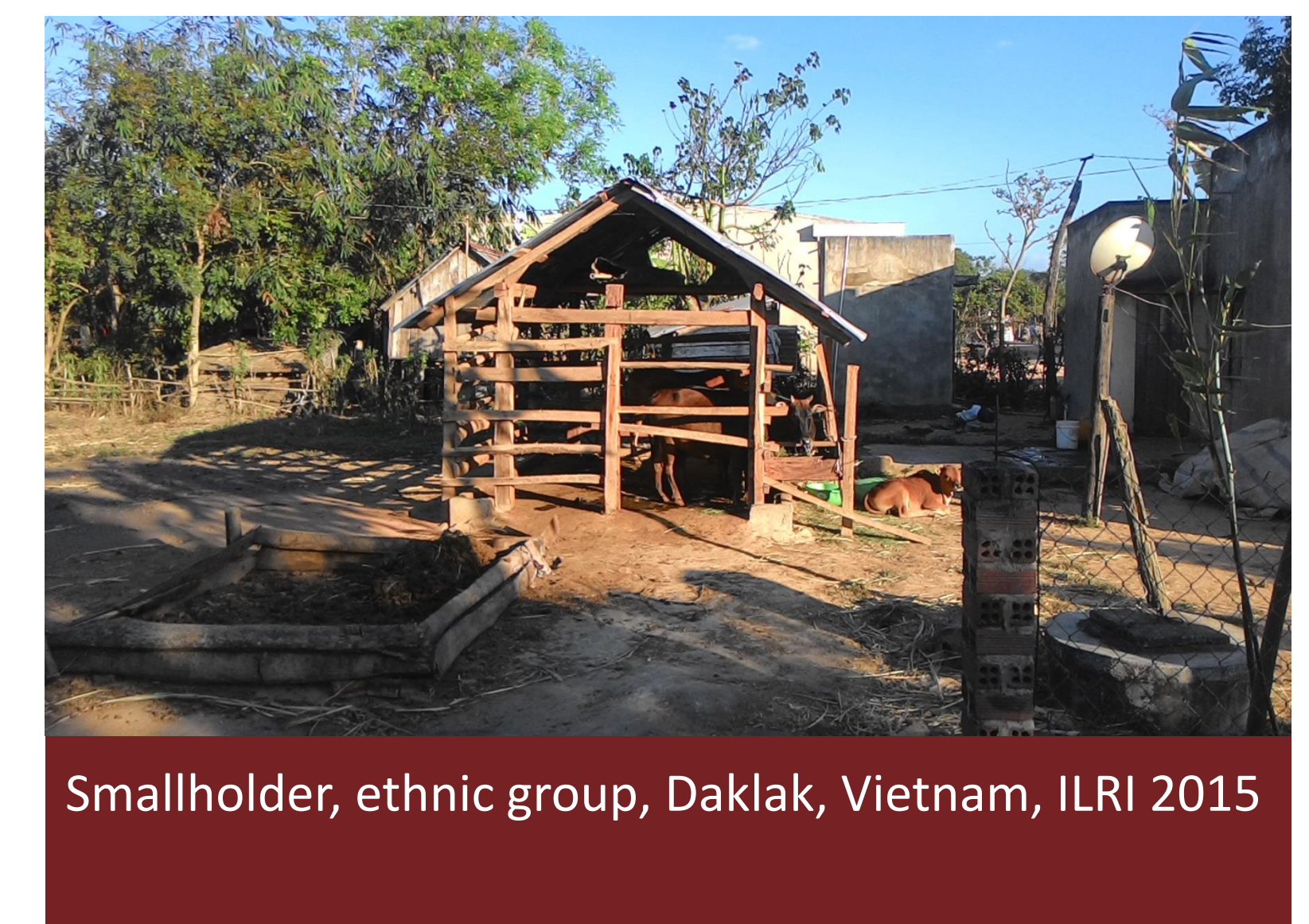


# A decade of One Health and Ecohealth in Southeast Asia: Inventory and perspectives

Fred Unger<sup>1</sup>; Jeffrey Gilbert<sup>3</sup>, Hung Nguyen-Viet<sup>1</sup> and Delia Grace<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>International Livestock Research Institute, Hanoi, Vietnam; <sup>2</sup>International Livestock Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya;

<sup>3</sup>International Livestock Research Institute\*, Vientiane, Lao \*Until Dec 2013



Smallholder, ethnic group, Daklak, Vietnam, ILRI 2015

## Introduction

Southeast Asia is a hot spot for disease emergence as demonstrated for HPAI and SARS. In the face of disease emergence and its drivers such as urbanisation, agriculture intensification, and land use change, new integrated research approaches have been increasingly adopted in the region to facilitate collaboration across disciplines, groups and stakeholders. Those approaches include the Ecohealth and One Health concept. Both focus on integrated research but have a different history and characteristics. The EH approach was pioneered over the last decades by the International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC). The One Health concept builds up on Schwabe's One Medicine, has been supported by the World Bank and is currently institutionalized by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), FAO and WHO.

## Materials and methods

To promote One Health and Ecohealth in Southeast Asia, various initiatives have been initiated over the last decade (Figure 1). For this poster we screened seven selected One Health and/or Ecohealth initiatives implemented since 2004 on their focus and characteristics. This included the following criteria:

- Focus on capacity building and curricula development
- Action research/case studies supported
- Networking between various initiatives facilitated
- Initiative was fully funded or co-funded
- Impact assessment carried out
- Scaling out demonstrated
- Evidence of various peer-reviewed international publications

## Results

Summary and comparison on initiative focus and characteristics by given criteria (Note that numbers are randomly allocated to an initiative)

Focus and characteristics/initiatives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Capacity building (general)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Curricula development		✓			✓	✓	✓
Action research/case studies funded	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Ecohealth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
One Health	✓	✓				✓	✓

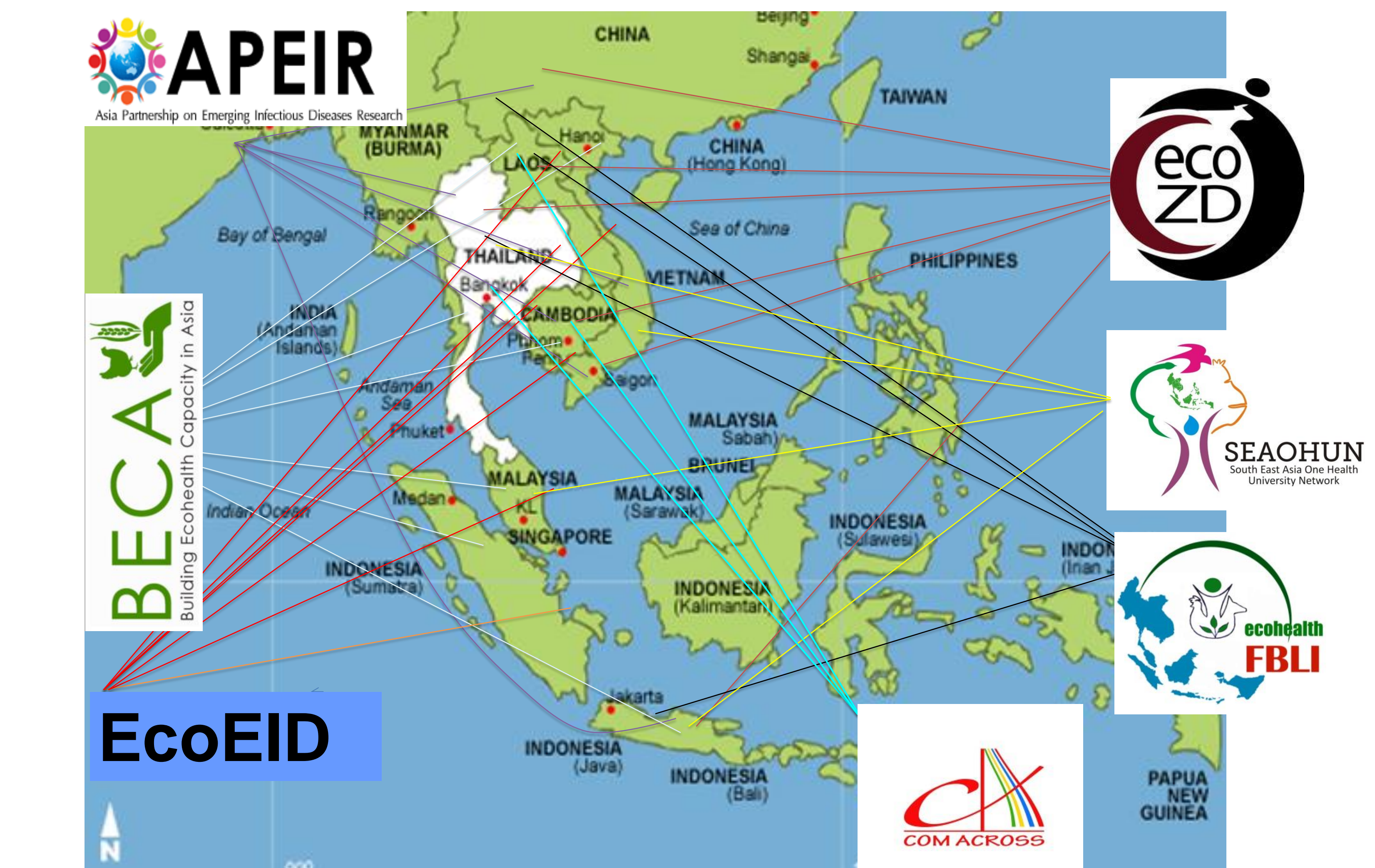


Figure 1: Selected One Health and Ecohealth initiatives in Southeast Asia since 2004.

Focus and characteristics/initiatives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
External funded/co-funded	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Evidence of strong networking		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Impact assessment		✓					NA
Scaling out demonstrated		✓				✓	NA
Peer reviewed high-level publication (>3)	✓	✓		✓	✓		

## Conclusions

- With various initiatives implemented Ecohealth and One Health has been well perceived in the region.
- All initiatives had some focus on capacity building, some had main focus on research.
- More activities focused on Ecohealth; some addressed both approaches.
- Generating peer-reviewed international publications a challenge, and typically low numbers, while large numbers of national papers produced.
- Strong networking between existing initiatives not always guaranteed
- All initiatives were donor-funded or co-funded which raises questions on sustainability.
- Scaling out evidence and impact assessments needs to be more addressed in the future.



Beef farm, Yunnan. EcoZD, ILRI, 2012



Fred Unger, f.unger@cgiar.org • ILRI, Hanoi, Vietnam • +84 129 295 1750 (mobile)

http://aghealth.wordpress.com • www.ilri.org

Acknowledgements: The CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Funding: This project was funded by the International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC)



This document is licensed for use under a Creative Commons Attribution –Non commercial-Share Alike 3.0 Unported License September 2014