Beyond One Health: How Enhanced Information Systems Improve Responses to Human and Zoonotic Health Threats in Burkina Faso, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, and Indonesia

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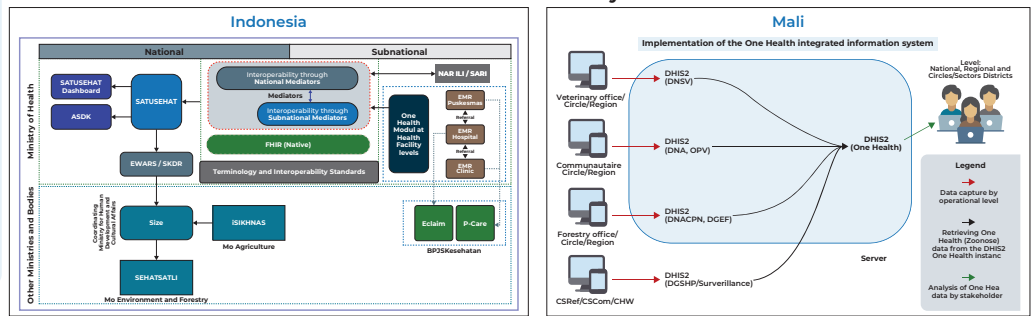
Key Messages

One Health expands health data management and enables information systems' interoperability. The government departments responsible for health, livestock, and the environment are better able to respond to public health threats because of these connected information systems.
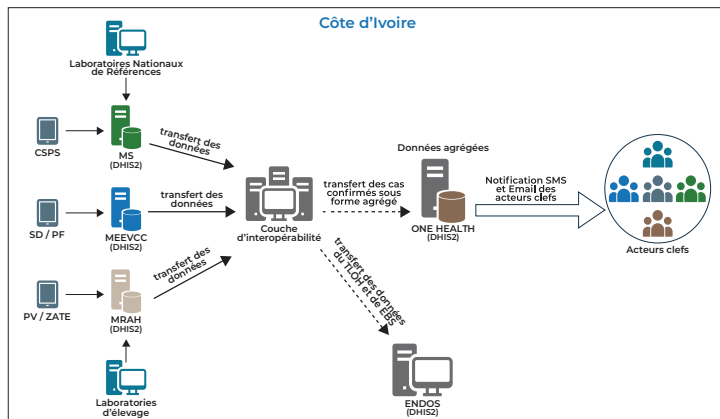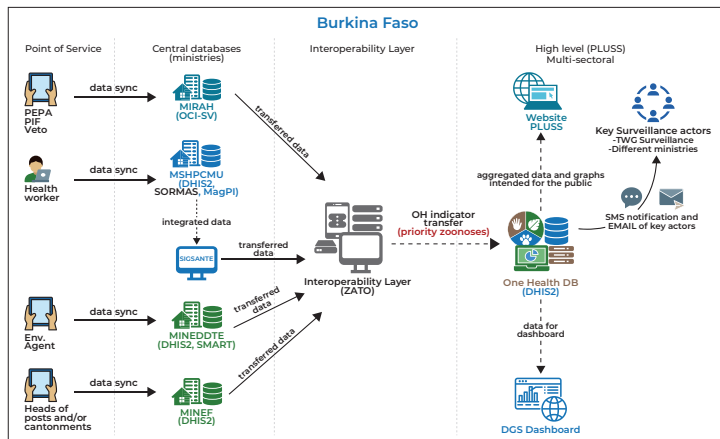
Introduction

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Country Health Information Systems and Data Use (CHISU) program works with the governments of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Indonesia to strengthen their One Health information systems and improve their responses to public health threats. While each country is at a different stage of maturity in coordination and data sharing, a common element of success is a blueprint in the form an information system enterprise architecture.

Methods

- Burkina Faso created a unified One Health information system linking the surveillance systems of the ministries of health and public hygiene; agriculture; animal resources and fisheries; and the environment, water, and sanitation.

- Mali and Côte d'Ivoire defined the architecture for their unified One Health information systems to link the surveillance systems for ministries of health; animal and fisheries resources; agriculture; and environment.

- Indonesia is establishing data standards for priority zoonotic diseases to support more timely availability of zoonotic trend data.

Results

- Since the One Health information system launched in Burkina Faso in 2019, **123,949 reports** of public health threats (5,376 since January 2024) have led to **19 joint investigations** by the three ministries involved in One Health efforts.

- Mali and Côte d'Ivoire, through the development of their systems' architecture, are strengthening multisectoral collaboration.

One Health Information Systems

Conclusion

Systems interoperability can help bring different ministries together around One Health. These interoperable systems require governance and leadership, legal frameworks, and financing for a functional One Health information system—but creation of a blueprint architecture is the most critical input. The governments of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Indonesia, through their efforts to enable interoperability among systems, are making significant efforts to create more healthy and sustainable ecosystems for their populations.