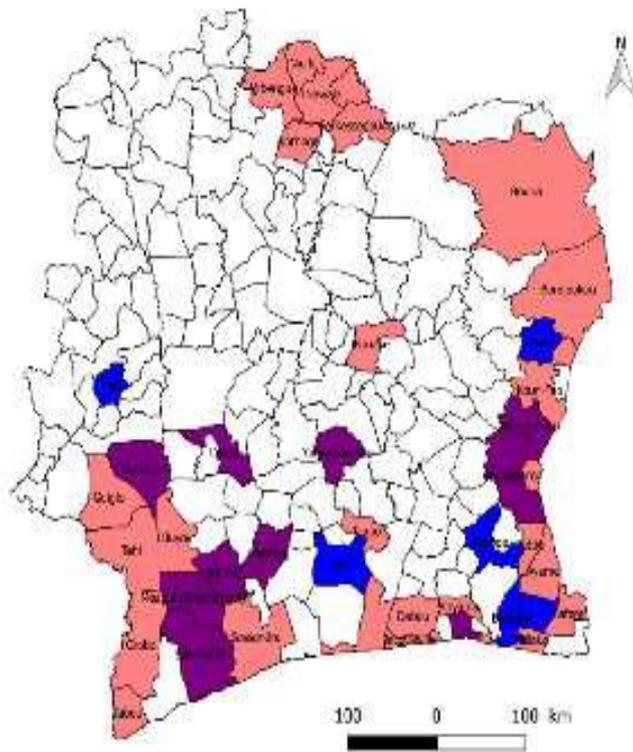


Flow of local poultry

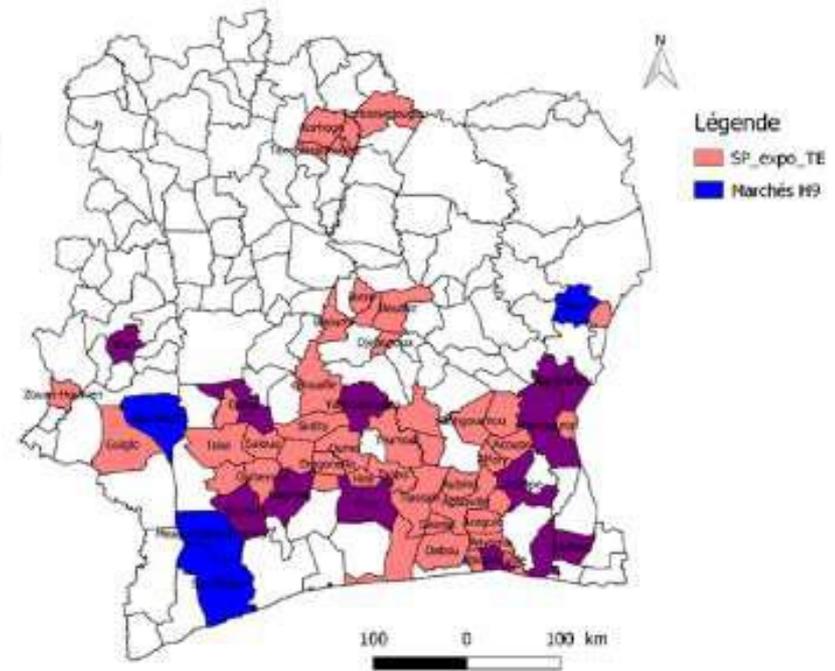


Flow of manure

Results of active live bird market surveillance

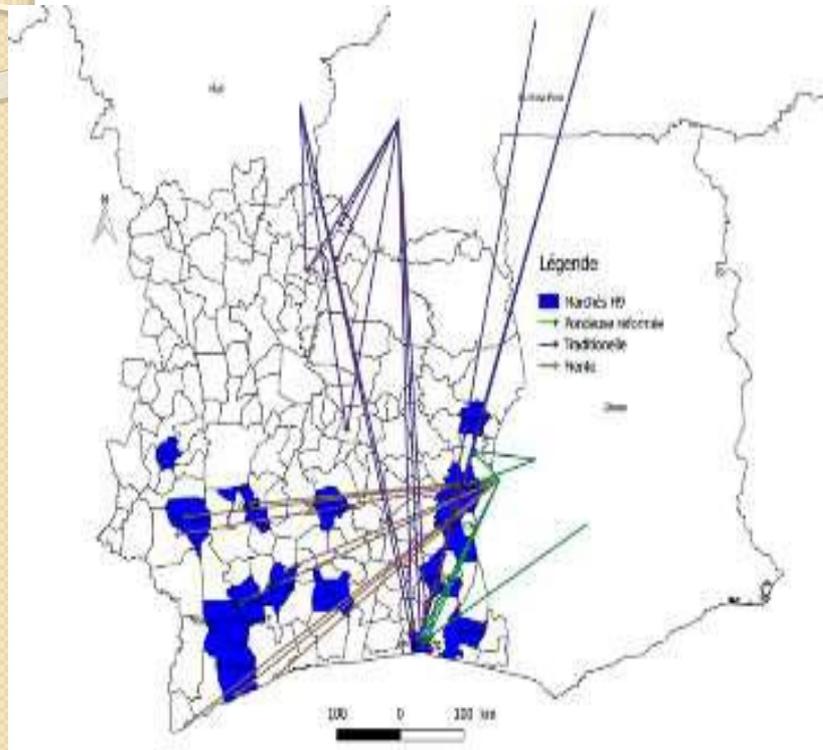


Superposition with the risk of introduction

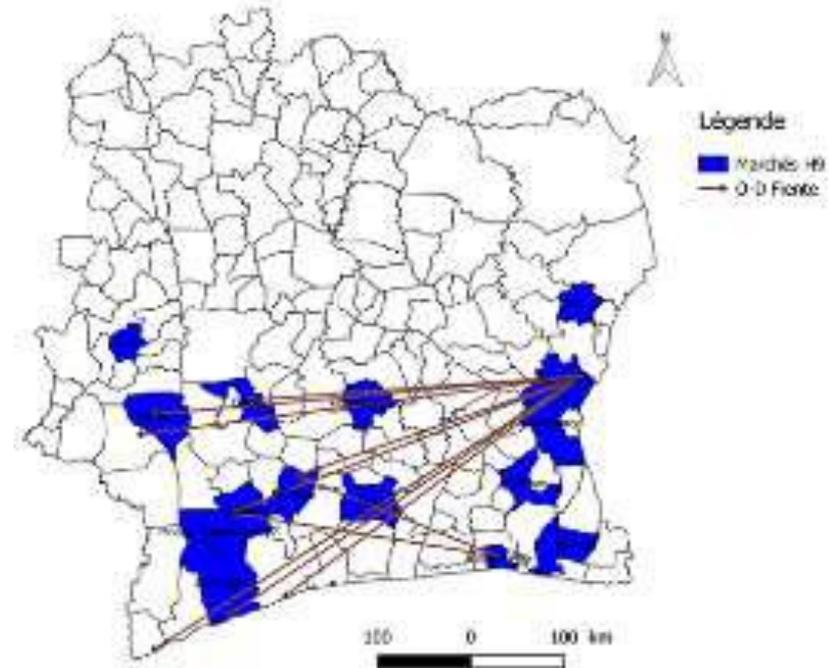


Superposition with the risk of exposition

Results of active live bird market surveillance



Superposition with regional trade



Superposition with manure trade

Conclusions

- The risk of introduction is higher from Ghana and Burkina Faso
- 26 Sub prefectures should be actively monitored
- Composting can reduce the risk of spread through poultry manure

Thank you