



One Health EcoHealth 2016

4-7 December 2016 • Melbourne Convention & Exhibition Centre

The 4th International One Health Congress & 6th Biennial Congress of the International Association for Ecology and Health



OneHealth Ecohealth 2016 congress Melbourne, December 6th 2016

Field Building Leadership Initiative (FBLI): Advancing Ecohealth in Southeast Asia

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VETERINARIANS
WITHOUT BORDERS
VÉTÉRINAIRES
SANS FRONTIÈRES



World Agroforestry Centre
TRANSFORMING LIVES AND LANDSCAPES
世界农林中心—中国办事处



HỘI Y TẾ CÔNG CỘNG VIỆT NAM
VIETNAM PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION



สถาบันวิจัยระบบสาธารณสุข (ศวรส.)
Health Systems Research Institute (HSRI)

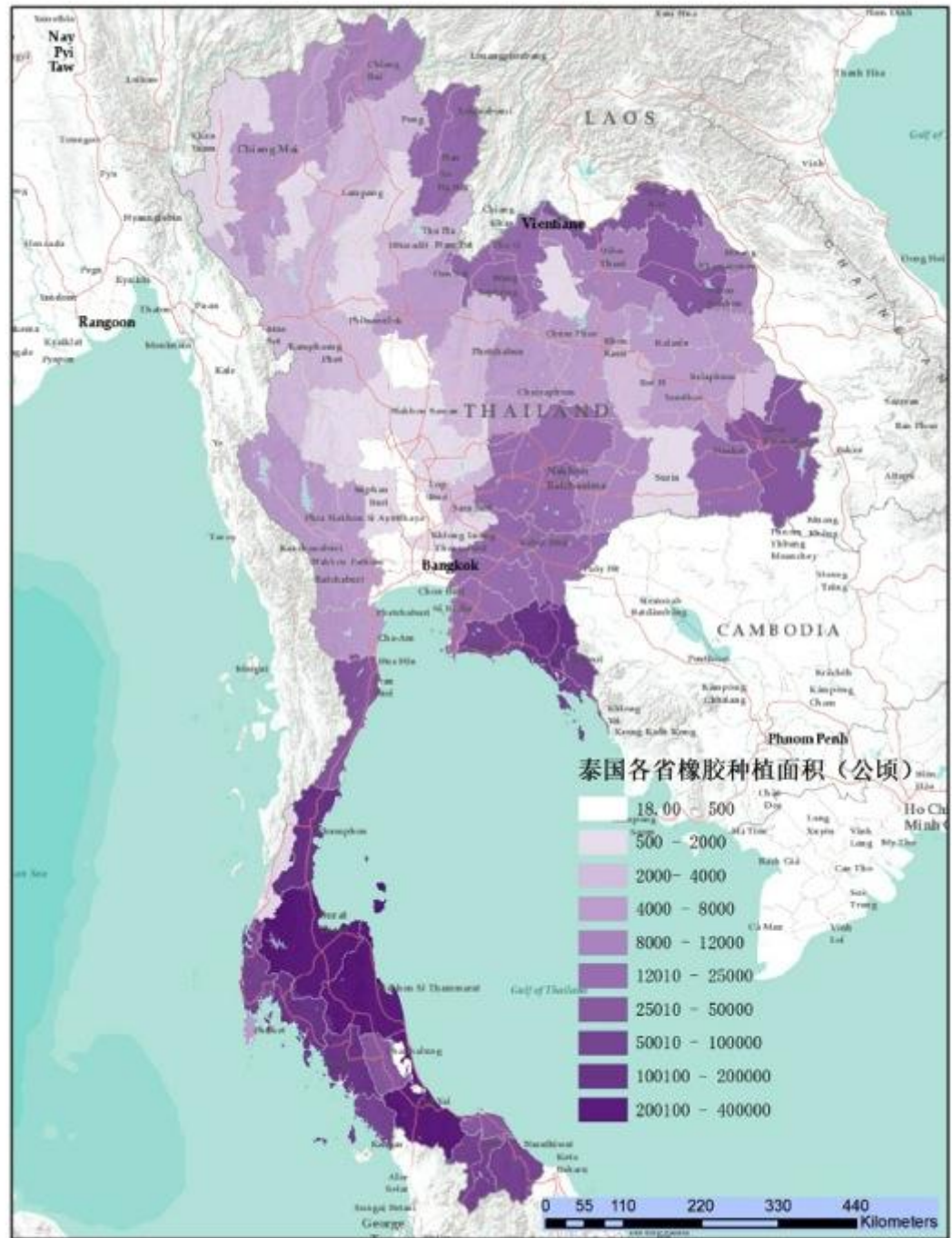
