PREZODE

Preventing zoonotic disease emergence

ATELIER PREZODE
AFRIQUE AUSTRALE/EST
1 JUIN 2021

PREZODE WORKSHOP
AUSTRAL/EASTERN AFRICA
1st of JUNE 2021

Workshop 1 : Synthesis

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

cirad
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

INRAE
science for people, life & earth

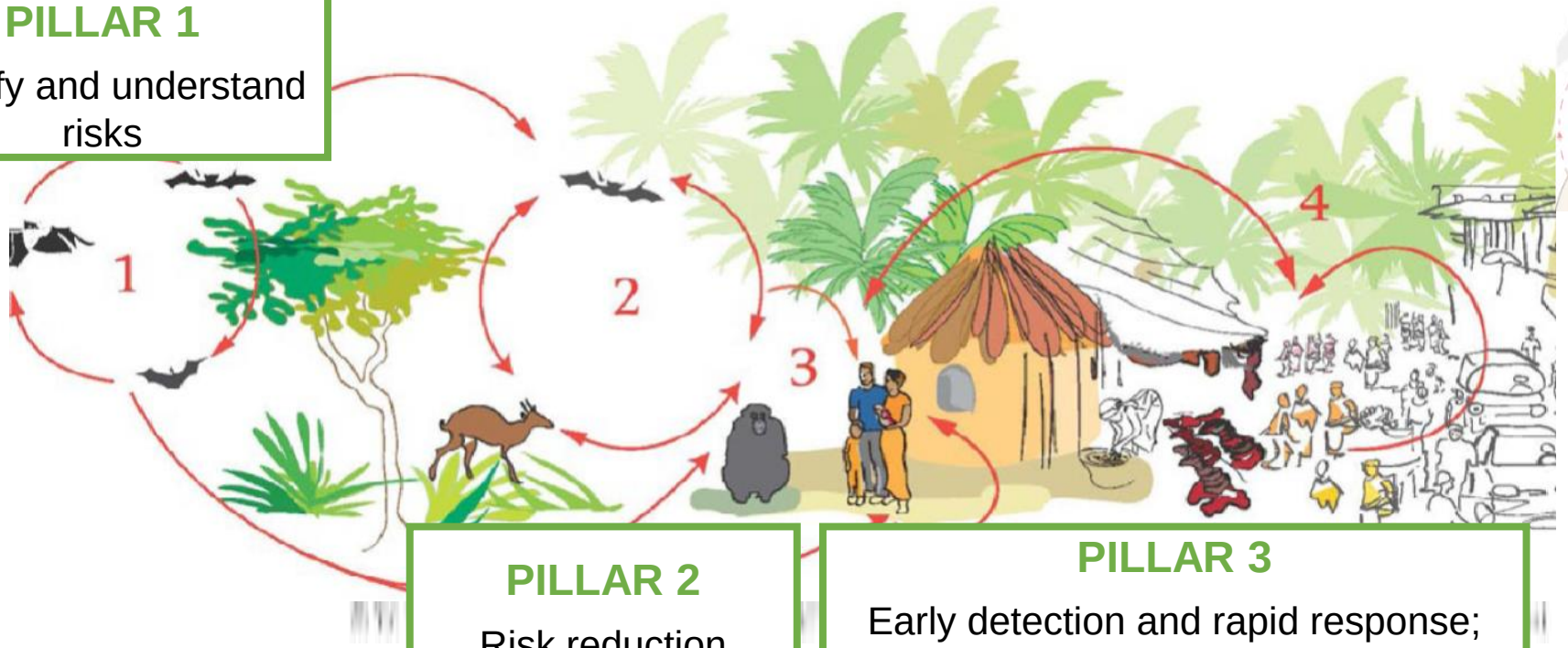
IRD
Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development

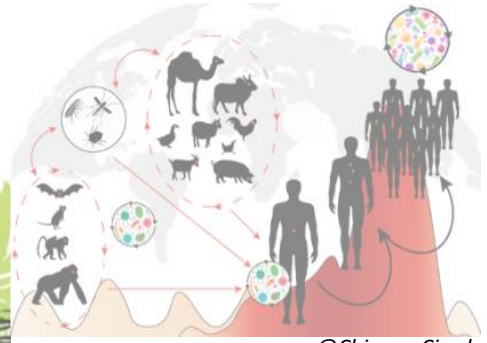
PREZODE - Context

VISION AND OBJECTIVES

PILLAR 1

Identify and understand risks





@Chirara, Cirad

PILLAR 2

Risk reduction

PILLAR 3

Early detection and rapid response;
Socio-economic constraints

PILLAR 4

Scaling up emerging risks surveillance systems

PILAR 5 Engaging and empowering local and national stakeholders; strengthening One Health networks

IDENTIFY AND UNDERSTAND RISKS to CO-DEVELOP SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE THEM

STENGHTENING EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS, OPERATIONAL FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL

WHERE ARE WE?
WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS

- **Framing the initiative**
- **Launching the first national research program in France**
- **Co-developing the initiative with all the relevant stakeholders**
  - **Regional and national co-design workshops**
  - **Strategic scientific agenda and operational roadmap**

FIRST FUNDINGS ACQUIRED
- MESRI PEPR 30M€
- AFD 30M€

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT REQUIRED
- International organisations
- Donors
- Countries
- Sci & Dev partners

2021

2022-2023

First operational launching plan

Gathering **political supports** from countries

2024-2025

Second operational plan

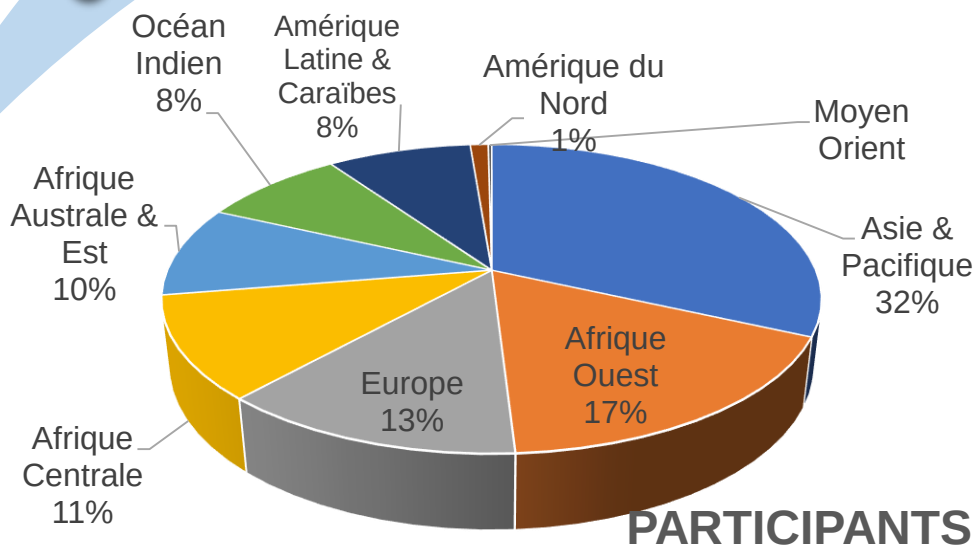
Targeting **operational outcomes**

11 co-design regional workshops–

STEP 1- Common vision, obstacles, other initiatives

STEP 2 -Impacts, actors and activities

STEP 3- Strategic scientific and operational plans



PARTICIPANTS

>500 participants

>130 countries

Co-design process 2020-2021

11 regional workshops – CO-DESIGN STEP 1
Building up a Common vision; which obstacles; important actors; other initiatives

