PREZODE

Preventing zoonotic disease emergence

South East Asia, East Asia, Pacific

Synthesis Workshop n°1 – Tuesday, 18 May, 2021

Auteur.e

30/06/2021

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

cirad
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

INRAE
science for people, life & earth

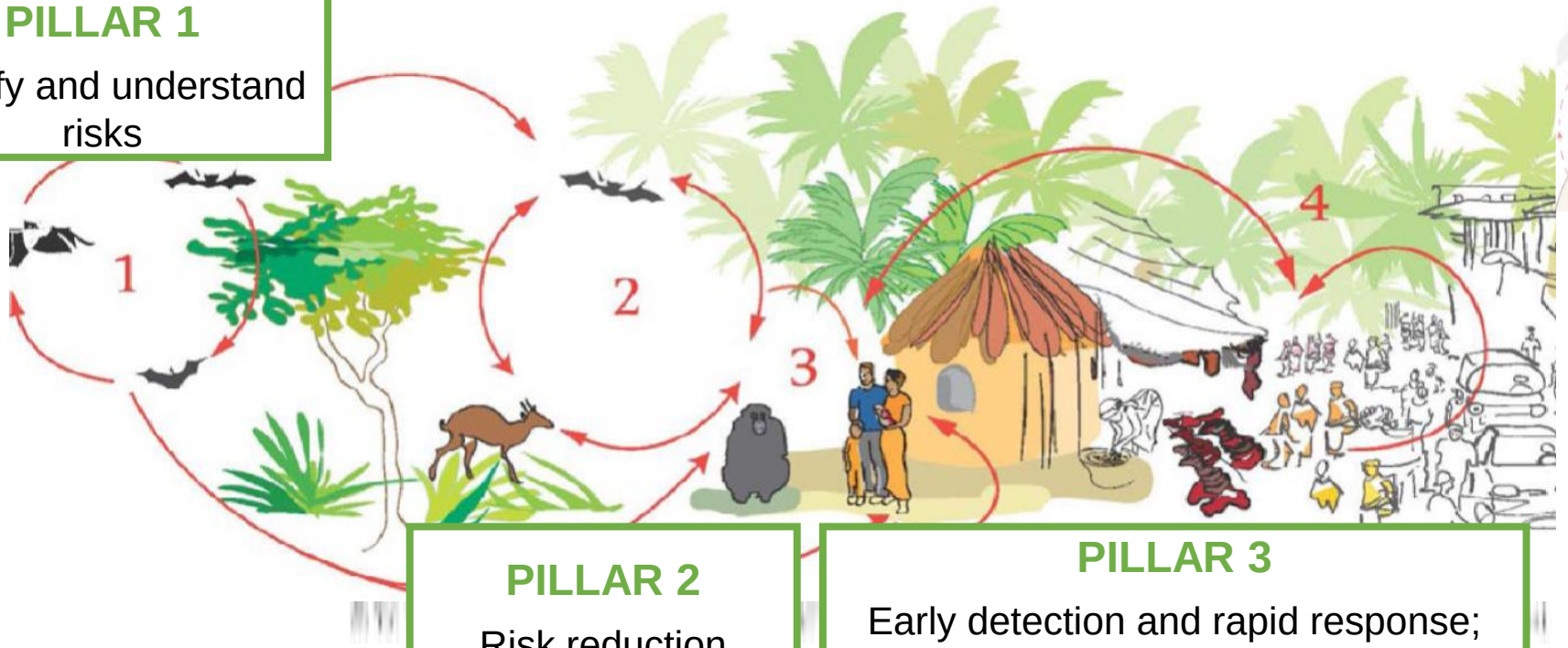
IRD
Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development