Outline

1. Context in Southeast Asia
2. FBLI components, outputs and outcomes
3. Reflections on regional programs in One Health and Ecohealth



High inputs in Chinese Agriculture

Rubber Plantation in Thailand





INDONESIA – DAIRY PRODUCTION

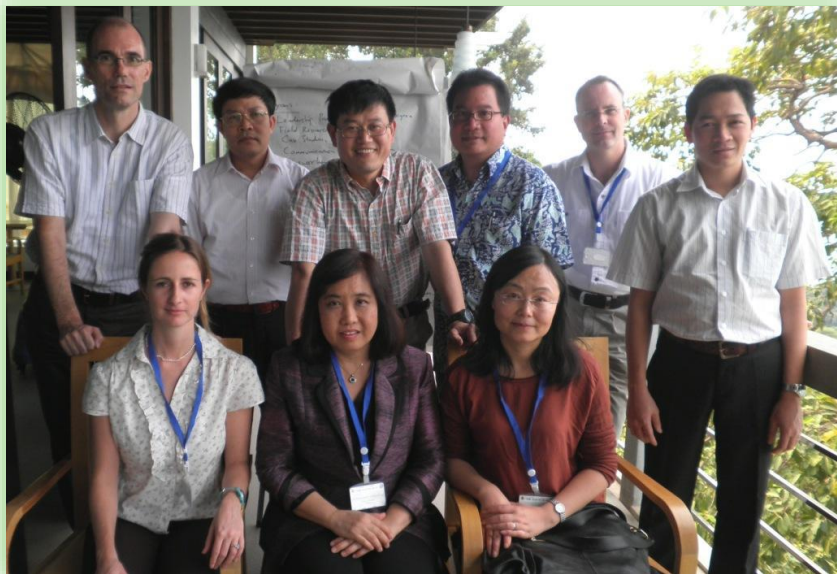
Livestock intensification in Vietnam



Rational and objectives

- *Ecohealth to address health and environmental problems associated with **agricultural intensification in SEA** countries.*
- *Need to strengthen individual, institutional and country capacity in **understanding and applying Ecohealth** approach within the context of the region.*
- *FBLI aims at advancing ecohealth in SEA through **integrating research, training, policy and networking***

