

Engagement of local leaders to improve awareness and health seeking behaviour

Experience from Chad and Côte d'Ivoire

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2nd international meeting of the Pan-African Rabies Control Network (PARACON)

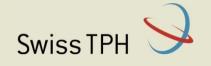
Birchwood Hotel, Johannesburg, South Africa, 12-14 September 2018



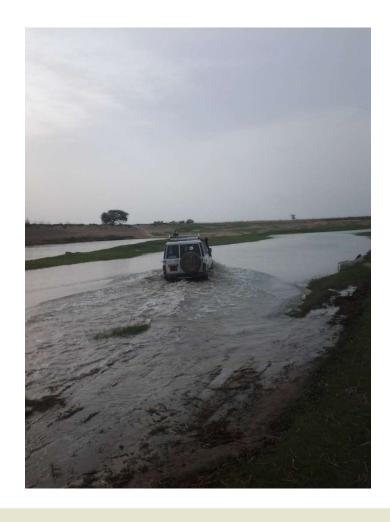
Challenges



- Geographically: large country, but only about 13 million inhabitants
- Nomadic populations
- Socio-economical: almost 60% of people, live on less than 2 USD a day
- Language diversity (>200 native languages) and high illiteracy rate



Reach out.....







Que faire si vous êtes mordus par un animal suspect de la rage ?



Il faut réagir immédiatement!

- Bien laver la blessure avec de l'eau et du savon.
- 2. Eviter de couvrir la plaie.
- Amener immédiatement la personne mordue à l'hôpital le plus proche.
- Si l'animal mordeur est encore vivant, le conduire dans un service vétérinaire le plus proche pour les mesures à prendre.



Attention! Ne jamais négliger le traitement même si la plaie est cicatrisée car la rage peut se développer si on n'a pas bien suivi le traitement.



- Même si l'animal mordeur est en fuite signalez toujours le cas au service vétérinaire.
- Déclarer tous les animaux et les personnes mordus par le même chien enragé à un vétérinaire ou médecin qui décidera de la conduite à tenir.

Avez-vous des autres questions sur la rage? هل لدیکم إستفسارات أخری عن داء الکلَب؟

Pour en savoir plus, appeler le numéro vert de l'équipe de la lutte contre la rage :

لمزيد من المعلومات اتصلوا بالفريق المختص بمكافحة داء الكلب على الأرقام التالية:

> Airtel: 68 00 07 95 Tigo: 93 55 20 70













Communication through free hotline and national radio (broadcast, spot)





Data from the hotline service (>300 calls)

- 44% of calls from urban and 55% calls from rural zones
- 55% of the calls came from the public, 31% from human health workers and 12% from animal health workers
- → hotline is overcoming geographical barriers
- 82% called to report bite cases, >95% of them inflicted by dogs
- 46% said that the animal was killed (26% disposed and 15% given for consumption), only 17% brought to a veterinarian
- → hotline revealed lack of awareness
- >50% of bite cases access to a Health Center is reported to be difficult and in 10% impossible
- Access to veterinary services is stated to be difficult by 20%, and no access is reported by 67%
- → And lack of access to government services

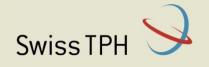
Swiss TPH





Meeting with town authorities to plan a dog vaccination campaign in N'Djaména







Training and dissemination workshops





Focus group discussions with dog owners and victims



- What are the responsibilities of a dog owner to prevent rabies?
- What are the responsibilities of the public to prevent dog bites?
- Do people have confidence in the rabies vaccination (animal and human)?
- What is the perceived value of the animal observation?
- What is the level of confidence in the veterinary and human health services as a whole

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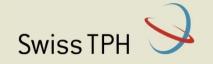
Sensitization of the public through rabies day celebration and leaflets in Côte d'Ivoire





Training teachers, health and veterinary staff and committee members

Dissemination of results to authorities in Côte d'Ivoire.



Local rabies committee in Bouaké

Bureau	Membres	Profession
Président	Lekouo TRAORÉ	Porte-parole des chefs de
		communauté
Secrétaire	SOGODOGO Allassane	Sociologue
Trésorier	AIDARA Adjara	Responsable de mobilisation
		communautaire à la
		Préfecture
Conseiller Médecin	Coulibaly Begnan	Chef d'antenne INHP
Conseiller-Vétérinaire	Ouattara Max August	Chef de service Direction
		régionale Ressources animale
Conseiller en	TRAORE Tidiane	Journaliste
Communication		
Conseiller en	NFOHI	Journaliste
communication		



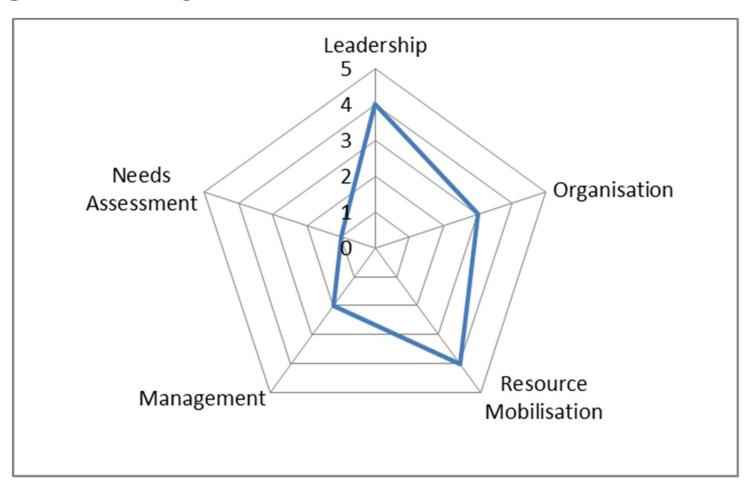
Community Participation and the Ladder of Pretty

7. Self-mobilization	Community members set their own agenda and organize for action. Professionals have a role in the background, are facilitative and supportive but only if asked.					
6. Interactive participation	Professionals and community members work as equal partners in defining the problems or needs and the strategies for change. There is a sharing of knowledge and valuing of 'local' or 'lay' knowledge. Professionals facilitate and support the process.					
5. Functional participation	Community members are involved in decision-making and the development and execution of programmes or activities. Professionals are in control and take responsibility for the process.					
4. Participation by consultation	Community members are asked to give their opinions on the program plans. The professionals decide what to do.					
3. Participation by information	Community members are informed in an early stage about the program plans and are given the opportunity to ask questions.					
2. Passive participation	Professionals are in control of the program; community members are informed about the program.					
I. No participation	Community members are not informed about the program, only about the activities for which they have been recruited.					

Source: Jacobs et al. 2010, Conflict demands and the power of defensive routines in participatory action research Action Research 8(4) 367-386



Spidergram of the CP assessment of the rabies control program in N'Djamena



Partners









