

MULTISECTORAL TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR FRONTLINE WORKERS ON RIFT VALLEY FEVER (RVF) DETECTION AND RESPONSE IN EPIDEMIC-PRONE COUNTIES IN KENYA

25 – 28 June 2024

Naivasha, Kenya





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Workshop objectives

Participants gain training on:

- The clinical features and epidemiological characteristics of RVF in humans and animals in Kenya
- Epidemiological investigation as a joint multi-disciplinary team for a suspected RVF outbreak
- Application of appropriate infection prevention and control measures during an RVF outbreak
- Performing safe collection of samples from suspected human or animal cases, and transportation to the laboratory
- Technical and community-level communication on RVF risk



RIFT VALLEY FEVER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

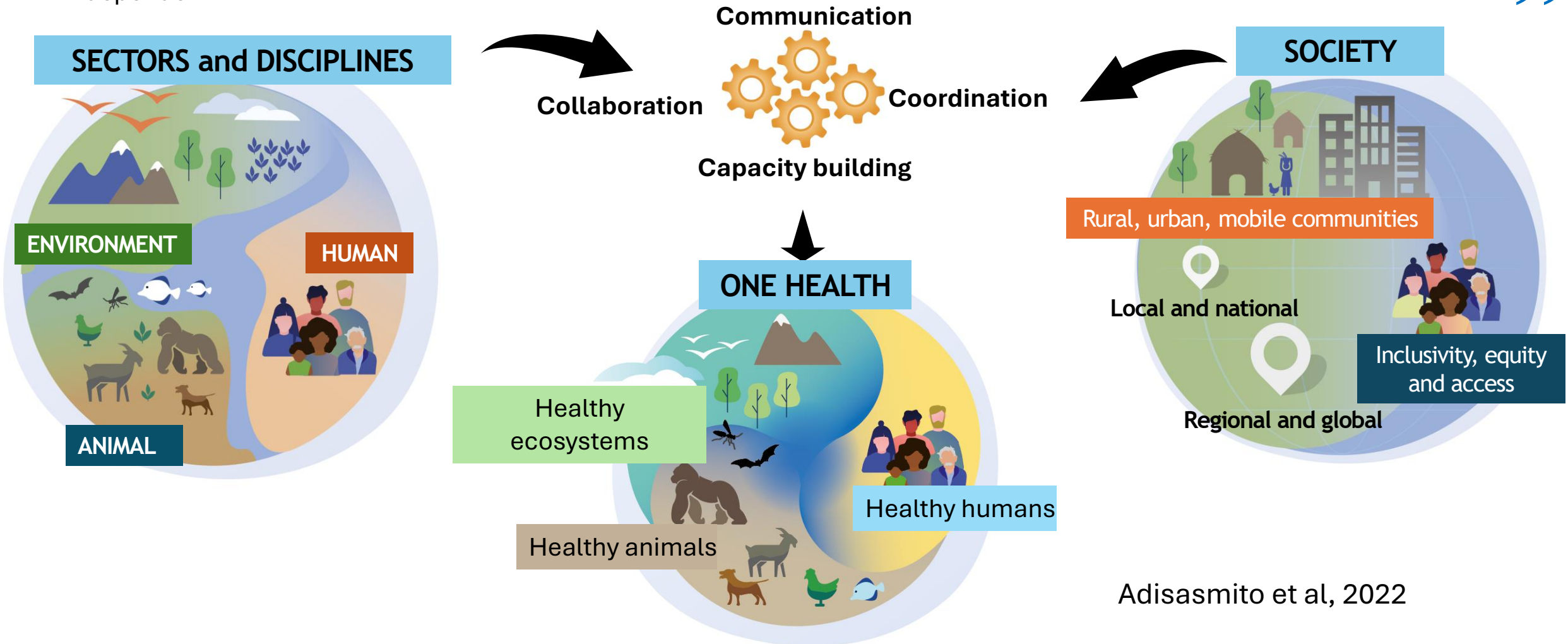
Insights on WOA's activities

Dr. Lillian Wambua
Regional One Health Officer



“ **One Health** is an **integrated, unifying approach** that aims to **sustainably balance and optimize** the health of people, animals and ecosystems. It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and inter-dependent.

The approach mobilizes multiple **sectors, disciplines and communities** at **varying levels** of society to work together to foster well-being and tackle **threats to health and ecosystems**, while addressing the collective need for clean water, energy and air, safe and nutritious food, taking action on climate change, and contributing to sustainable development.

”

The action tracks of One Health Joint Plan of action

Action Track 1: Enhancing One Health capacities to strengthen health systems

Action Track 6: Integrating the Environment into One Health

Action Track 5: Curbing the silent pandemic of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)



Action Track 2: Reducing the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics

Action Track 3: Controlling and eliminating endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases

Action Track 4: Strengthening the assessment, management and communication of food safety risks



Terrestrial AHC 2023 : [Terrestrial Code Online Access - WOAH - World Organisation for Animal Health](#)

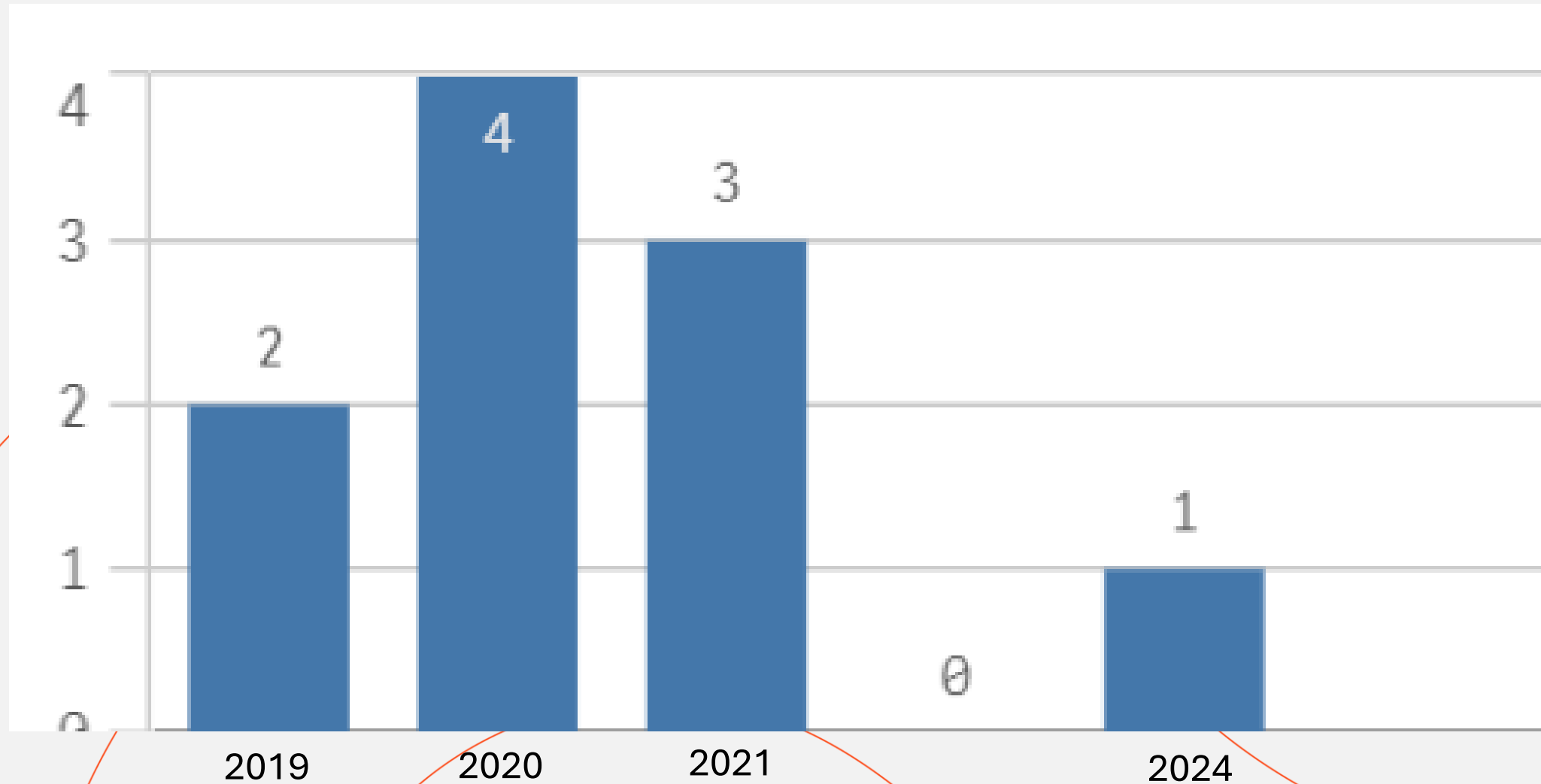
Terrestrial manual 2023: [Terrestrial Manual Online Access - WOAH - World Organisation for Animal Health](#)