11 regional workshops – CO-DESIGN STEP 2
Impacts, actors and activities

11 regional workshops – CO-DESIGN STEP 3
Regional ROADMAP; pilot countries: Phases 2 and 3

COUNTRY WORKSHOPS
Activities; partners, calendar; funds

December 2020

May – July 2021

September – October 2021

October 2021

November 2021

2022

5 regional workshops:
to prepare the launch of the initiative – to assess its needs

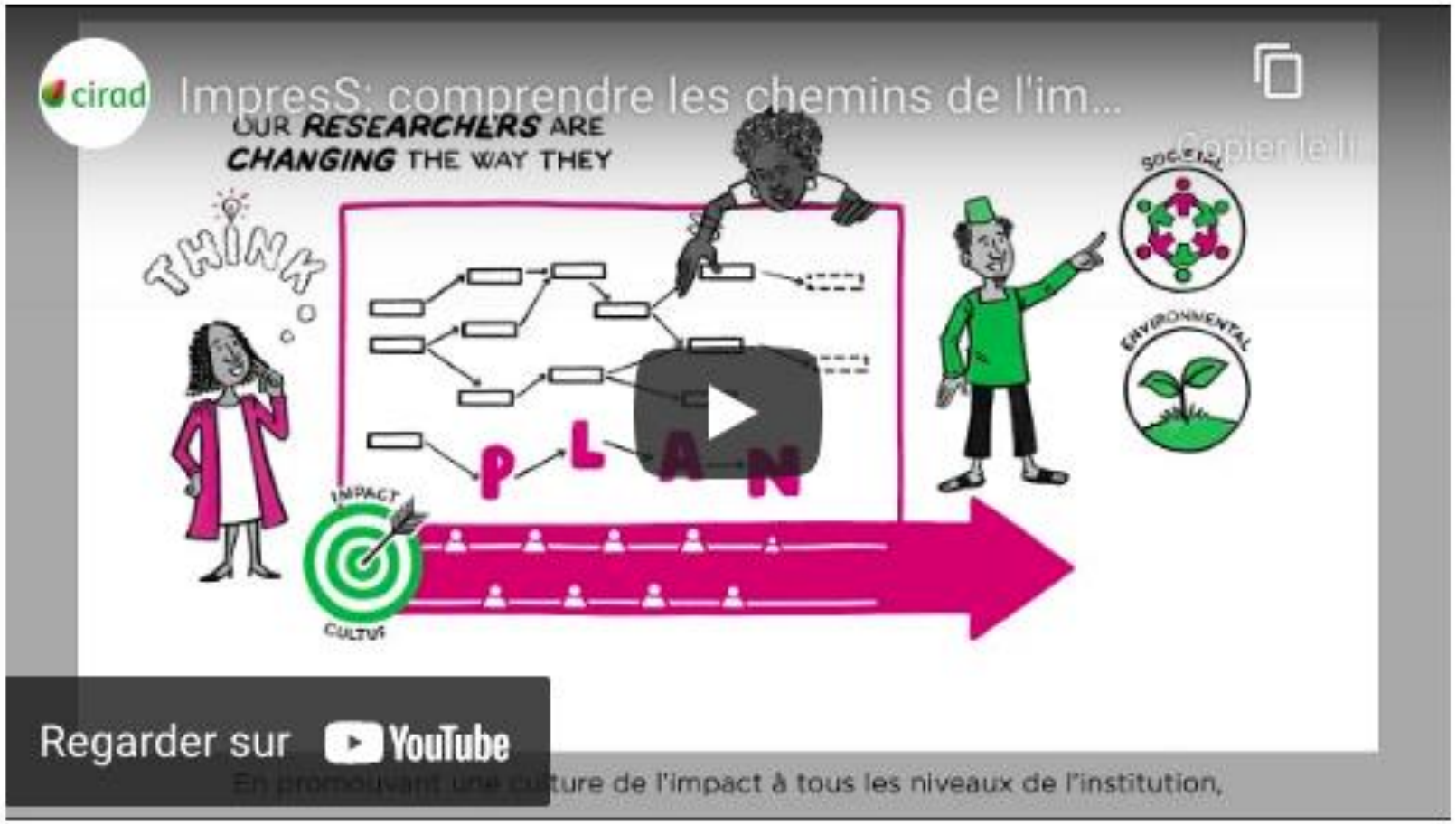
Scientific Workshops 5 Pillars
Contribute to Scientific strategic agenda

Deliverables 2021 - Regional level
- Scientific strategic agenda
- Operational roadmap

Pre-selection Pilot countries → 1st phase Country workshops → 1st phase implementation → 2nd & 3rd phases 2023 & 2024

AFD Project Phase 1 Instruction calendar

CO-DESIGN METHODOLOGY –



A VIDEO to Understand it all !

Web Link: https://youtu.be/xS9qHY0l4gc

CO-DESIGN METHODOLOGY – The different STEPS

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1st workshop

What is the vision of the future to which we aim to contribute to?

What are the key problems that prevent this from being achieved?

Who are the main actors of these problems and how are they impacted by our actions?

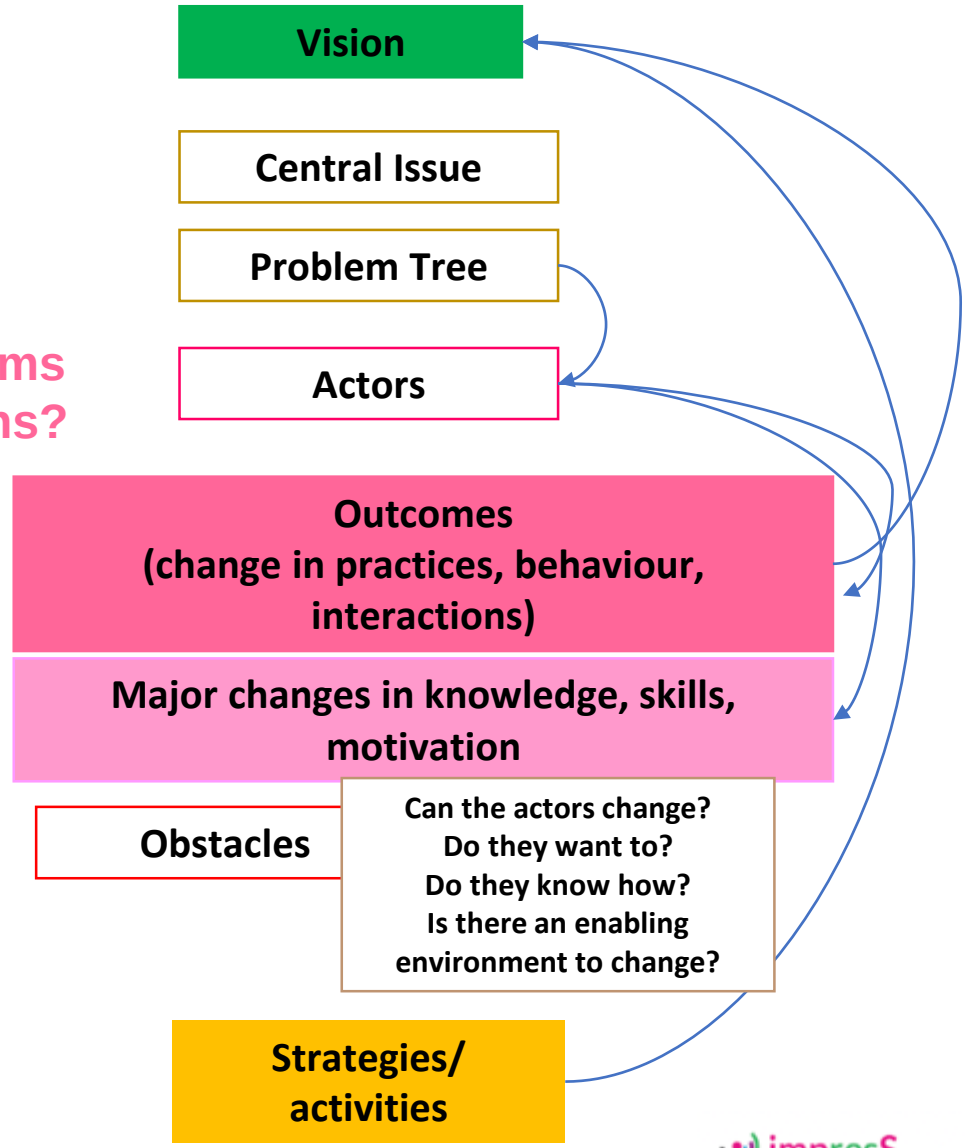
2nd workshop

What are the desirable changes to solve these problems and achieve the vision ?

3rd workshop

What are the obstacles to these changes?

What strategies/actions can we implement to overcome these obstacles?



WORKSHOP 1 - Objectives

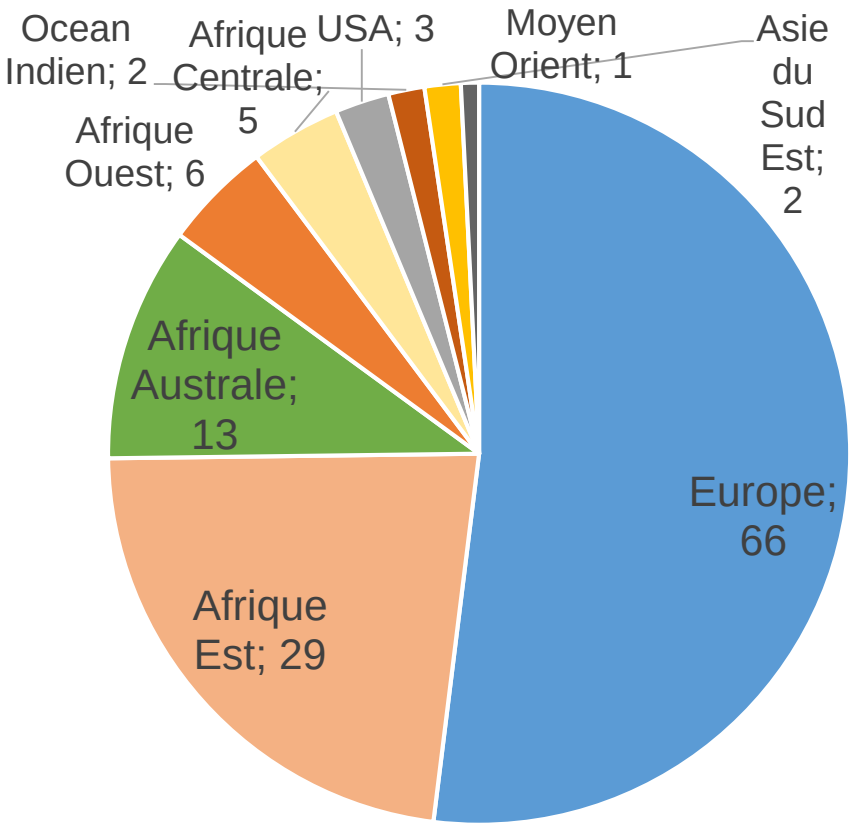
- **To build up a common vision of the initiative together** - based on the PREZODE values - its objectives and expected impacts but also its challenges and potential barriers;
- **To map and invite around the table all the relevant stakeholders** that would need to take part in this co-construction work;

