Ecosystem Approaches to the Better Management of Zoonotic Emerging Infectious Diseases

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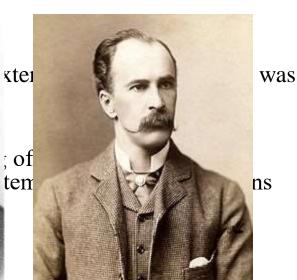
JG introduction



History of 'One Health'

- Ancient times: experts often treated both animals & humans.
- 11th 17th Century: Human medicine integrated into the medieval universities, whereas veterinary medicine focussed on horses and remained in the hands of equerries;
- 18th century: The first veterinary school in Lyon (1762)
- 19th century:
 - Rudolf Virchow
 - William Osler
- 20th century: both science hardly visible
- **1940s:** Collaboration in US
- 1976: Calvin Schwabes' medicine" in, that fully recc and animals for nutrition, li
- DVM driven?





One World – One Health



 'Manhattan principles', the health and sustainable maintenance of wildlife in natural reserves is mutually interdependent with the health of communities and their livestock surrounding them



A broader understanding of health and disease demands a unity of approach achievable only through a consilience of human, domestic animal and wildlife health - One Health



One World – One Medicine - One Health





EcoHealth

- ➤ Abbreviated from Ecosystem Health
- Ecology (οἶκος, "house" or "living relations"; -λογία, "study of") is the scientific study of the distributions, abundance, share affects, and relations of organisms and their interactions with each other in a common environment.
- An **Ecosystem** consists of all the organisms living in a particular area, as well as all the nonliving, physical components of the environment with which the organisms interact, such as air, soil, water, and sunlight

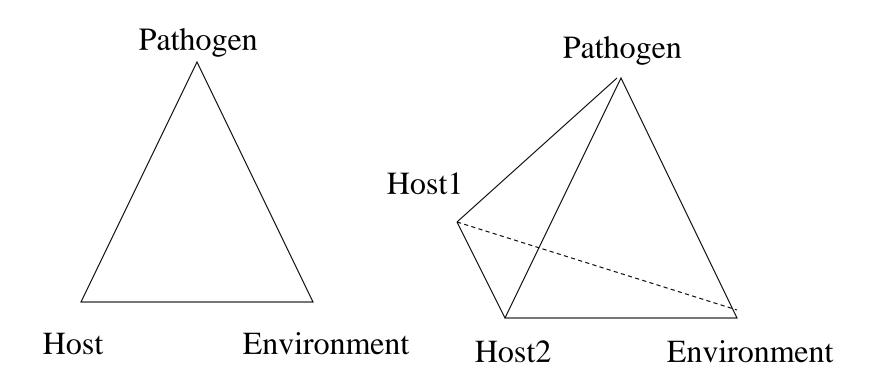


EcoHealth (2)

- ➤ Programme created in 1996 within IDRC Poses the question: 'can people remain healthy in a world that is sick?'
- ➤ Bio-physical +social (ecology, socio-economics...)
- > Systems thinking & complexity versus reductionist
- ➤ Not limited to infectious diseases (although zoonoses is excellent context)
- ➤ People/public health goal
- Research-orientated approach though with policy implications/impact
- > CoPEHs
- ➤ No standard definition & interpretation
- ➤ 'before EH' era



EcoHealth (3)





EcoHealth (4)

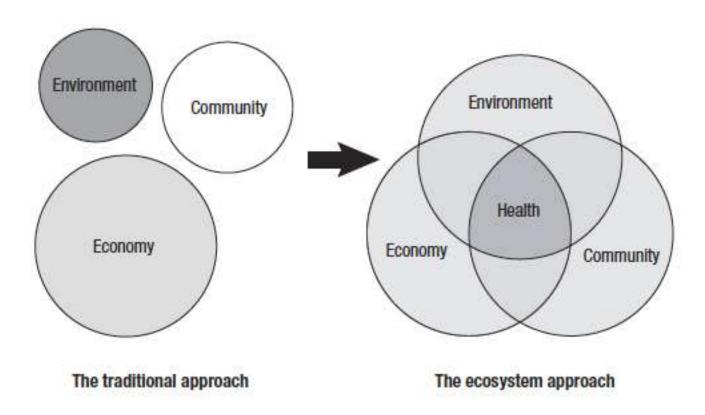
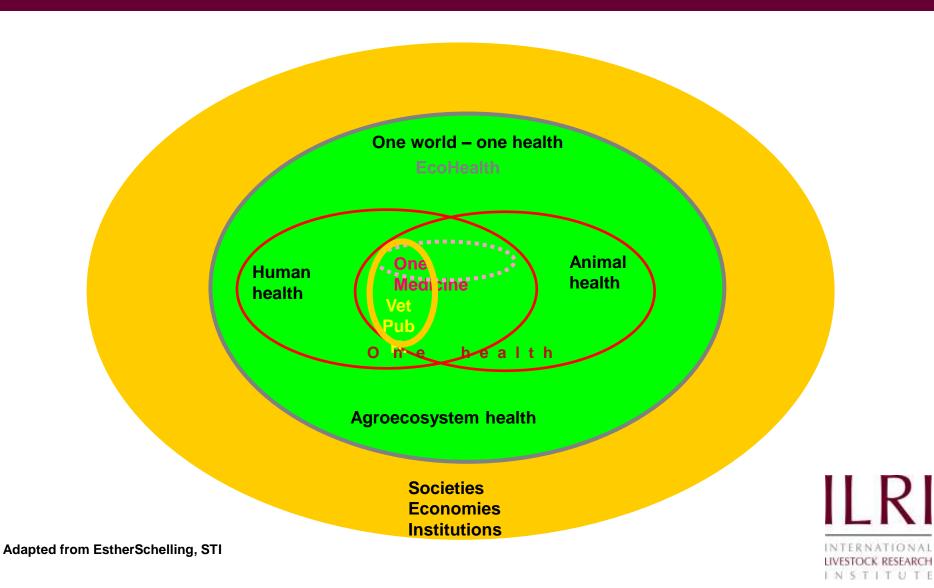


Figure 1. The ecosystem approach gives equal importance to environmental management, economic factors, and community aspirations. Traditional methods focus more on the latter two, to the detriment of the environment (adapted from Hancock 1990).