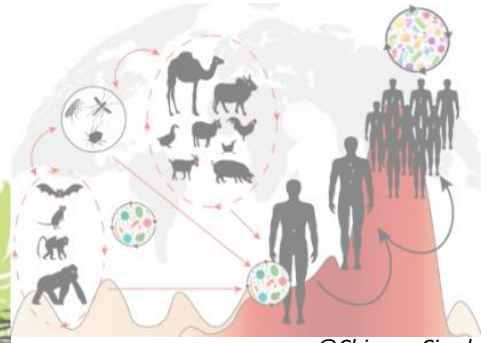
PREZODE - Context

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

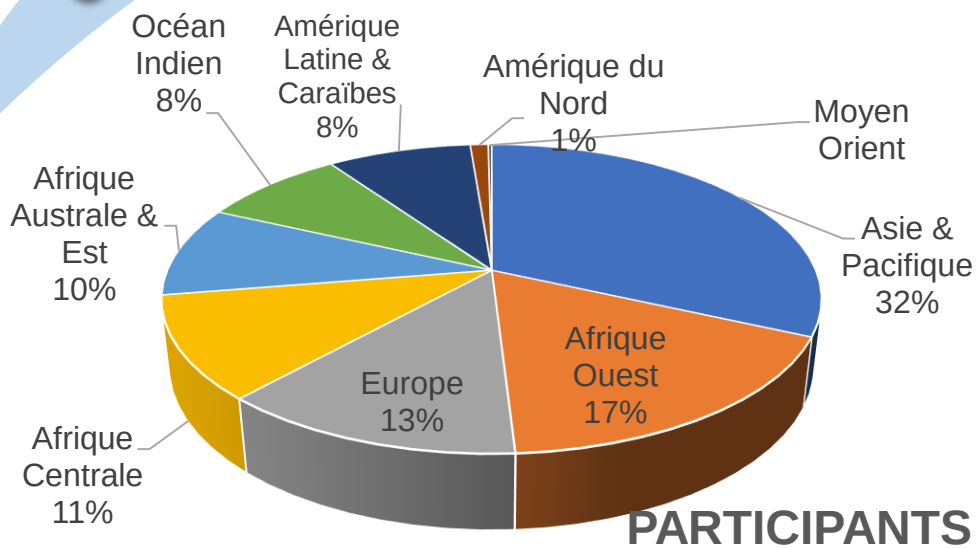
Targeting **operational outcomes**

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

PREZODE
Preventing zoonotic disease emergence

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

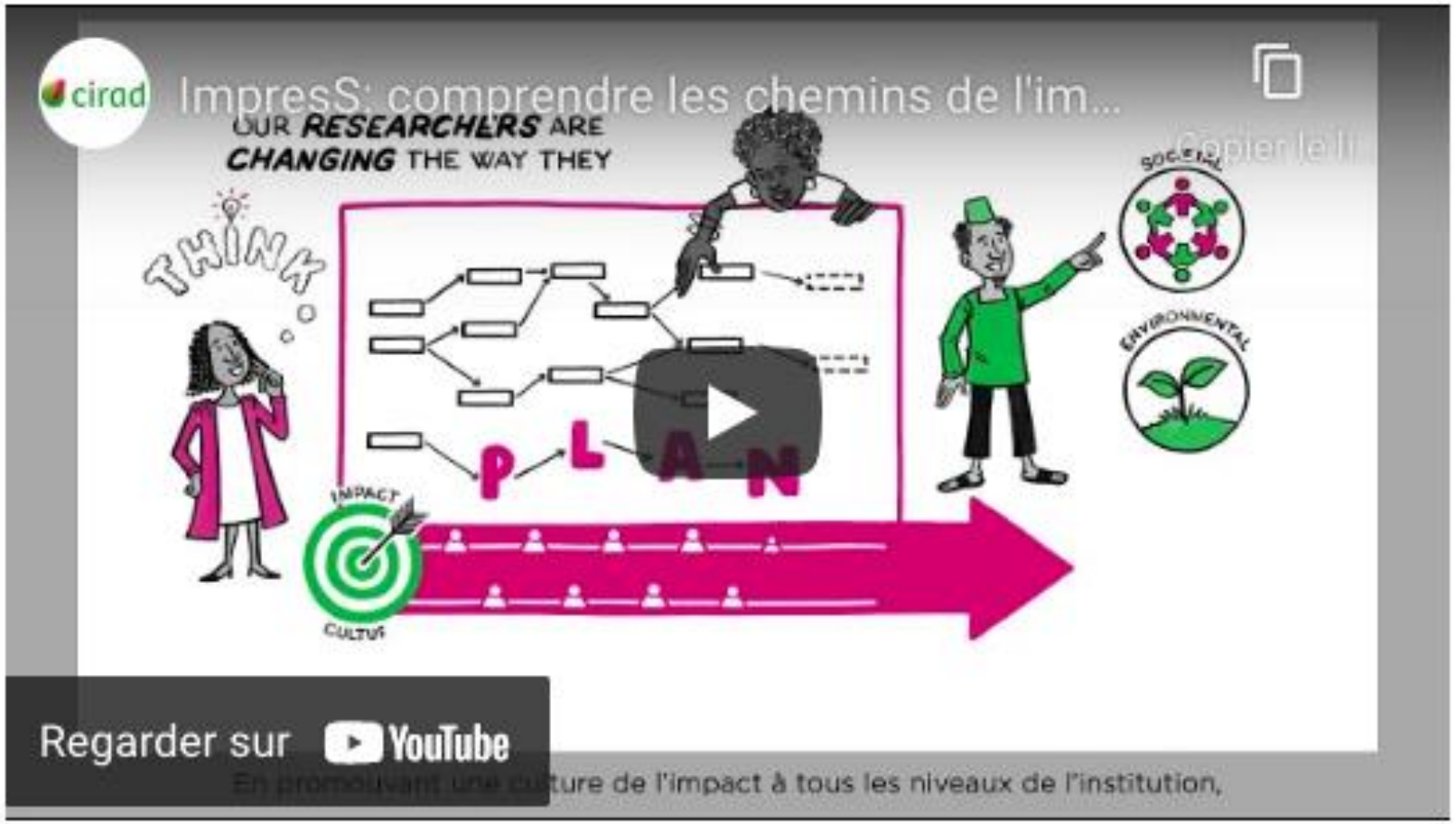
1st phase Country workshops

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

PREZODE
Preventing zoonotic disease emergence

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?

