

GROUP 3

Day 2

Consultation Meeting for Operationalizing a One Health Approach
for Vector-Borne Diseases in the Context of Climate Change

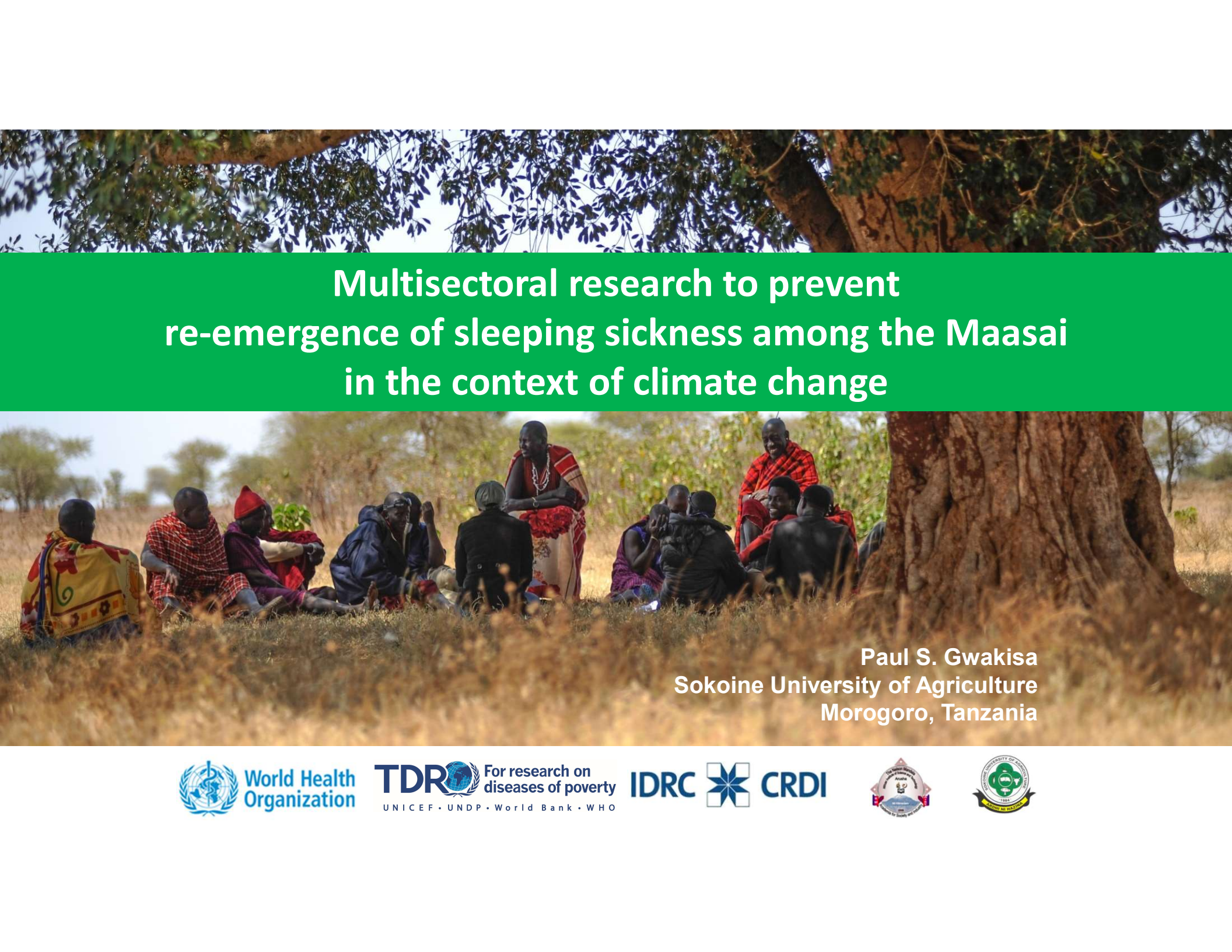
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Multisectoral research to prevent re-emergence of sleeping sickness among the Maasai in the context of climate change

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TRANSLATING RESEARCH FINDINGS TO SOLUTIONS



Input / Feedback on the draft plan for One Health

- Application of the DP as a synthesis research based on a retrospective approach, refinement and integrative prospective ways
- Apply the DP for a period of 2 years as a reflective period, capitalizing on data already in hand from TDR-IDRC programme and country research agenda. Outputs to be documents in terms of capacity enhancement (PhDs, Postdocs), retreat reports, papers, books validating systems thinking and action plans
- The DP to refine the broad holistic OH approach to a action-packed transdisciplinary OH/EH dimension

Input / Feedback on the draft plan for One Health

- Consolidate research findings as scientifically robust foundation that provides a pragmatic toolbox of methodologies for implementing OH
- Essential elements for implementing OH (criteria, competency, metrics, etc) will be refined using existing research findings to present cases in a more integrated way
- Document the process, showing best practices, where links and relations are built, in order to expand globally
- Enhanced capacity building for OH implementation

Research priority needs/Gaps

- Incorporate sustainability planning including resource leveraging
- Situational analysis of some diseases, especially HAT
- Strengthen capacity for surveillance and diagnosis of OH VBDs
- Knowledge sharing with different stakeholders



OH capacity-building schema 'logic frame'

TDR-IDRC RESEARCH INITIATIVE ON VECTOR BORNE DISEASES IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE
FINDINGS FOR POLICY MAKERS
TRYPANOSOMIASIS IN TANZANIA

Predicting vulnerability and improving resilience of Maasai communities to vector-borne infections

The Problem

The pastoralists of the Maasai Steppe are vulnerable to zoonotic diseases, such as trypanosomiasis, because they live with their cattle close to large wildlife populations. These can act as reservoirs of infection, and compete for access to water and food. This vulnerability is exacerbated by social and environmental factors such as land use and climate change.



About the project

This policy brief forms part of the research project on *Predicting vulnerability and improving resilience of Maasai communities to vector-borne infections: an Ecohealth approach in the Maasai Steppe ecosystem.*

Risk: Recognition of VBD disease risk

- CAPACITY BUILDING

Resources	Status	Capabilities	status
Sponsors	Lacking for most diseases	Governance	OH National office- OK
Admin staff	Available	Administration	OH National office- ??
One Health experts	Need to train more	Training	No specialized curricula
Affected sectors	Human, animal, Environ.	Skill development	Short courses conducted
Relevant discipline	Offered to graduates but lack of employment	Communication	inadequate
Community leaders	Available	Knowledge Mngmt	?
Community facilitators	Training in OH required	Stakeholder Mngmt	inadequate
Health workers	Available	Cultural Mngmt	?
NGOs	Not specific to OH		
Funds	Inadequate or lack for most diseases		
Supplies and equipment	Inadequate		

Organisational development

Strategy	Status	Competencies	Status
Strategy		Competencies	
Vision	OH strategy Available	Systems thinking	In some cases limited by logistics / funding
Mission statement	OH strategy Available	Generative learning	?
Common language	?	Transdisciplinarity	In some cases limited by logistics / funding
Action plan	OH strategy in place	Adaptiveness	?
Organisational culture			
Shared values	Defined in OH Nat. strategy		
Leadership	Available		
Behaviors	?		
Inclusion	?		
Practices	Need to reflect		
Reflection	?		

Operations / Outcomes

Activities	Status	Long term	Status
Operations Mngmt	?	Wellbeing	?
Systems analysis	Yes	Productivity	Yes
Adaptive mngmt	?	Low risk	?
Implementation research	Community engagement started	Resource efficiency	?
		New knowledge	Yes – community to researchers and vice versa
		Community development	Yes – through generated knowledge