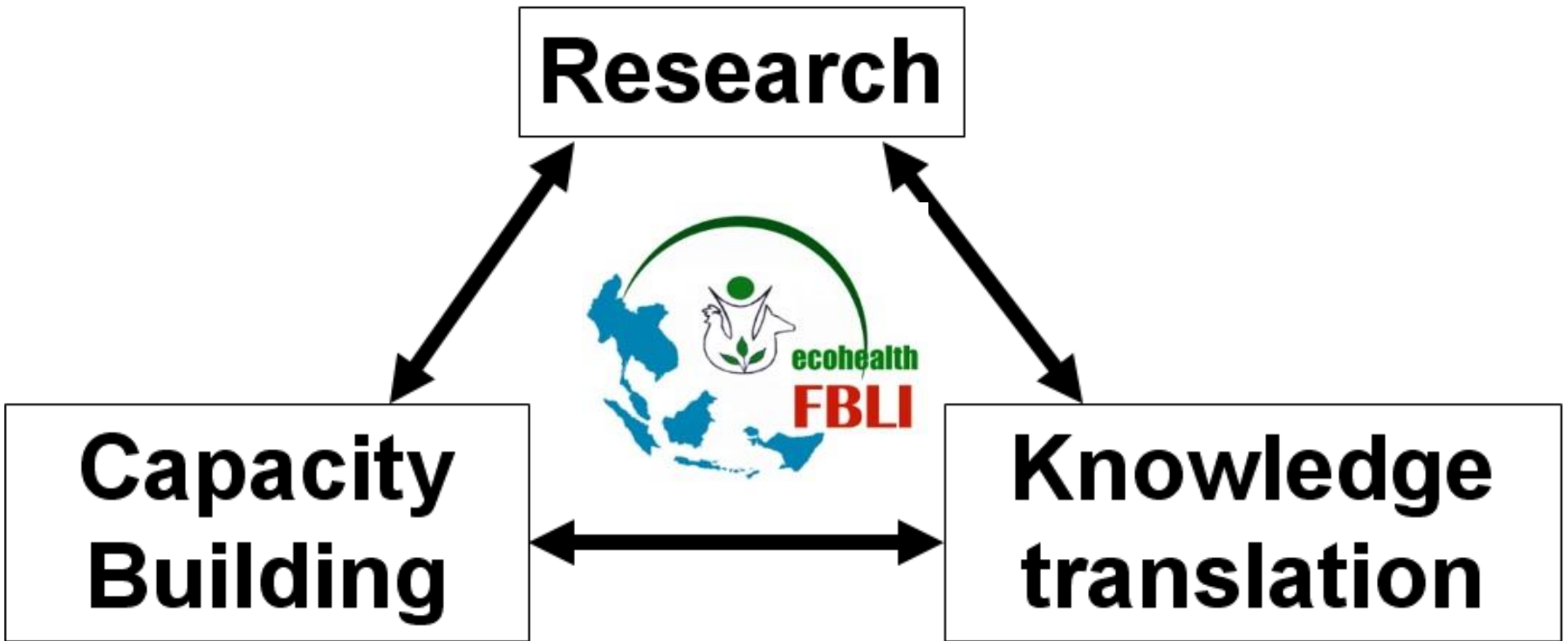
Partners and Regional Core Group (RCG)



Health Systems Research Institute



Field Building Leadership Initiative - FBI



Where is FBI active?



Reduce pesticide use and its health and environment impact in Yuanmou County, Yunnan Province, China



Better Human and Animal Waste Management in Hanam Province, Vietnam (Eco-HAWAM)



Rubber Plantation Expansion and Increased Risk of Vector-Borne Diseases in Eastern Thailand



Dairy Production: Connecting Issues and Finding Interventions for Small-Scale Farming in a Southeast Asian Context