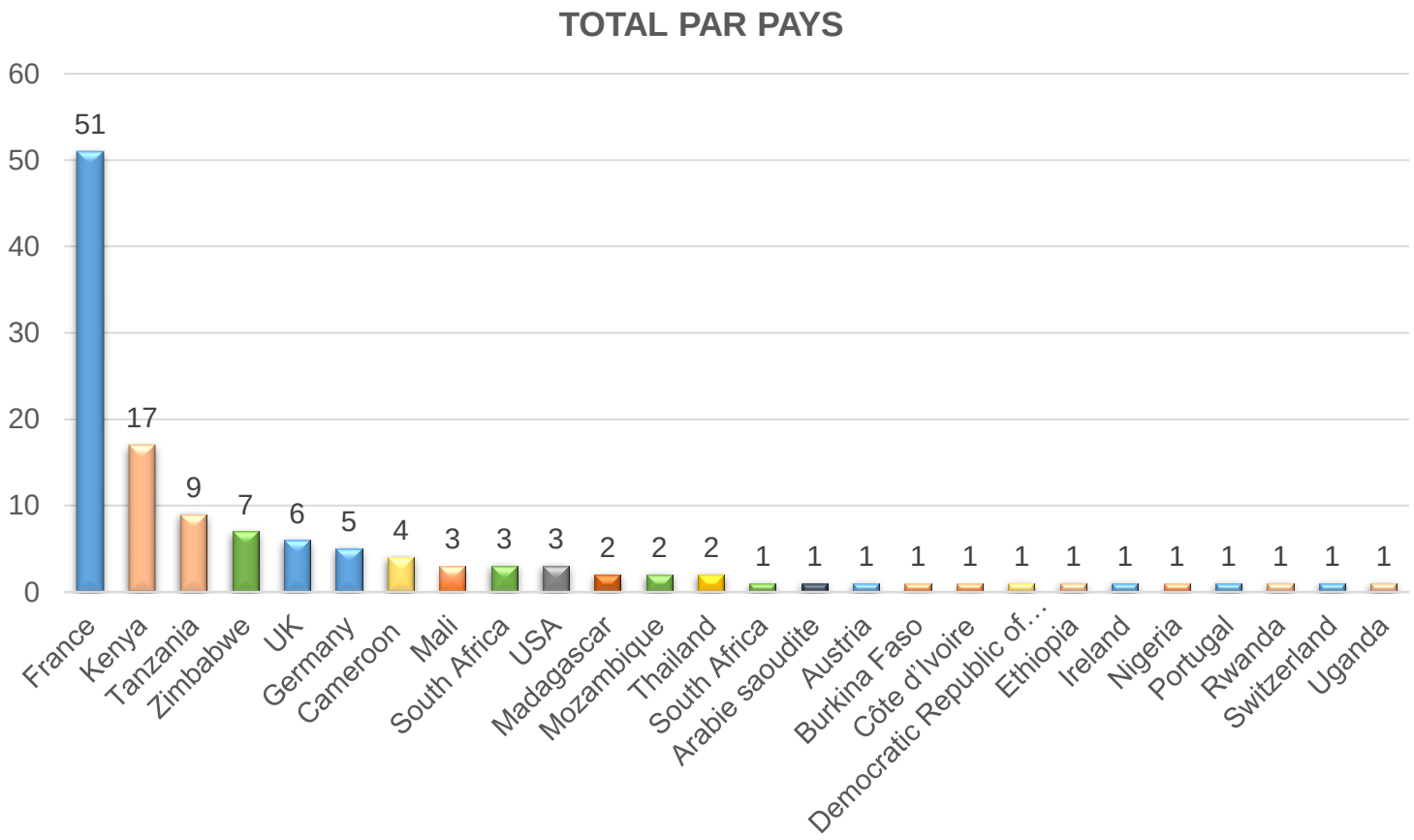
Participant Representation

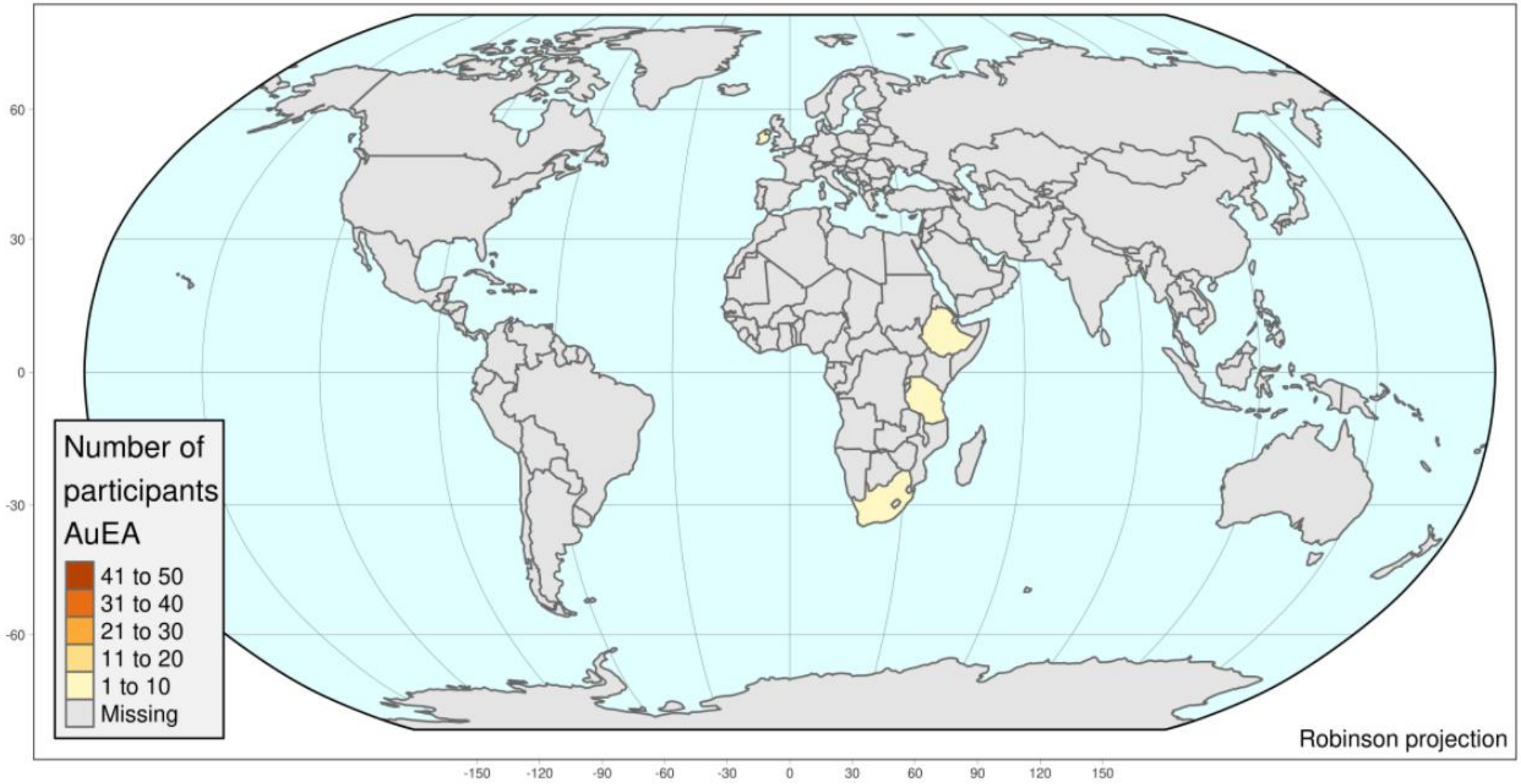
Afrique Australe & de l'Est / Austral and East Africa Co-design Workshop – 1st June2021

127 Registered Participants

from 27 countries






Number of participants AuEA
41 to 50
31 to 40
21 to 30
11 to 20
1 to 10
Missing
Robinson projection
60
30
0
-30
-60
-150
-120
-90
-60
-30
0
30
60
90
120
150

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Workshop Outcomes

A common Vision…

VISION proposal ——————————————————

Key elements :