EcoHealth (5)



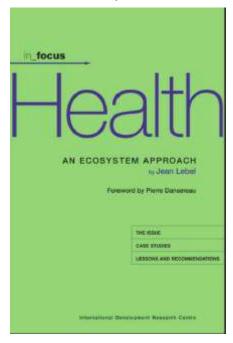
EcoHealth 'Pillars'

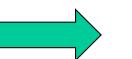
- Transdisciplinary: inclusive vision, full involvement of researchers, community & decision-makers;
- Participation: consensus and cooperation not only *within* community, scientific & decision-making groups, but *among* them;
- > Equity: gender, ethnic group...
- > Sustainability



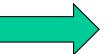


















BEGA



VETERINARIANS WITHOUT BORDERS





'EcoHealth Approaches to the Better Management of Zoonotic EIDs in SE Asia'

- 6 countries: Cambodia, China (Yunnan), Lao PDR, Indonesia, Viet Nam & Thailand (2008 to 2012)
- Central objective is to build capacity in research institutions and researchers within them 'learning by doing' approach;
- Research using 'EcoHealth' approach; zoonotic EID with livestock component.
- Additional partners to support public health, wildlife & environment
- EcoZD Country Teams
- Formal training & mentoring
- EcoHealth Resource Centres (CMU & UGM)



EcoZD

Identification of Counterparts

- >Scoping study
- >Existing network



Transdisciplinarity

- ➤ Animal Health Services
- **≻**Public Health
- ➤ Agriculture &...
- ➤ Academic v Govt



Finalise research team 'EZCT'



Govt approval; research agreements



Meetings to plan focus of research

Research underway

- **≻**Training
- **≻**Mentoring
- ➤ Community & Decision-Maker



EcoHealth Case Studies

EcoZD country teams

- Cambodia: priority causes & proportion of zoonotic diarrhoea (dysentery);
- China: Brucellosis & toxoplasmosis;
- Indonesia: Rabies (Bali);
- Lao PDR: pig zoonoses;
- Thailand (+2): small-scale poultry slaughterhouse hygiene;
- **VietNam**: priority zoonoses in small-holder pig systems;



EcoZD challenges

- Supply & demand high donor interest in EIDs & ZEIDs
- Who does what? eg IDRC-EcoHealth programme initiatives;
- Language 'lingua franca' of SE Asia?
- Country differences 'one size *doesn't* fit all'
- Limited technical capacity in some countries (or region within);
- EcoHealth is a novel participatory approach & often confused with OneHealth etc;
- Counterparts not convinced (case studies not relevant, Id)
- 2-dimensional needs of capacity building;
- ZEIDs versus Endemic versus NZD
- bio-medical bias



Challenges & potential solutions

- Supply & demand
- Who does what? better coordination, project objectives etc reviewed SD/CD/ new concept of EHRC;
- Language English but local language training EHRCs
- *Country differences* regional consultations
- Limited technical capacity linkage eg Lao PDR (ACIAR)
 EHRCs
- *EcoHealth is novel* extended planning time, **EHRCs**, regional meetings, research outputs;
- Counterparts not convinced: research outputs & case studies from SEAR EHRCs
- 2-dimensional needs of capacity building EHRCs;
- ZEIDs versus Endemic versus NZD adaptive hence EcoZEID>EcoZD, approach is key
- bio-medical bias EHRCs

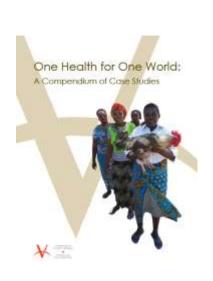


Concluding remarks

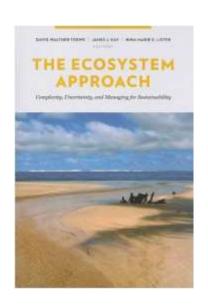
- Certainly a need to cooperate/collaborate/complement in a sustainable fashion
- Challenges remain substantial
- Need champions to emerge & advocate the cause
- EcoHealth provides one possibility
 - Clear involvement of environment
 - Tangible, edges (ecosystem) defined
 - Successful case studies
 - Donor interest
 - But sustained advocacy for incorporation into Govt strategy
- EcoZD is 'stepping stone' medium to long term
- ILRI's ongoing commitment to holistic approaches and interest in collaboration in future research

EcoHealth Resources









www.idrc.ca/ecohealth

www.onehealthinitiative.com

http://www.ecohealth.net/

http://www.izs.it/vet_italiana/2009/45_1/45_1.htm

http://haliproject.wordpress.com/



International Livestock Research Institute

Better lives through livestock

Animal agriculture to reduce poverty, hunger and environmental degradation in developing countries

Terima-Kasi



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