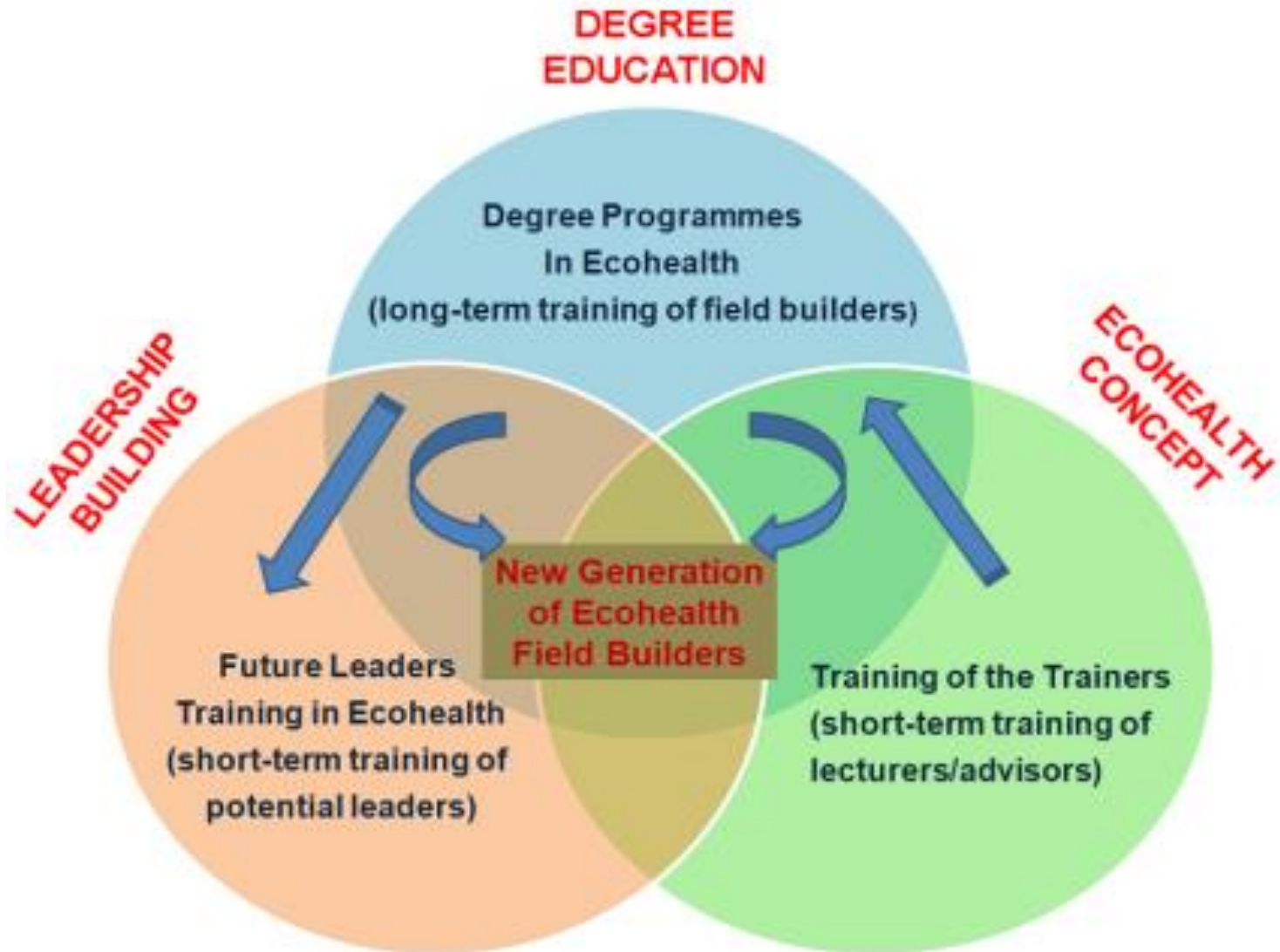
Site based- concept”

- Yuanmou (CN)
- Hanam (VN)
- Chachoengsao (TH)
- Pangalengen , West Java (ID)