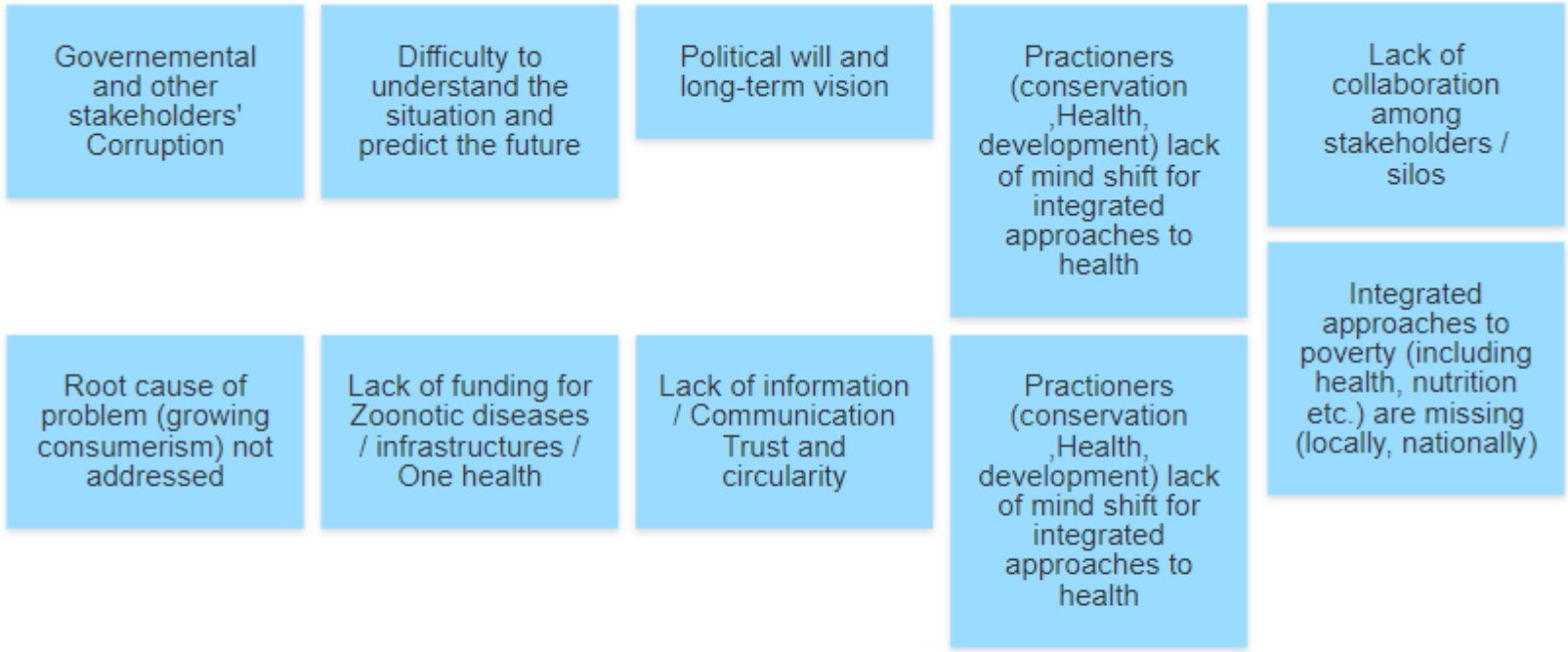
- Food security
- Dialog/networks among stakeholders including science-society politics
- Improved control & surveillance systems
- Improved socio-ecosystem
- Livelihood
- Biodiversity
- Help decision making
- Territories protection, reducing animal-human interface conflicts.

To ensure a healthy world with reduced or fewer zoonotic diseases and pandemic threats, with growing economies, food security and poorest communities livelihood anchored on sustainable ecosystems, protecting biodiversity and reducing conflicts at the animal-human interface; by strengthening dialog and networks between stakeholders including science-society-politics dialog, improving control and surveillance systems and ensuring a greater integration of biodiversity conservation into One Health approaches.

This sentence proposal came up from the brainstorming discussions (see Annex 1) and was validated by all the participants