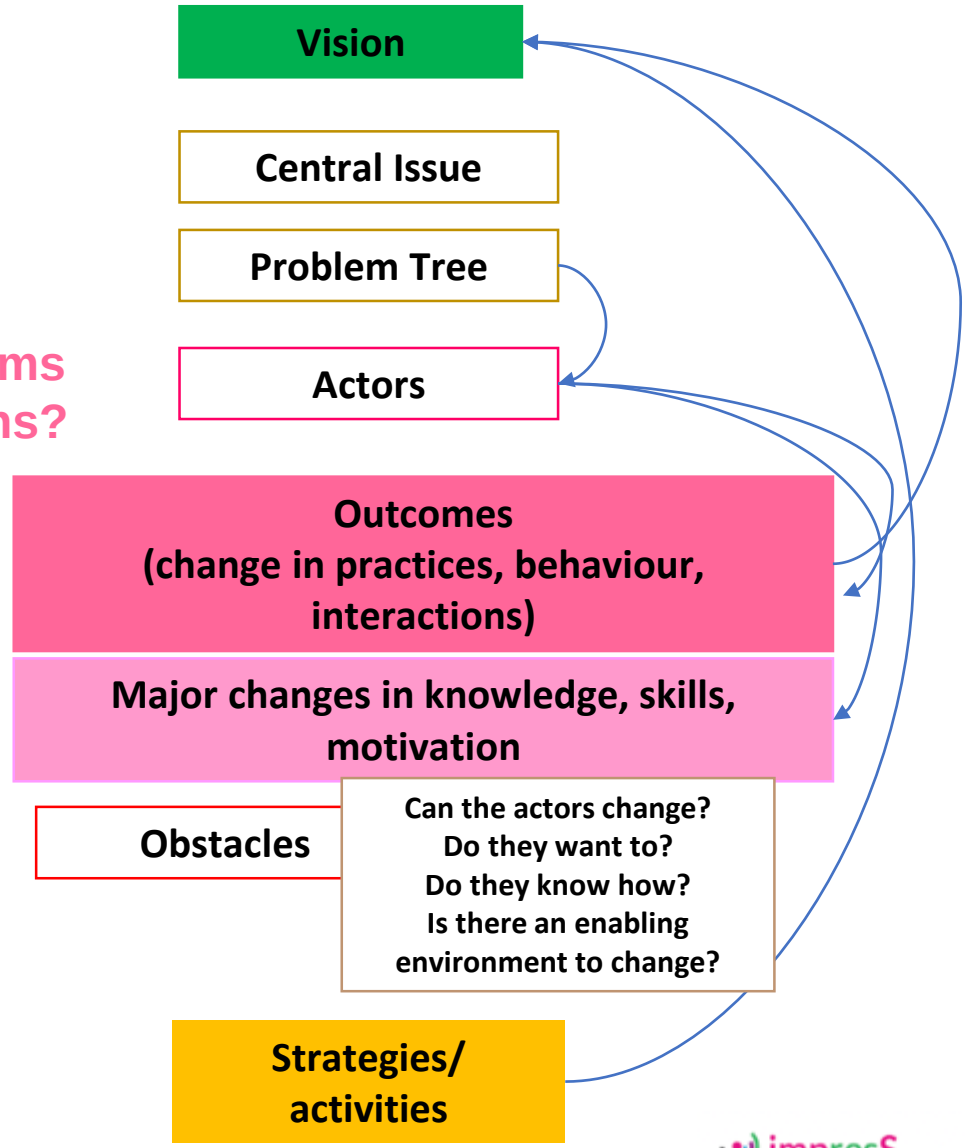
2nd workshop

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

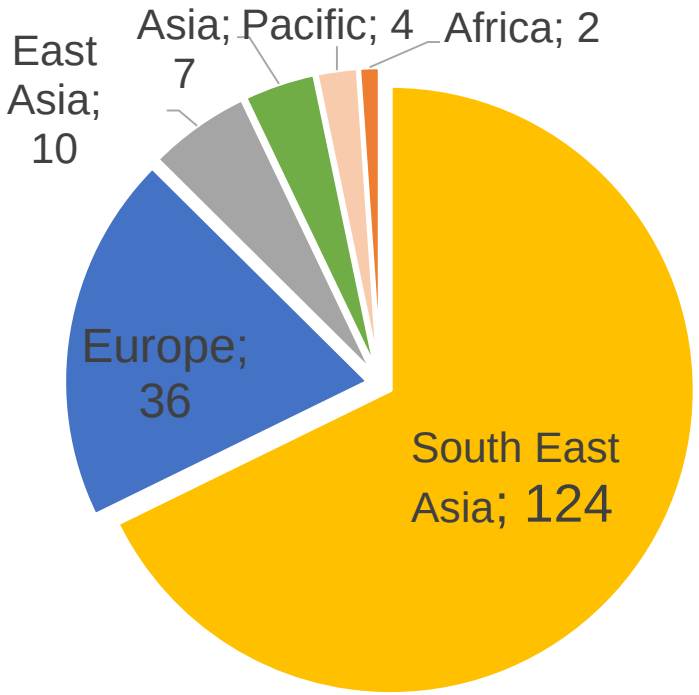
- **To build up a common vision of the initiative together** - based on the PREZODE values - its objectives and expected impacts but also its challenges and potential barriers;
- **To map and invite around the table all the relevant stakeholders** that would need to take part in this co-construction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

