



CSRS SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR N°6

Thursday, the 30th 2010 (Norbert Behi Lecture Hall, CSRS, Km17 Adiopodoumé) 01:00 pm

Theme: The impact of diarrhoea and human African trypanosomiasis in seasonal migrant in Ivorian cash crop areas and access to health care services

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Abstract:

Health problems in the context of migration welfare relate to the needs of migrants and to their health concerns. The most noteworthy patterns of migrations in West Africa occur between the land-locked Sahelian countries and the coastal countries. Côte d'Ivoire is still one of the leading immigration countries of West Africa.. Despite their great number, across-border migrants living in remote areas, particularly in cash crop areas, have virtually no access to health services, although they contribute importantly to economic growth. Furthermore, the literature on the migrants and mobile populations in West Africa remains scarce and disconnected from the body of international migration research in other settings. With the aim to mitigate access difficulties to health and to assess the prevalence of major infant diseases and human African trypanosomiasis in migrant communities in Côte d'Ivoire, this study focuses its attention on (i) the characterisation of migrant communities in the cash crop area; (ii) their priorities in terms of social service provision; (iii) the characteristics of contact network patterns in these migrant populations; (iv) The way to adapt effective disease control measures and social service that they are most equitable and sustainable in these migrant communities. The study will be implemented in the rural town of Bonon, in the Ivorian Centre-western part. Bonon has experienced recent significant development thanks to the seasonal migrants from the sub-region and who are willing to work in the plantations of coffee and cocoa, the main agricultural cash product in Côte d'Ivoire. A comparison will be done between host communities and migrant communities on risk factors of these infectious and communicable diseases and vulnerability to be excluded from preventive measures. Findings based on transdisciplinary approaches will be relevant to elucidate molecular-epidemiology-based transmission pathways of these neglected diseases

Key-words:

Migrant populations, Seasonal workers, Infectious disease, Contact network, Health service, Molecular epidemiology, neglected disease.



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