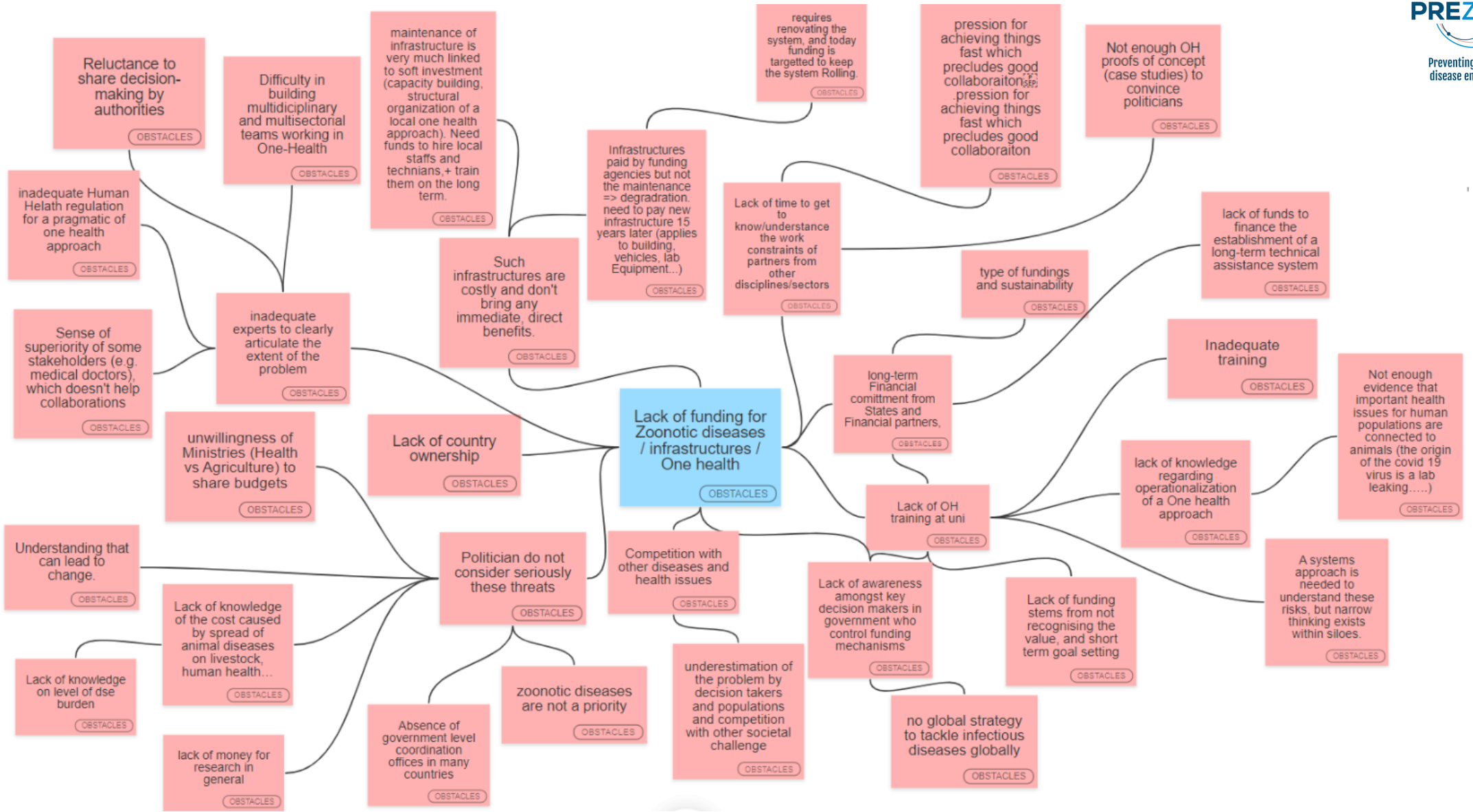
Barriers / Solutions

MAIN BARRIERS / OBSTACLES



- We then defined by a vote which problem we wanted to work on that day

Problem tree



HELP US to build th OTHER PROBLEM TREES in Klaxoon …

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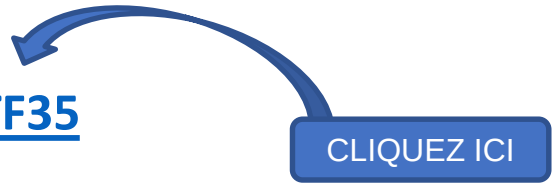
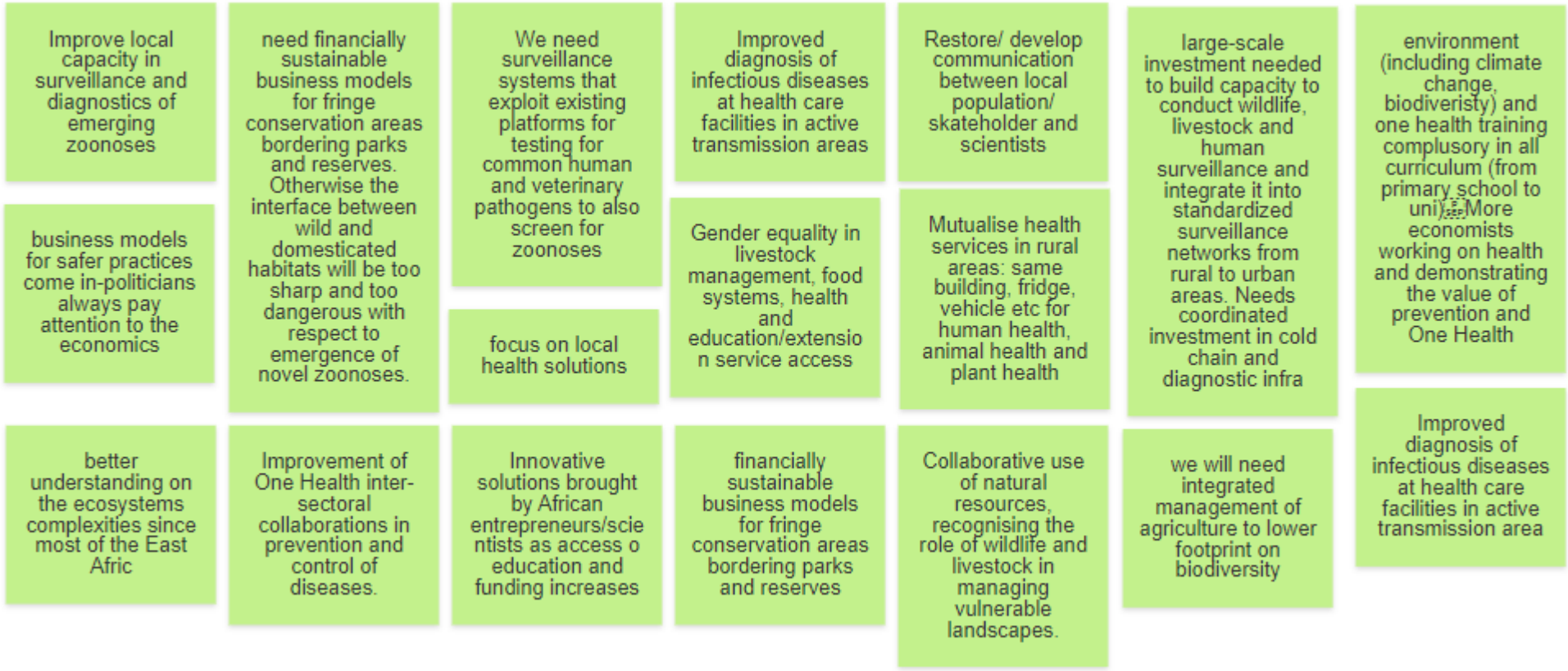
Link to the Klaxoon network : https://app.klaxoon.com/join/HFBRNTF35



Other trees to complete :

1. Corruption : Governmental and other stakeholders
2. Difficulty to understand the situation and predict the future
3. Political will and long-term vision
4. Practioners (conservation ,Health, development) lack of mind shift for integrated approaches to health
5. Lack of collaboration among stakeholders / silos
6. Integrated approaches to poverty (including health, nutrition etc.) are missing (locally, nationally)
7. Lack of information / Communication / Trust and circularity
8. Root cause of problem (growing consumerism) not addressed

SOLUTIONS - How to solve it: what changes/impacts are expected?



Actors & Initiatives

Actors – Important stakeholders for PREZODE

Initiatives – Which other initiatives (past, present, future) deal with similar issues?
International & Multi regional levels

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Name of the INITIATIVE	THEME	LEAD BY	REGION/COUNTRY	DATE	WEB SITE
SWM (sustainable wildlife meat)	Major international initiative that aims to improve wildlife conservation and food security.	FAO, AFD, CIRAD, EU	Central, Southern Africa and Madagascar	2018-2024	https://www.swm-programme.info/
PACMAN Project	Develop sustainable management tools for zoonotic diseases	AFD	Zimbabwe	2020-2023	
OHRECA: One Health center for Africa	improve the health of humans, animals and ecosystems through capacity building, strengthening of local, regional and global networks and provision of evidence-based policy advice on One Health in sub-Saharan Africa	ILRI	sub-Saharan Africa	2020-2025	
Horizon Europe (HORIZON) - CL6-2021-BIODIV-01-11	What else is out there? Exploring the connection between biodiversity, ecosystems services, pandemics and epidemic risk	EU	Europe / Global	2021-2024	
Afrique One - Aspire	A pan-African research consortium for capacity building in "One Health". Collaborating with 21 institutions from 14 African and European countries, its research focuses on ecosystem and population health by broadening disciplinary, sectoral, linguistic, cultural and geographic boundaries	CSRS, NIMR, IHI, NMIMR, SUA, IRED, NM-AIST, Beca/ILRI, EISMV	Africa	2016-2021	http://afriqueoneaspire.org/
GDRI-SUD	An International Scientific Coordination Network – South (GDRI-Sud) is a scientific coordination network gathering French and foreign research teams in several countries, including at least one country from the global South.	IRD	Global South	2020-2025	https://en.ird.fr/international-scientific-coordination-network-south-gdri-sud
SACIDS project	Strengthening SACIDS Expert Support to Regional COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness in Southern, Central and East Africa	Skoll Foundation	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia	2020-2021	http://www.sacids.org/projects/
Zoonotic and Emerging Diseases / ZooLinK	The goal of ZooLinK is to enable Kenya to develop an effective surveillance programme for zoonoses (meaning infectious diseases acquired through contact with animals or their products), which is, by design, integrated across both human and animal health sectors	Institute of Infection and Global Health, University of Liverpool, and ILRI	Kenya		http://www.zoonotic-diseases.org/who-we-are/about-zed/
Limpopo project	One Health One Limpopo project in Mozambique Under preparation (rehabilitation of the Limpopo National park)	AFD	Mozambique	2022-2026	
BUILD Uganda	Boosting Uganda's investment in livestock development	ILRI	Uganda	2020-2024	
LIPS-Zim project	Livestock Production System : Surveillance and control of Priority animal diseases in Zimbabwe (including Anthrax)	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)	Zimbabwe	2020-2023	
ASACHA	Agroecology for Sustainable Aquaculture in a context of global CHAnges - GDRI SUD	IRD / CIRAD	South-East Asia as in Africa	2020-2025	https://asacha-gdri.com/
CEIRS Program	The NIAID CEIRS program was a 14-year collaborative influenza research effort. The program concluded March 31st, 2021. The CEIRS website is maintained to provide access to information and resources generated by the CEIRS Network.	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health	Uganda	ended in 2021	https://www.ceirr-network.org/
HEAL	One Health for Humans, Environment, Animals and Livelihoods	ILRI, CGIAR, USAID	Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia	until 2022	
WCS Mozambique - Niassa Reserve	Increase the protection of Niassa National Reserve, a vast landscape in the north of the country, and improve the conservation status of its elephants through co-manage of the Reserve	WCS	Mozambique	since 2012	https://mozambique.wcs.org/Wild-Places/Niassa-National-Reserve/Conservation-Challenges.aspx
SABRENet	Southern African Bat research network, focused on bio surveillance including animals, human and environment - One Health	DTRA and South African research chair	RSA, Mozambique, Zimbawe	2020-2025	
HUM ANI	Contacts among animals and humans and infections risk	IRD	Zimbabwe	2020-2025	https://en.ird.fr/project-hum-ani-contacts-among-
SMART for HEALTH	Monitoring system (cell-phone based open access) on wildlife health and interactions between wildlife and humans				