Aquatic Code 2023: [Aquatic Code Online Access - WOAH - World Organisation for Animal Health](#)

Aquatic Manual 2023: [Codes and Manuals - WOAH - World Organisation for Animal Health](#)



World Animal Health Information System

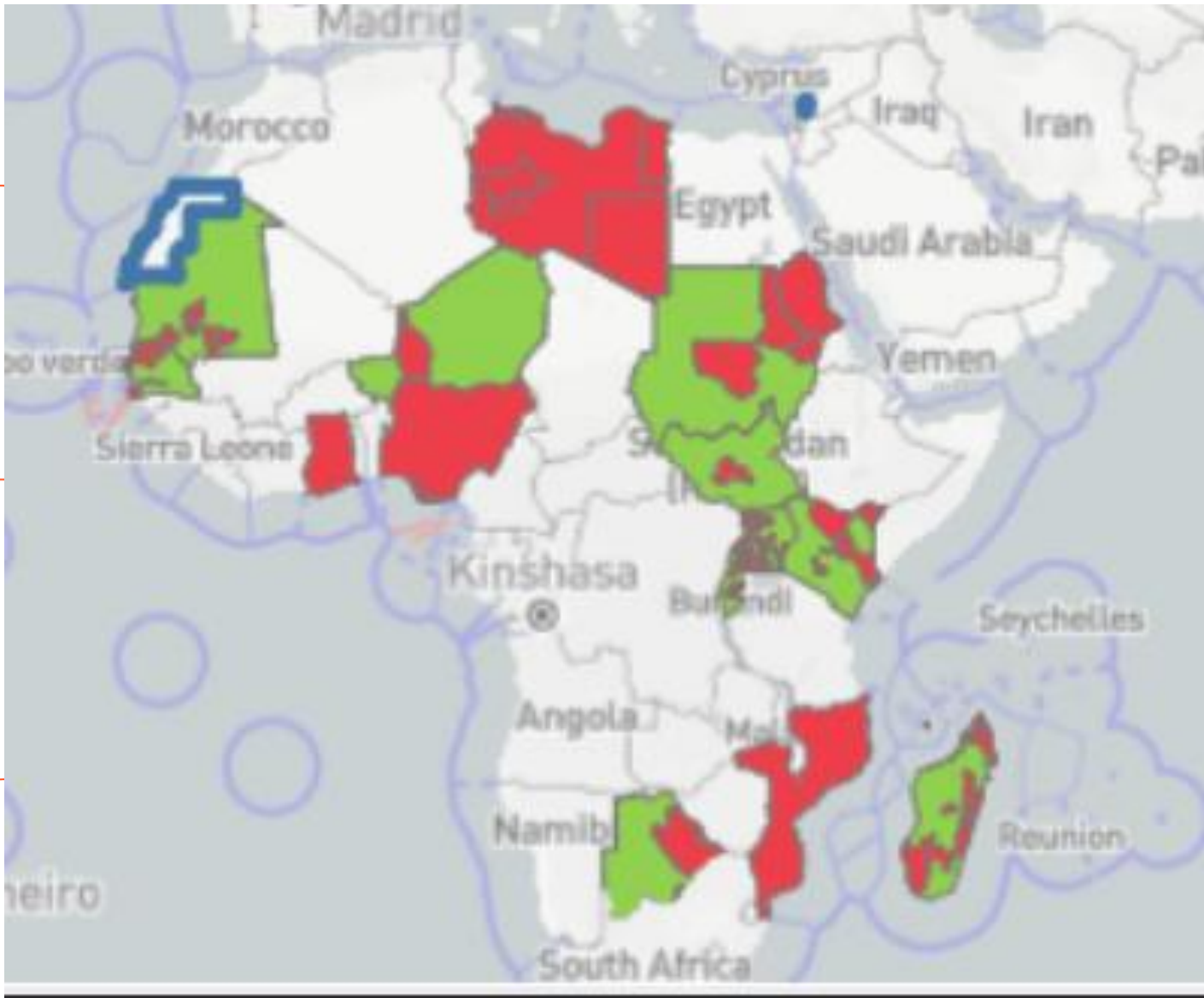


RVF outbreaks 2019 – 2024 in Kenya

Source: <https://wahis.woah.org/>



RVF in domestic animals in Africa (2019 – 2024)



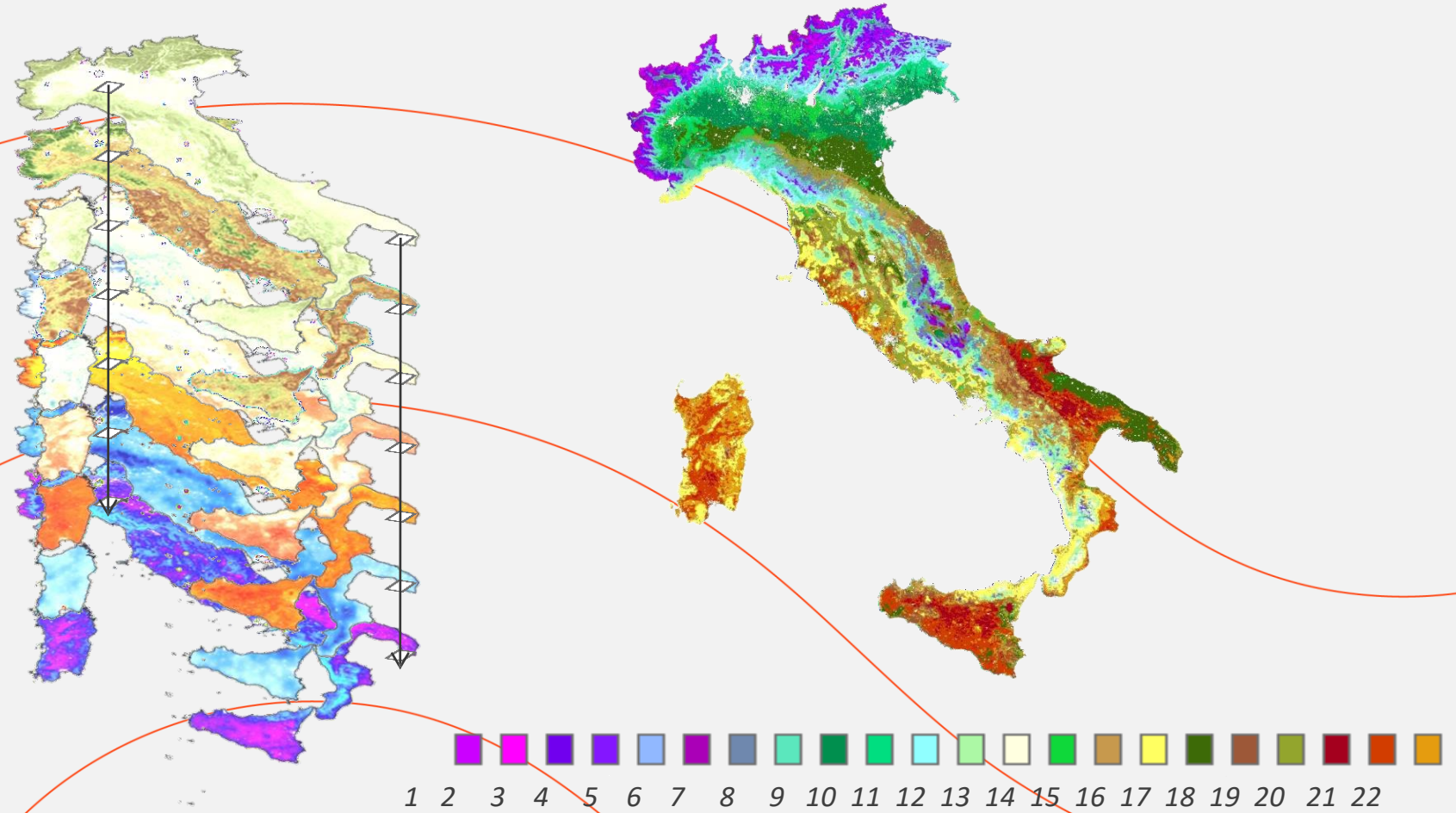
PROVNA project: Early warning system for RVF¹¹

- **Ecoregions** have been defined as areas “within which there are associations of interacting biotic and abiotic features”.
- **Ecoregionalization** is the process through which a territory is classified into **similar areas** according to specific **environmental** and **climatic** factors.
- The climate and the environment strongly influence the presence and distribution of vectors responsible for significant human and animal diseases worldwide.
- It is then useful to develop a map of similar eco-climatic regions adopting a **data-driven spatial clustering approach** using recent and detailed spatial data on climatic and environmental factors.





Predicting West Nile Fever (Italy)

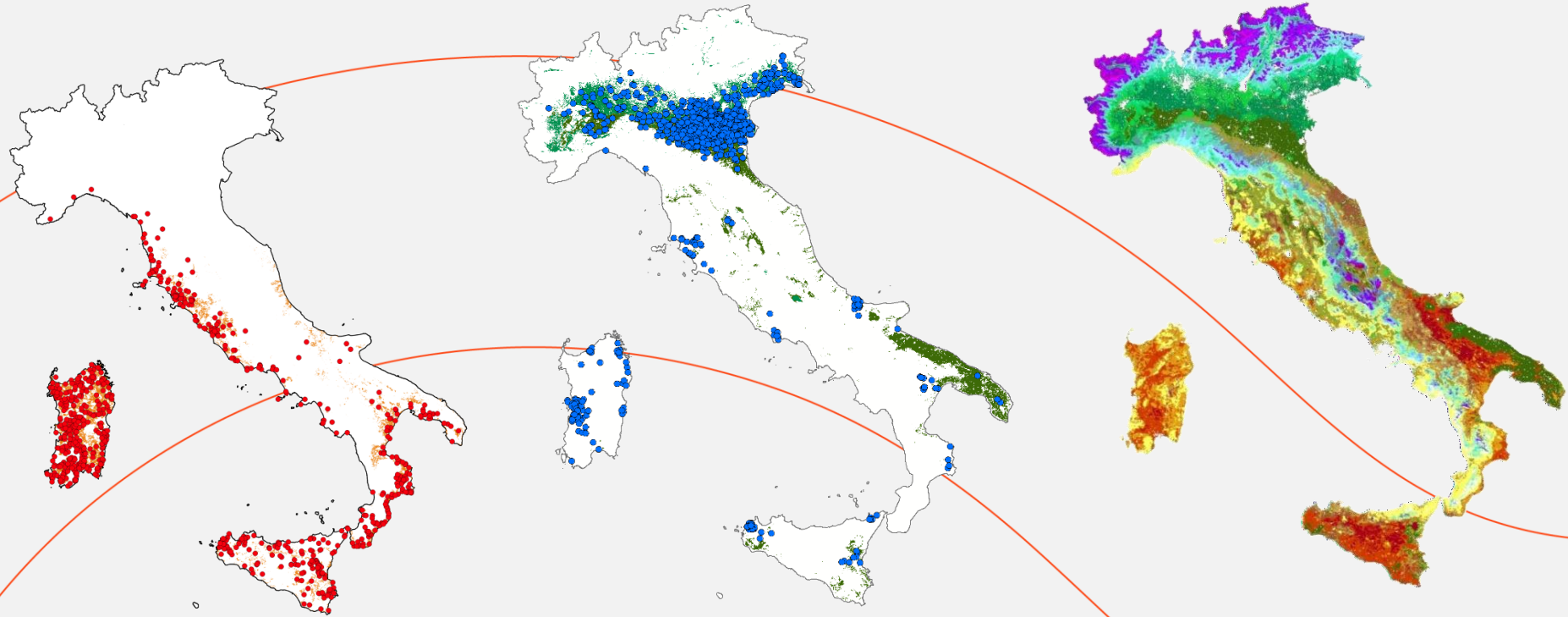




Predicting Vector borne diseases (Italy)

C. imicola

WNV circulation



Compared the resulting ecoregion maps with two datasets related to Bluetongue vectors and West Nile Disease (WNV) outbreaks in Italy.

Ippoliti et al. 2019, PLoS ONE, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0219072>

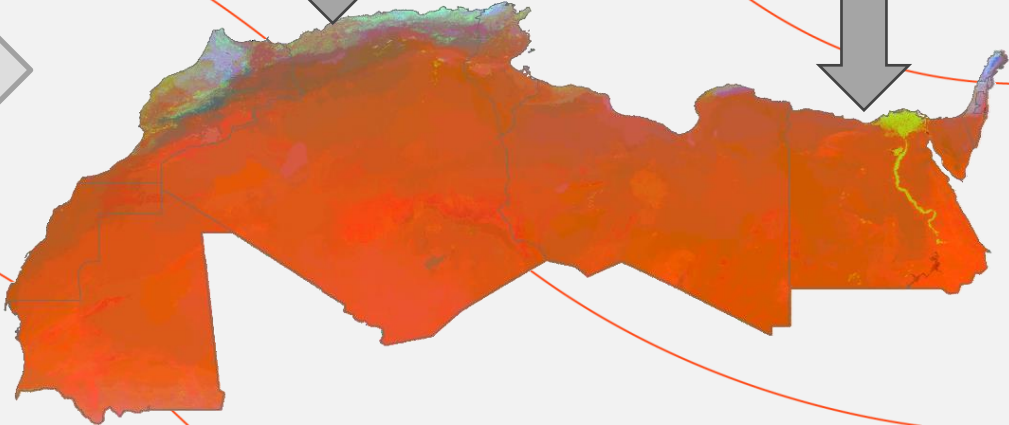
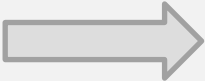
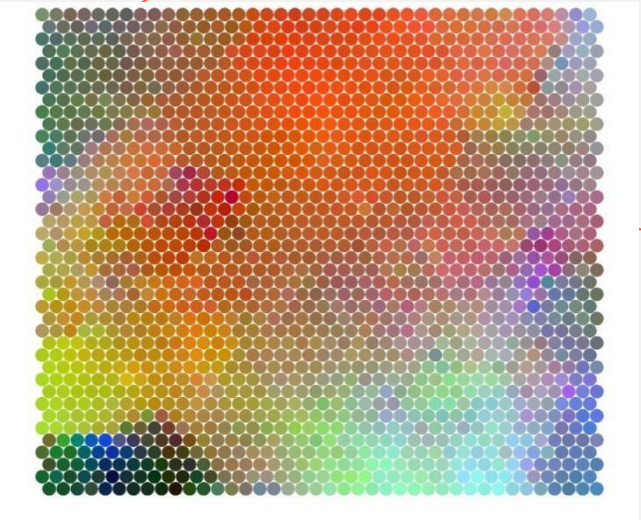


Predicting RVF (Northern Africa)



**RVF reports:
WOAH, FAO, WHO
data**

**Other biotic factors
e.g. RVF vector
density**

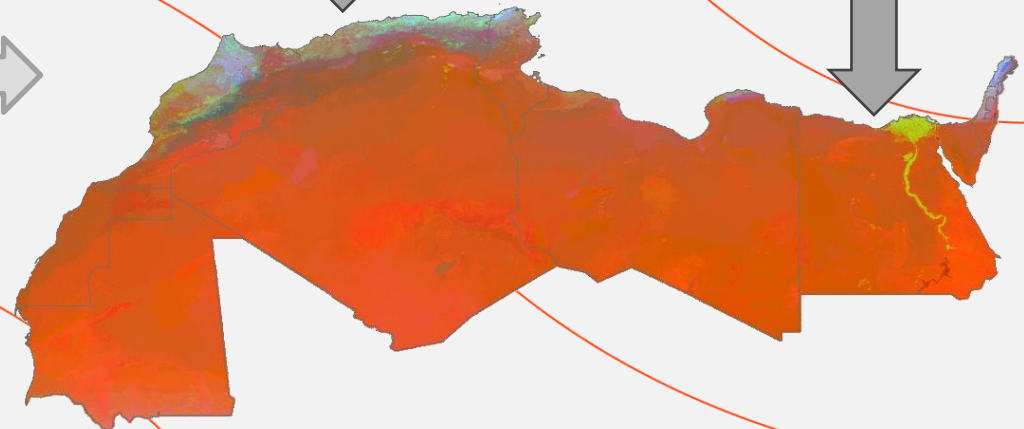
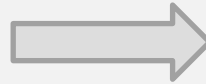
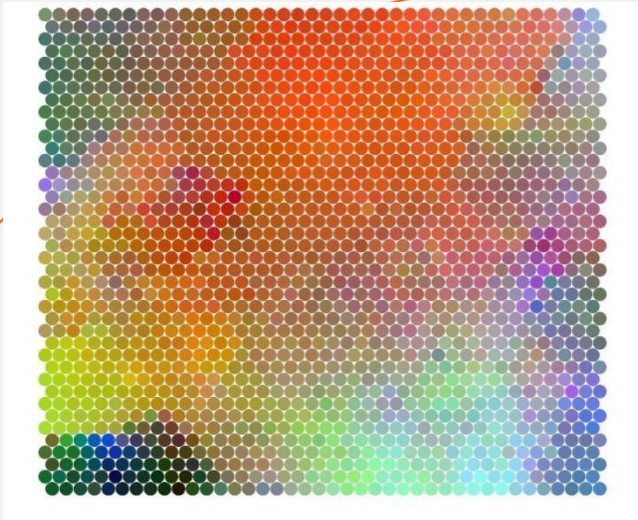


Predicting RVF (Northern Africa)



**RVF reports:
WOAH, FAO, WHO
data**

**Entomological and
Serological data**



Similar methodology to be applied in Eastern Africa





Thank you for listening