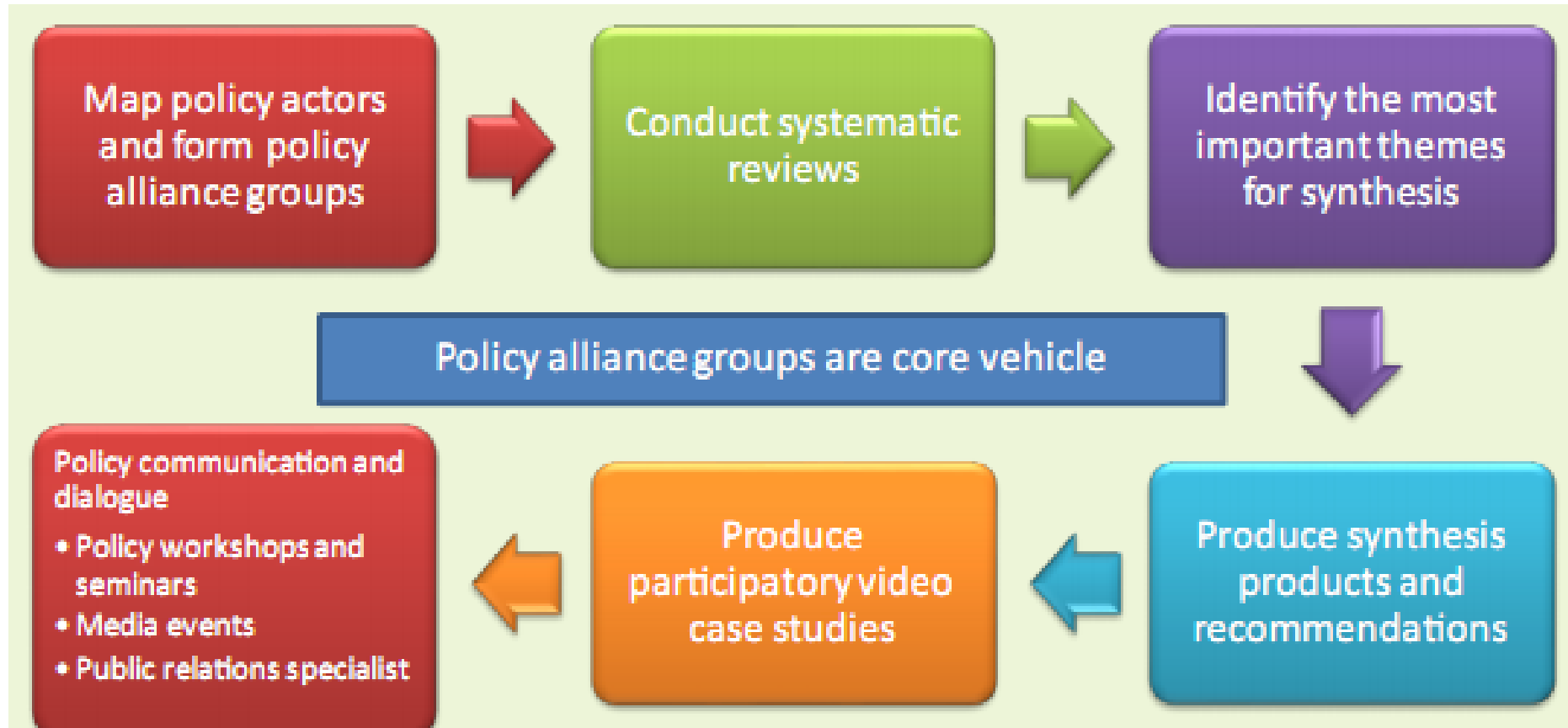


Intervention

Capacity building



Knowledge translation



Research highlights



OUTPUTS (upto September 2016)