Next steps

What's next? – WORKSHOP 2 in September

1st workshop

What is the vision of the future to which we aim to contribute to?

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2nd workshop

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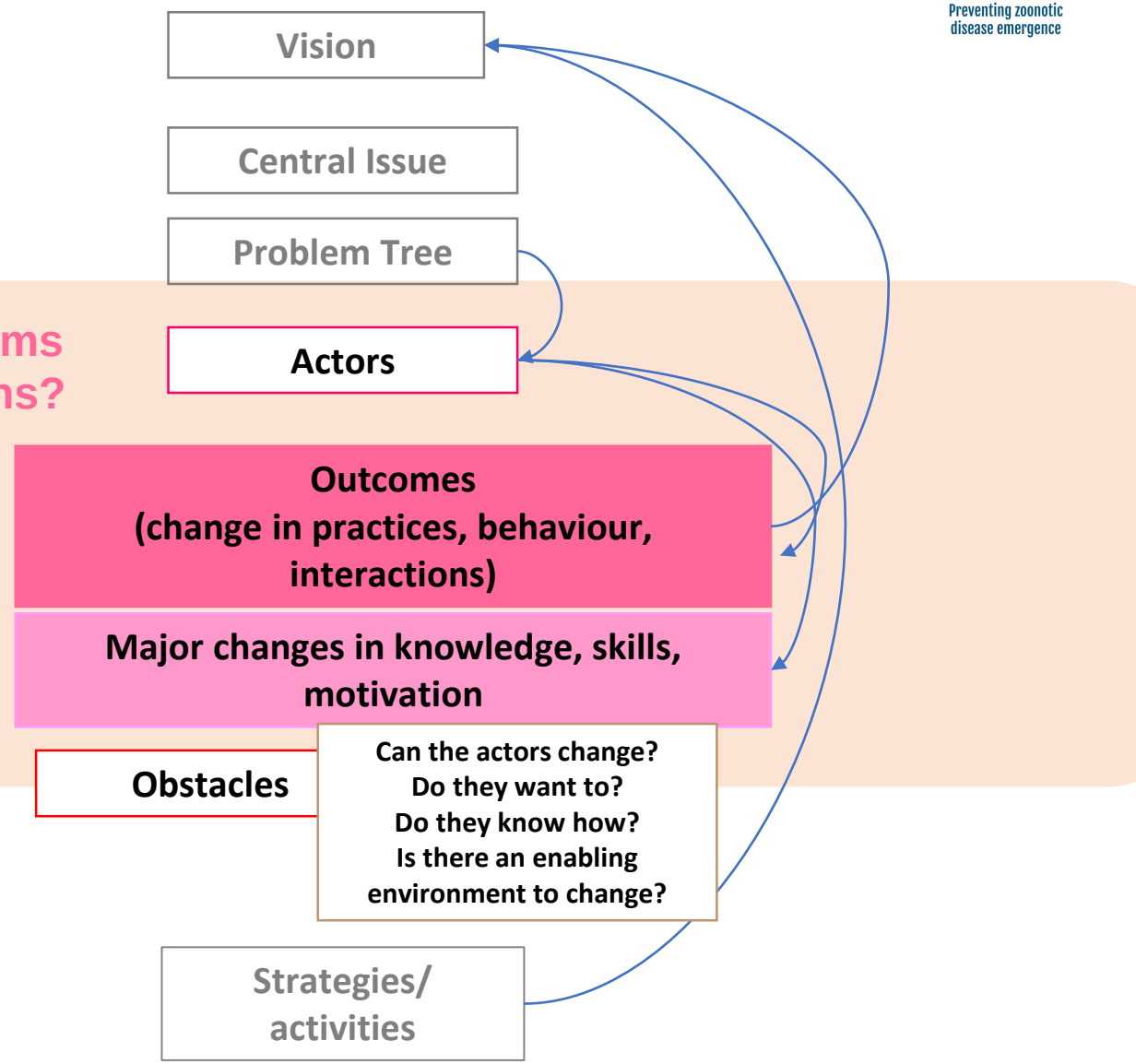

BUT MEANWHILE….

SYNTHESIS
Send us your feedbacks !!

PROBLEM TREES
Please complete them on klaxoon –
link in the email

JOIN the PREZODE ADVENTURE*….
By signing the letter of intent which highlights emerging risks issues and PREZODE values to address them
Prevention & Bottom up solutions
https://prezode.org/Get-involved