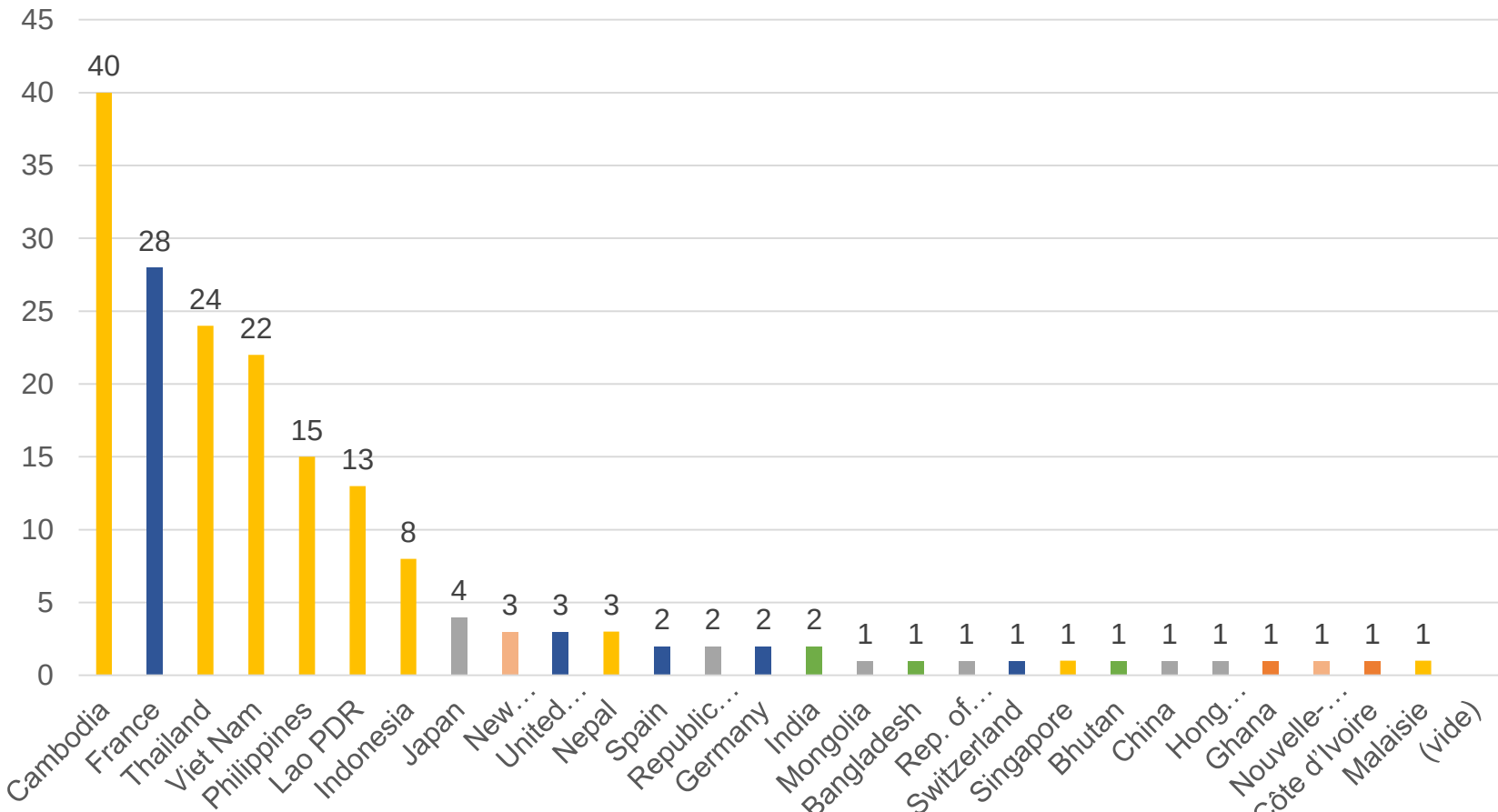
Participant Representation

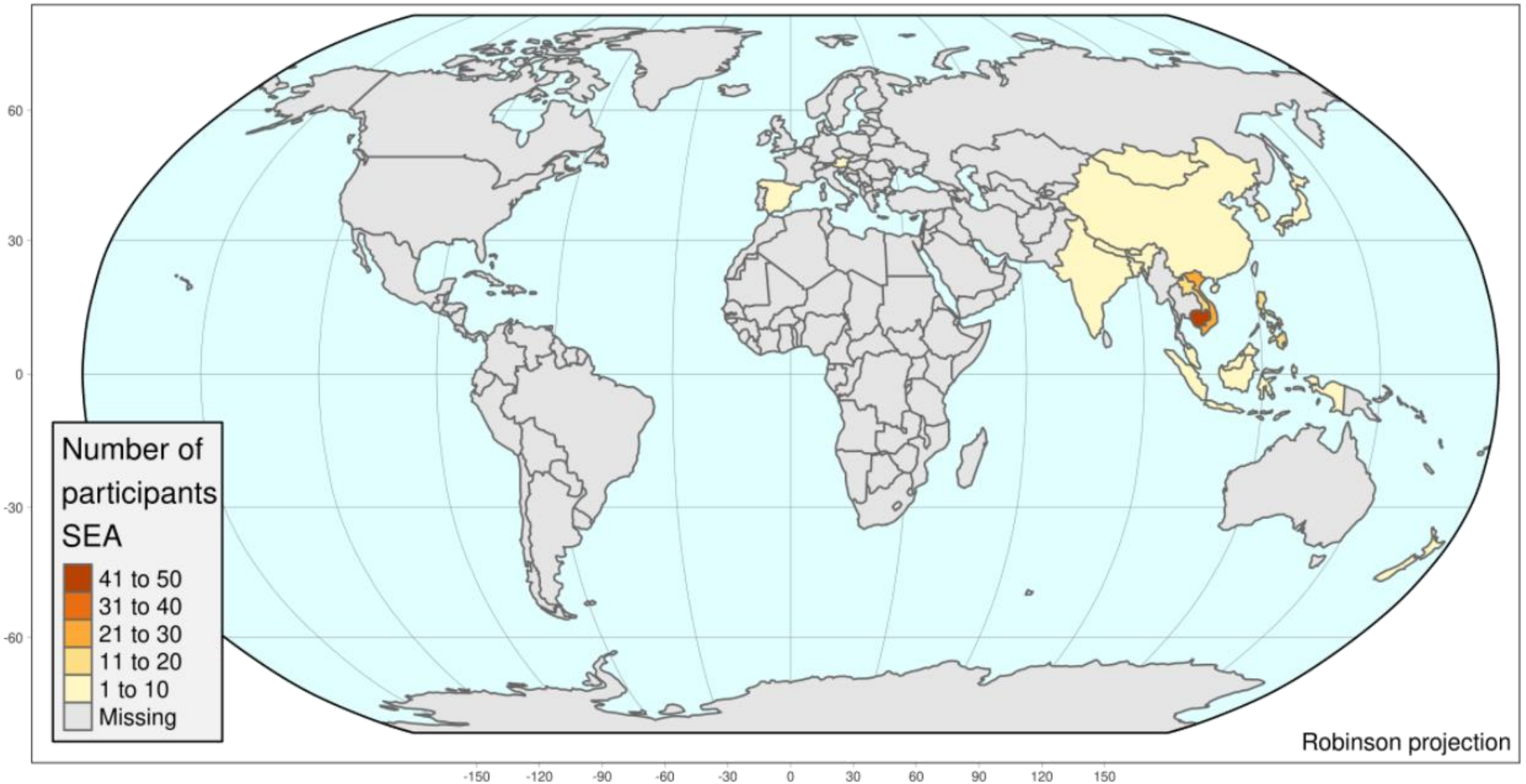
South East Asia / East Asia / Pacific Co-design Workshop – 18th May 2021