8

International papers

7

National papers

4

Policy Briefs

3

Books



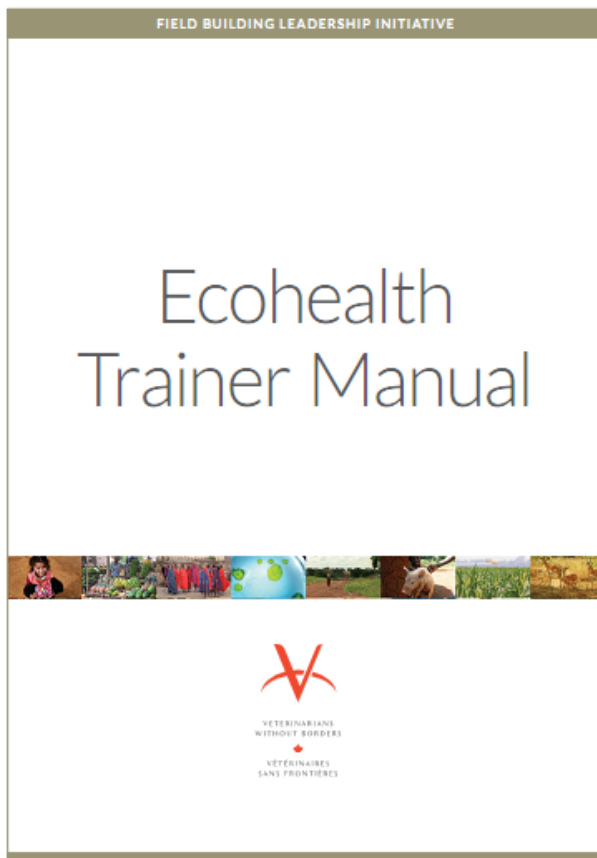
Future leader highlights

- 218 Participants of students and young professionals from medicine, public health, veterinary medicine, and other disciplines
- 10 countries
- 20 small seed research grants

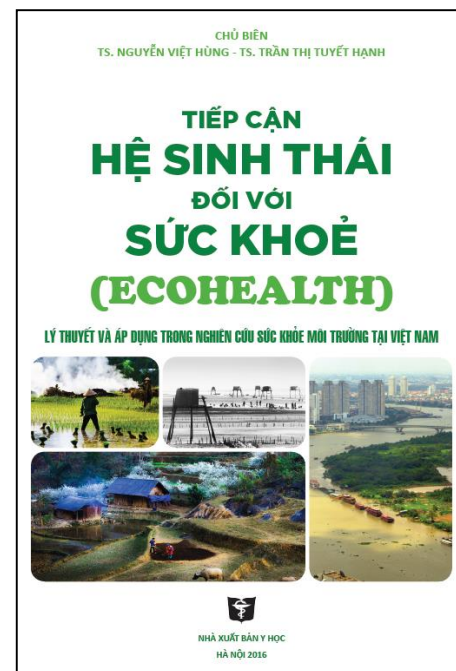
Global Health True Leaders (GHTL)



Capacity building highlights



- Degree training: One Health and Ecosystem Management, Mahihol University- Expected 2017
- Institutionalization of Ecohealth teaching at universities
- Ecohealth resources centres



Knowledge Translation

September 2016

Regional Policy Brief for South East Asia



First open release of super-sterile male mosquitoes to suppress vectors of dengue, chikungunya and Zika diseases in a village school surrounded by rubber plantations by representatives of IDRC, IAEA, ASEAN, high-level government authorities, local communities, universities and NCOs. Photo credit: Ecohealth Network, Thailand.

Health and environmental impact of agricultural intensification: Translating Ecohealth program-derived knowledge into practice

Key Policy Messages and Lessons Learned

- **Agricultural Intensification** increases risks to human, animal, and environmental health; and the application of Ecohealth approaches can mitigate some of the negative effects of agricultural intensification.
- Increasing the capacity and involvement of farmers and other relevant stakeholders in applying Ecohealth approaches can contribute to improved agricultural practices and health.
- Capacity building activities – such as training for future leaders and integrating Ecohealth approach in existing official training programs – improve the leadership skills and capabilities of current and future Ecohealth practitioners.
- Building up and sustaining the Ecohealth field in the region requires concerted efforts in research, capacity building and knowledge translation, underpinned by appropriate support from policy makers.

This regional policy brief is based on the outcomes from the Ecohealth research, capacity building and knowledge translation work conducted under the Field Building Leadership Initiative (FBLI), a five-year program (2011-2016) funded by Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and implemented by partner institutions in China, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam (for more details, please visit www.ecohealthasia.net).

From Ecohealth Research to Policy

Global and regional context of agriculture, health and environment

The framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is universal; considers the economic, social and environmental determinants of sustainability; and includes 7 out of 17 goals dedicated to health, agriculture and the environment (goals 1-3 on health and hunger; and 12-15 on the environment). Global Health Security Agenda (GHS) addresses the threats from infectious diseases at the human-animal-environmental interface. With a growing partnership of nearly 50 countries, GHS aims to help build countries' capacity, create

a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats; and elevate global health security as a national and global priority.