* *as an institution*

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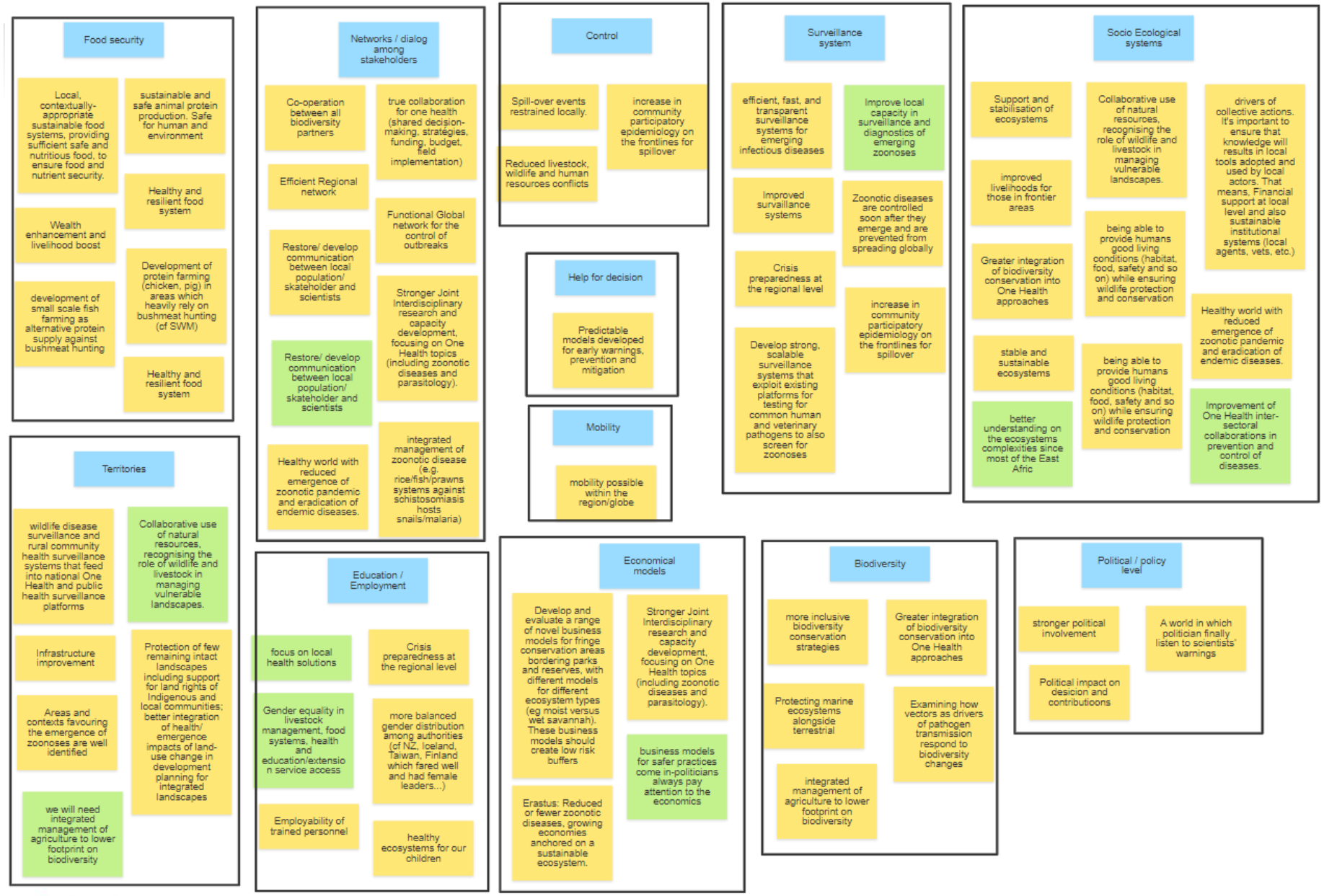
Annexes :
1.Vision : details Brain storming session
2. Obstacles

ANNEX 1 - Vision/issue linked with the current situation

ANNEX 1.1- Expected vision/impacts following the implementation of changes



ANNEX 2 – Obstacles/Challenges

What are the main obstacles/challenges to achieve this vision? Brain storming session

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- Lack of long-term vision for politicians
- Lack of willingness to change
- Capacity building => Lack of training for technicians and producers
- Dogmas & failure by dominant stakeholders for the North to take into account different value systems (in conservation, health, societies)
- Lack of funding for conservation/ maintaining intact landscapes is a key problem also, but we are too late to add!
- Bias towards viral diseases (neglecting "not that visible" pandemics such as AMR, bacterial diseases and the inclusion of social sciences)
- lack of political will as a challeng
- current biodiversity conservation vision/strategies in Southern Africa based mainly on land sparing
- lack of surveillance programs to detect unknown pathogens at the human-animal interfaces in high risk regions of the world
- growing consumerism will result in intensifed exploitation of natural resources and further deteroriation of ecosystems (actors are most humans)
- targeted population sensitization and buy-in (such as farmers et any oteht stakeholders)
- Institutional silos
- Lack of developing laboratory network
- intersectorial visions necessary for a One Health approach is a challenge at national, regional and local level

- lack of decentralization of natural resource management policies in most southern african countries
- The whole change system requires buy-in by politicians, professionals, farmers
- Unwillingness of sectoral actors to shift ground and allow transdisciplinarity
- need more investment in preventive strategies, conservation, wildlife and ecosystem health, support for healthcare access and sustainable livelihood development for communities in trans-boundary conservation areas versus the scale of funding in healt
- not enough communication and between all the different stakeholders (scientists included)
- Lack of reliable information, everything because of ICT turning into conspiracies
- Lack of funding for conservation/ maintaining intact landscapes is a key problem also, but we are too late to add!
- Lack of awareness of externalities and the true cost of agricultural practices/food systems/ extractive development
- Need better understanding of wildlife diseases (dynamic, diversity, evolution)
- lack of awareness/ will to change in consumer countries also that drive economic and market pathways
- Lack of political will to address poverty (undernutrition could be dealth with with a few hundred billions $, far less than the Covid economy support plan)
- Unwillingness of sectoral actors to shift ground and allow transdisciplinarity
- Lack of developing laboratory network
- lack of sustained investment for long-term goals; challenge to highlight the economic benefits of prevention and protective values of ecosystems

- bstacle is the conrruption
- lack of qualified staff
- not enough long-term follow-up in current and already developed ground applications/studie s/policies
- delegation of responsibilities at territorial level to build local capacities, prevent outbreack and implement early response
- Lack of funding and if availed, its directed to non issues of the countries' context
- lack of decentralization of natural resource management policies in most southern african countries
- Limited funding.
- growing consumerism will result in intensifed exploitation of natural resources and further deteroriation of ecosystems (actors are most humans)
- Lack of participatory, bottom up approaches to developing surveillance and interventions
- lack of political vision to enable sustainability in the long term
- The whole change system requires buy-in by politicians, professionals, farmers.
- zoonotic diseases not considered as a priority in resource allocation
- lack of appropriate infrastructure and facilities
- Resource allocation for One Health

- lack of biodiversity conservation programs support by politics and funders
- We have to be very humble and be aware that a lof our beliefs about disease prevention and spread are only beliefs: In 2006, we believed that H5N1 would produce a catastrophy in Africa and it did not (or at least a lot lot less than anticipated). Sam
- current biodiversity conservation vision/strategies in Southern Africa based mainly on land sparing
- Lack of awareness of externalities and the true cost of agricultural practices/food systems/ extractive development
- Lack of reliable information, everything because of ICT turning into conspiracies
- intersectorial visions necessary for a One Health approach is a challenge at national, regional and local level
- Lack of investisment in the long term for training and employment and infrastructure
- Lack of participatory, bottom up approaches to developing surveillance and interventions
- lack of richness sharing
- Employability of trained personnel
- zoonotic diseases not considered as a priority in resource allocation
- Lack of funding for true integrative One Health projects; lack of political will for effective transdisciplinary approaches with difficulty to break down silos
- unfortunately close of informal markets
- Changing existing practices and cultural norms may require persistent and considerable participatory engagement for new business models to be adopted.
- lack of surveillance programs to detect unknown pathogens at the human-animal interfaces in high risk regions of the world
- Lack of willingness to change by professionals and field practitioners, as well as the policy makers in conceding grounds to support OH more.
- People (including politicians and funding agencies) still do not see the value of One Health
- lack of biodiversity conservation programs support by politics and funders
- Failure to recognise and value ecosystem systems
- large-scale investment needed to build capacity to conduct wildlife, livestock and human surveillance and integrate it into standardized surveillance networks from rural to urban areas. Needs coordinated investment in cold chain and diagnostic infra

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