183 Registered Participants

From 26 countries






Number of participants SEA
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

PREZODE
Preventing zoonotic disease emergence

Workshop Outcomes

VISION in 10 years if nothing change

- In a context where there is no real affordable alternative to animal protein, we are moving towards an **increased dependence on hunting wild animals** (bats, rodents) for subsistence and for sale, with the risk of more frequent transmission of pathogens. At the same time, we are witnessing an **increase in illegal wildlife** trafficking around the world, while biodiversity is being depleted. The destruction of forests and their replacement by monocultures (e.g. date palms) is leading to **increased incursions of wild animals** into living areas.
- Increasing demand for animal protein, due to rising population densities and household incomes, will **accelerate urbanisation, deforestation**, etc. Traditional livestock systems will be under greater pressure to move towards safer but more intensive production, perhaps with better biosecurity, but with **decreasing quantity and quality of land and water resources**. **Uncontrolled production systems**, such as aquaculture in Southeast Asia, will lead to an increase in the emergence of zoonotic diseases in these production systems, e.g. food-borne trematode diseases.
- Current forms of top-down intervention on issues such as antimicrobial resistance or ecosystem conservation are counterproductive and instead aggravate the problematic situation. If nothing changes, social and environmental changes will work against communities, **increasing insecurity and pressure on behaviours** that contribute to infectious disease risks.
- **Human behaviour, traditions and habits are resistant to change**, so transmission from animals to humans and vice versa will be more frequent. Given the increase in global connectivity, but poor collaboration in preparedness, data sharing, etc., we will experience similar pandemics every two years.
- Increase in arthropod-borne diseases, with **new/emerging arboviruses** emerging or increasing. Global warming is likely to extend the habitats of some vectors (mainly insects and ticks) to areas that were not previously at risk.

A common Vision…

VISION proposal ——————————————————

If PREZODE succeeds in its intended impacts, in 10-15 years :

- We will have more balanced, responsible and resilient socio-ecosystems.
- This will lead to better control of emerging zoonotic risks by indigenous populations and local communities, with consultations between countries, improved human and animal health, food security and quality, with less harm to biodiversity, reduced pressure on the environment, improved livelihood, and with a reversal of trends in wildlife consumption and encroachment on natural habitats, and smarter and more sustainable industrialisation of food processing and distribution.
- This will happen through coordinated actions and continuous dialogue between multiple stakeholders from different sectors (animal, human, environment, public, private) and at different levels, from local to global, with inclusive regional surveillance networks on early warning of zoonotic diseases and rapid responses by and for all stakeholders and local communities.
- All this while ensuring a collaborative, sustainable and inclusive development policy, working in a holistic approach considering the impact of human behaviour and how to reduce this impact.

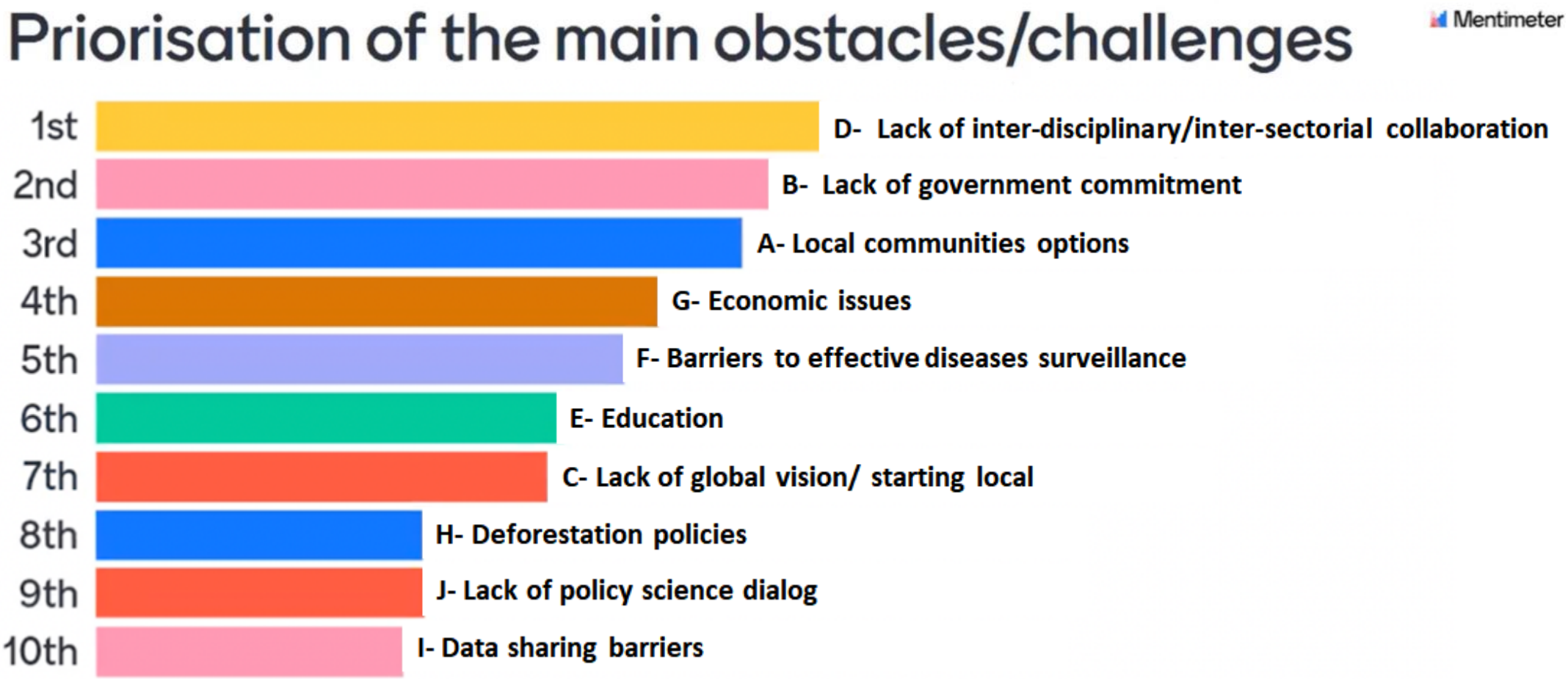
Shorter version: **We want to reduce the risks and bring people together**

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

The term « Communities » was found to be a bit restrictive – it was suggested to use more inclusive terms

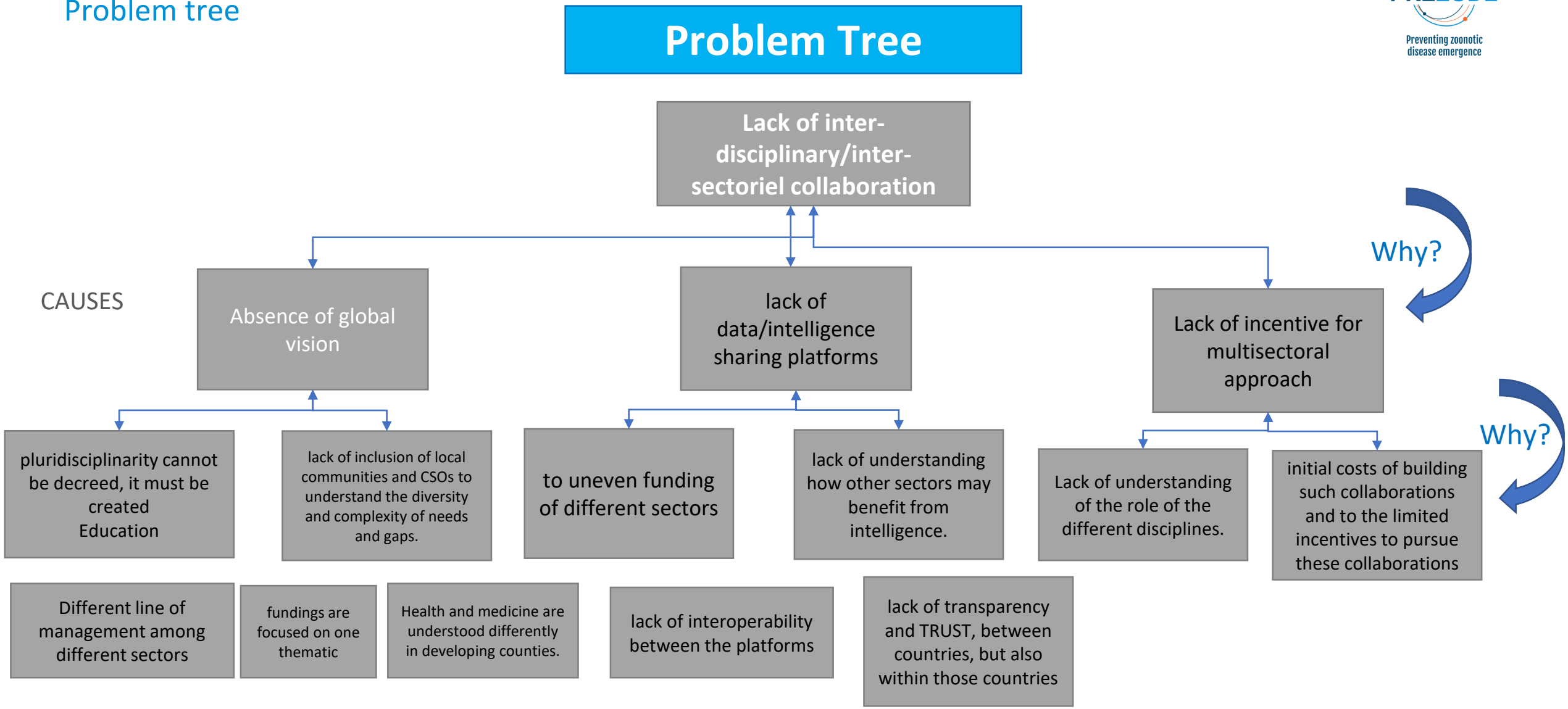
Barriers / Solutions

MAIN BARRIERS / OBSTACLES



- 70 respondents
- The details of the brainstorming session is provided in ANNEX 2 at the end of the document.

Problem tree



HELP US BUILD THE OTHER PROBLEM TREES by completing the Klaxoon boards…

PREZODE
Preventing zoonotic disease emergence

Link to the Network : https://app.klaxoon.com/join/EDXHBDXVB

Other trees to build :

1. Lack of government commitment
2. Lack of local communities options
3. Economic issues
4. Barriers to effective diseases surveillance
5. Education
6. Lack of global vision /starting local
7. Deforestation policies
8. Lack of policy science dialog
9. Data sharing barriers

Solutions

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

PREZODE
Preventing zoonotic disease emergence

- **Reducing wild meat consumption -** A reversal current trends of ever increasing consumption of wildlife and encroachment into natural habitats = will lead to reduction of spill over of viruses of pandemic potential
- **Early warning of zoonotic threats at the human/wildlife/livestock interface and rapid interventions** at the field level to prevent spill over and transmission
- **Strengthening regional surveillance networks** with common guidelines in order to optimize surveillance including all the actors and local community
- **To adapt an ideal diet** (see 3V rule) to be adopted by the population through specific governmental recommendations and rules
- **Food security and human health for all** (in rural and urban zones) with a less intensive agriculture
- **Alternative foods, alternative drugs**
- The South-East Asian/Pacific Region (and the world) has **a collaborative and coordinated approach** to animal biosecurity research and policies with a focus on zoonotic diseases
- **Identification and reduction of risk behaviours** for zoonotic spill over at human/wildlife/livestock interface
- **Understanding the situation by transdisciplinary approaches and collaborating in control** the zoonotic emerging diseases.

Actors & Initiatives

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

Name of the INITIATIVE	LEAD BY	REGION/COUNTRY	DATE	WEB SITE	Other info
One Health initative		New Zealand		https://onehealth.org.nz	
Past IKI call		Germany / International			
JPIAMR call		Europe			
DEEP VZN - focused on characterizing viruses of pandemic potential/		USAID			just released
TRANSFORM, 5-year project on Zoonoses, AMR and TADs in Vietnam, Indonesia, Kenya and India. Started March 2021. Market-driven approaches to risk mitigation in whole of value-chain animal food		USAID			
UKRI-NSF Ecology and Evolution of Infectious Diseases call and projects		UKRI			
USAID-FAO Global Health Security Programme (GHSP): active in Asia since Q4 2020 until Q3 2024... building on EPT2		USAID			
GloPID-R				https://www.glopid-r.org/	
FPSI Onehealth SEA (CNRS IRD CIRAD)/ARCAHE and WATHEALTH and					
One Health Poultry Hub		UKRI / Vietnam, Bangladesh, India & Sri Lanka			
SEAOHUN, EU-AFD ECOMORE III	AFD				
SISEA/ ECOMORE 2 Project (http://ecomore.org/) in Cambodia, Lao, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam, ending	AFD				
One Health Initiative Bangladesh					
The One Health Approach to zoonosis					
coming UE Biodiversity call		Europe			
ZooCoV (Cambodia)	ANR	Cambodia			
DeSIRA (CE) : « Santé-Territoires »	AFD	Cambodia and Laos	> starting in 2021		
One Sustainable Health (OSH)				https://www.onesustainablehealth.org	but not associated with funding opportunities yet, more an advocacy platform

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?

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?

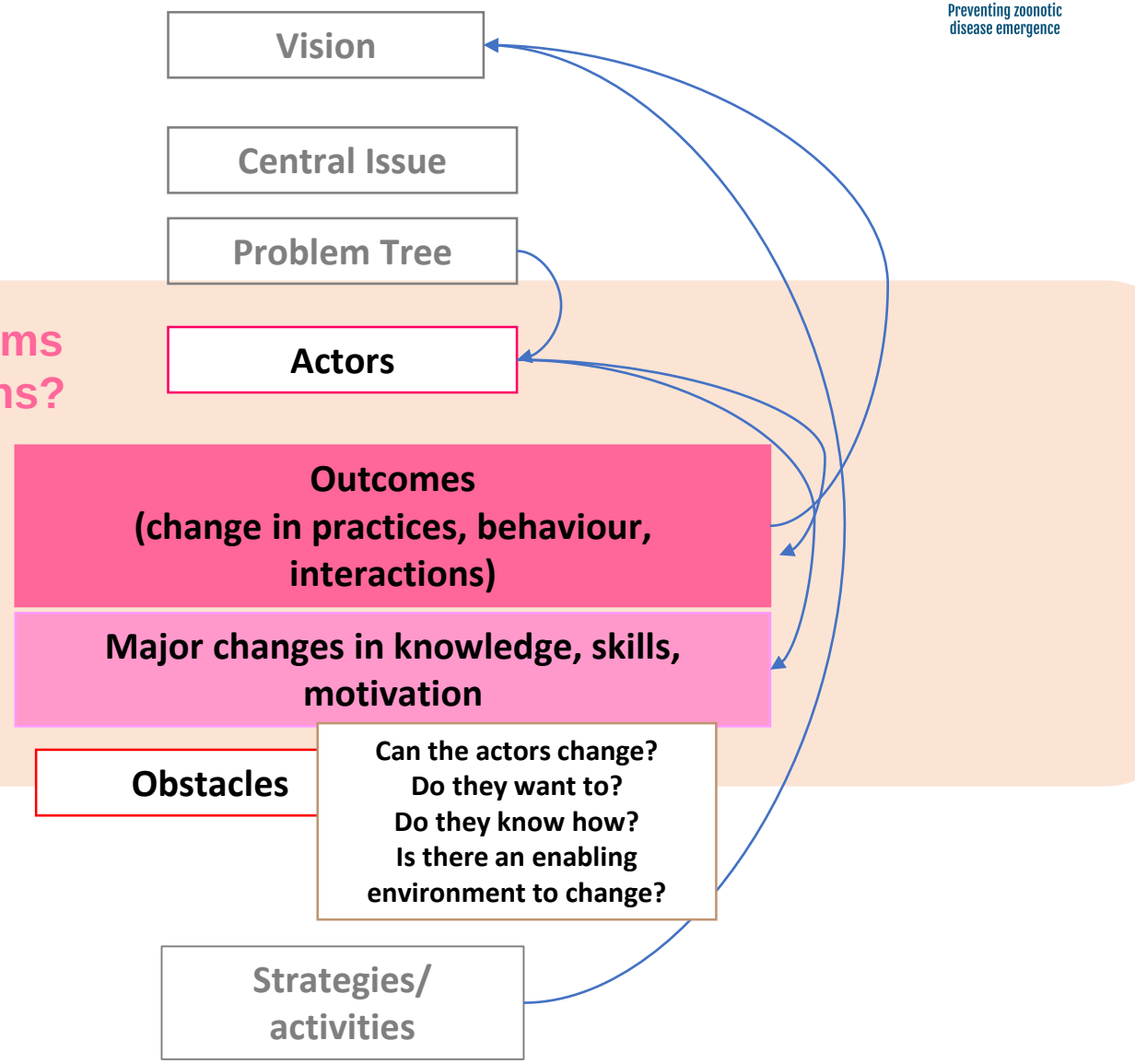
2nd workshop

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

What are the obstacles to these changes?

3rd workshop

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



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*

PREZODE

Preventing zoonotic disease emergence

PREZODE
Preventing zoonotic disease emergence

Type of changes needed:

- We need to move away from the current medical dominance in health discourse and to include veterinary, environmental and social perspectives - we need concrete guidance to develop policy case studies that show how **contextual and upstream changes** can produce favourable behavioural outcomes with the development of interventions at a multi-dimensional and intersectoral level. We need to support the social health of communities through **bottom-up development interventions** that involve, for example, social insurance or building social capital, children's education, precarious livelihoods, natural resource conservation.
- The lack of trust between the stakeholders in the value chain and the authorities creates an extremely difficult environment for promoting behavioural change. **Bottom-up approaches** could help "heal" the public-private relationship.
- To promote change we need to study human behaviour, traditions, habits, and design tailored interventions but at the same time we need to speak **a global language regarding surveillance, early warning, responses**, etc. It will be necessary to bring and insist on the crucial importance of changes in the political system.
- We must **stop the expansion of deforestation** frontiers, particularly in biodiversity-rich areas where spillover are more likely (often driven by large-scale infrastructure development and extractive activities). We need t**o reverse the trend** of increasing collection, trade and movement of wildlife species out of their natural habitats.
- We need **to work together,** doctors, veterinarians, agronomists, epidemiologists, ecologists, infectious disease biologists, geneticists, etc., whatever environmental compartment we focus on, in order to react more quickly to understand and control the emergence of zoonotic diseases.

ANNEX 2 - Obstacles

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

1. **Lack of government commitment**, lack of political will and coordination; Lack of resources: underfunded veterinary services (public); Political situation and economic crisis.

2. **Local community options** : few options for communities living in forest frontiers other than doing things that increase spillover risk (hunting and forest clearance); It is a chicken-and-egg situation for locally appropriate solutions that the first step is to understand the local rather than proposing a solution; community beliefs and practices; lack of basic health education - Local livelihood issue: How to change individual incentives (subsistence constraints) under such a strong economic inequality? unequal distribution of resources - Unsuited strategies: external imposition of what matters for local populations

3. **Economic issues**: Strong economic growth of SEA countries at the expense of environment and biodiversity

4. **Barriers to effective disease surveillance in the field**: surveillance activities often project-based, leading to lack of sustainability when a project ends

5. **Lack of Education**: Lack of technical competences; awareness; lack of knowledge

6. **Lack of global vision/ starting local**: Individualisation of systemic problems; The current development paradigm often comes at the expense of sustainability and inclusion; a different paradigm (e.g. starting with "doughnut economics," however limited it is) can provide an alternative, healthier framing

7. **Deforestation policies** and practices of government and the private sector that drive degradation and deforestation

8. **Lack of policy science dialog**

9. **Data sharing barriers**: impact of disease rumours on livestock trade; Transparency VS confidentiality