Ecohealth – short for Ecosystem Approaches to Health – is a transdisciplinary field that addresses the interface and links among humans, animals and the environment. Ecohealth may be applied to some action programs of SDGs to contribute to the improvement of health and environment related to agriculture.

Agricultural Intensification Increases risks for human, animal and environmental health

In Southeast Asia and China, rapid population and economic growth has fueled agricultural

Advancing Ecohealth in Southeast Asia and China

Lessons from the Field Building Leadership Initiative



February 2016



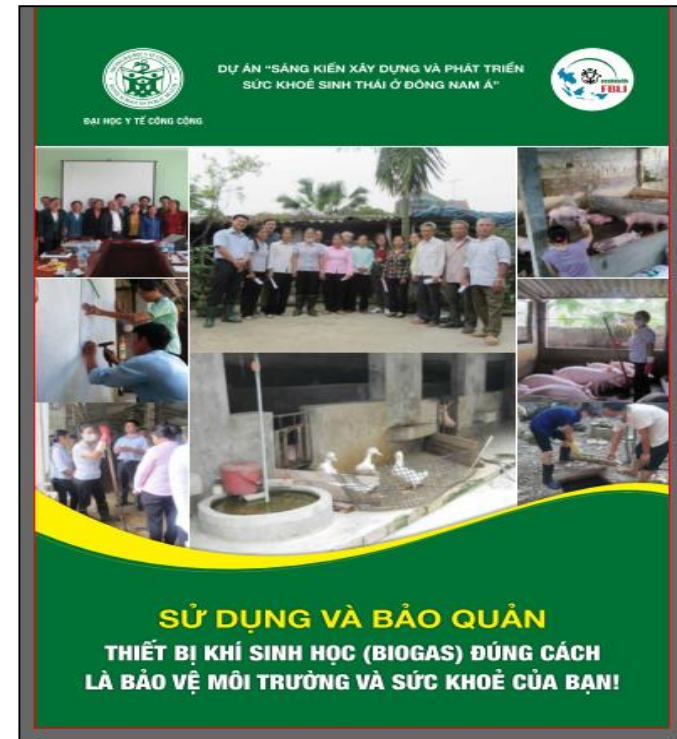
Some highlights



Figure 3. Street theatre performance



Figure 4. Health promotion poster



Key messages

1. **Agricultural intensification increases risks to human, animal, and environmental health**; and the application of Ecohealth approaches can mitigate the negative effects of agricultural intensification.
2. Increasing in **applying Ecohealth approaches** can contribute to the **capacity and involvement of farmers** and other relevant stakeholders improved agricultural practices and health.
3. Capacity building activities – such as **training for future leaders and integrating Ecohealth approach in existing official training programs** – improve the leadership skills and capabilities of current and future Ecohealth practitioners.
4. Building up and sustaining the Ecohealth field in the region requires concerted efforts in **research, capacity building and knowledge translation, underpinned by appropriate support from policy makers.**

Reflections on OH EH in Southeast Asia



SEA OHUN
South East Asia One Health University Network

- INDOHUN
- THOHUN
- VOHUN
- MYOHUN



CENPHER
TRUNG TÂM Y TẾ CÔNG CỘNG VÀ HỆ SINH THÁI
CENTER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND ECOSYSTEM RESEARCH

Swiss TPH



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Emerging Pandemic Threats Program

