



**Community-based participatory
research on avian influenza in
Burkina Faso and Nigeria:
*Implications for livelihood and public
health policy***

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AVIAN INFLUENZA IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Outbreaks in birds reported:

Niger: February & June '06

Nigeria: February-April '06; March, May, September '07

Cameroon: March '06

Cote d'Ivoire: March-July '06

Burkina Faso: April-May '06

Ghana: May-September '07

Togo: June-July '07

Confirmed human death in Nigeria, January '07

STUDY

AED partnered with UNICEF to carry out community-based participatory action research (PAR) in peri-urban and rural sites in three locations:

Burkina Faso

Lagos State, Nigeria

Kano State, Nigeria

Objectives:

Understand community perceptions about AI

Potential impact on livelihood & food security

Barriers and facilitators to preventive practices

PAR PROCESS

PRINCIPLES:

Inclusion

Participation

Self determination



AED/UNICEF

PAR ON AI IN WEST AFRICA

KEY ASPECTS:

Triangulation

Multiple tools

Different groups

Replicates

Ordered implementation

General to specific

PAR METHOD – SCHEDULE

1	<p>Team building</p> <p>Orientation training for community facilitators, exercises, and role plays</p>
2	<p>Community mapping (M,W,Y)</p> <p>Transect walk</p> <p>Feedback, data review, planning</p>
3	<p>Participants observation in the community</p> <p>Seasonal calendar (M,W,Y)</p> <p>Feedback, data review, planning</p>
4	<p>Focus group discussion</p> <p>Feedback, data review, planning</p>

5	<p>In-depth interview</p> <p>Bean quantification and Venn diagram (M,W,Y)</p> <p>Feedback, data review, planning</p>
6	<p>Causal flow diagramming,</p> <p>Preference matrix ranking,</p> <p>Story telling</p> <p>and force-field analysis (M,W,Y)</p> <p>Data review; Prep for restitution</p>
7	<p>Restitution with community</p> <p>Presentations of the findings and the action plan</p> <p>Questions, comments and corrections</p>



FINDINGS

MAIN FINDING:

COMPLETE SHARING OF HUMAN AND CHICKEN
PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL SPACE
DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY ALTERNATIVES



ORGANIZATION OF POULTRY PRODUCTION

BURKINA FASO

Backyard farmers:

Money from occasional sales used for school fees, agricultural inputs, health care costs

NIGERIA

Backyard farmers

Small and larger commercial sector

OTHER USES OF CHICKENS

Religious and socio-cultural ceremonies

Both countries: No imaginable substitutes for ritual uses

Nigeria: chickens are a protective wall against evil spirits: “better chickens die than children”

Gifts to maintain and strengthen social ties

Consumption

Usually at feasts, except for better-off

OWNERSHIP OF CHICKENS

Complex ownership/management issues

Relation with decision making

Implications for who gets compensation

BURKINA FASO

Head of household owns, decides, even if chickens purchased by women

NIGERIA

Different members of household can own, dispose of

PERCEIVED ORIGIN AND CAUSES OF AI

ALL SITES

Migrating birds

Introduction of foreign birds by traders and travelers

BURKINA FASO

Wind and dust

Birds eating/drinking contaminated water/food

NIGERIA

Deliberately introduced by western countries

Rumors about the rich/the government wanting to take over the poultry business

FACTORS AFFECTING TRANSMISSION

Poultry movement

- Sales/barter of poultry – seasonal (school, agriculture, holiday)
- Introduction of foreign poultry (commercial sector and trade)

Poultry scavenging

- Free feeding
- Contacts with wild birds

Sick birds and reporting

- A moderate amount of mortality is “normal”
- No reporting of sick birds
- Small commercial producers : Less use of veterinarian specialists

FACTORS AFFECTING HUMAN EXPOSURE

Hygiene

- Body and hand washing after cleaning of chicken houses but not with soap (main motivation is odor)

- No changing of clothes after cleaning

- No special care after handling chicken droppings

- Consumption of ill/dead birds

- Accepted practice in some communities

- No observed negative consequences

For some, monetary incentive to buy cheaply (near outbreaks), sell elsewhere

EXPOSURE OF CHILDREN IN RURAL BURKINA FASO

Many people fear
thieves...

So they build chicken
houses so small that only
6-8 year old children can
get through the doors



Fear of thieves is the
underlying factor for
childrens' exposure to
infection

IMPACT 1

On livelihood

- Falling poultry prices

- Lower family income for poultry farmers, traders, commercial poultry workers

- Indirect: Lower access to schooling

On food security and nutrition

- Reduced consumption of chicken

- Reduced access to food - in Burkina Faso, about 20% of income from poultry used to buy food

- Indirect (Nigeria): increased prices of fish and meat

IMPACT 2

On religious aspects of life

Difficult/impossible to carry out

Traditional ceremonies/annual celebrations (prayers for rains, thanking ancestors)

Rituals to mark life milestones (engagement, marriage, death)

Sacrifices for building a new house etc.

On health

Reduced access to health care because of loss of income

Potential risk of human infection

RESPONSES TO CULLING

BURKINA FASO

Culling accepted after explanation

Compensation varied

NIGERIA

Authorities: compensation was a “token” for chickens that were culled

Communities: compensation should be

- 1) equivalent to the pre-outbreak price
- 2) paid both for culled chickens and those that died during the outbreak

BURKINA FASO PAR TEAM

Dr Daniel Thieba, Team leader

Dr Christophe Coulibaly, Field Coordinator

M. Pierre Aimé Ouédraogo, Facilitator

M. Luc Lankoande, Facilitator

Mme Fatoumata Koné, Facilitator

M. YANOOGO Enoch; Community facilitator, Gampela

M. TONDE Abel, Community facilitator, Gampela

M. BAKI Benoit Community facilitator, Ténado

M. BAMOUNI Philippe Community facilitator, Ténado

NIGERIA PAR TEAM

Kano State

Dr Umar Auwal Muhammed, team leader

Mr Ilu Ismael, team coordinator

Mrs Hajara Suleymane, facilitator

Mr Aminu Suleymane, facilitator

Mr Amino Abba, facilitator

Community facilitators – Jogana

Mr Nazifi Ahmed

Mr Farihat Ahmed

Mrs Shamsuddeen A. Mohammed

Community facilitators, Tarauni

Mr Ado B. Dahiru

Mr Abdurrazaq Harun

Mrs Azumi Rufai

Lagos State

Ayodele Adeyoola Iroko, team coordinator

Didos Olaoluwa, facilitator

Leke Adeyemo, facilitator

Bola Aladesuyi, facilitator

Community facilitators – Ajara Topa,

Mrs. Sename Ogunjobi

Mr. Kehinde Igesu

Mrs. Sename Tondonkun

Community facilitators – Iba

Chief (Mrs) Phillips

Mrs. Oseni,

Mr. Tunde Ahotan

THANK YOU

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

WWW.AVIANFLU.AED.ORG

or

<http://www.unicef.org/influenzaresources>