PREDICT • RESPOND • PREVENT • IDENTIFY



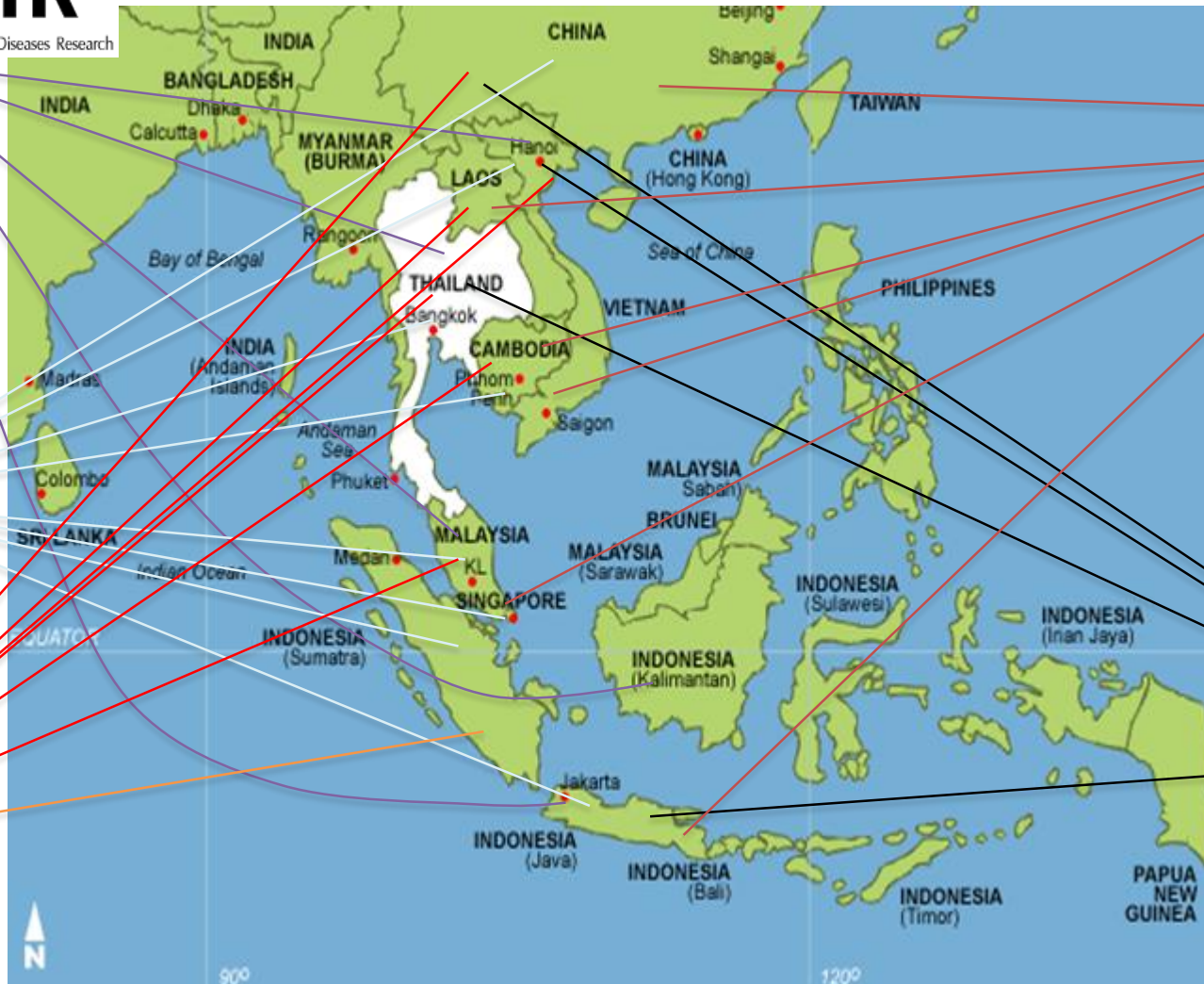
World Organisation for Animal Health



Australian Government
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research



Reflections on OH EH in Southeast Asia



Main ecohealth projects in South East Asia, December 2016

Reflections on OH EH in Southeast Asia

- **Institutional challenges** in doing Ecohealth/One Health, **recognition and equity** among disciplines
- Complementarity : **EIDs vs. non EIDs**
- **“Competitive”** networks of **Ecohealth** and **One Health** in SEA
- **Donor driven** and **weak sustainability**
- Future of Ecohealth/One Health: a more **“viable”** and **“sustainable”** network with support of several donors?

Thank you!



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade