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

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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
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)
Field Building Leadership Initiative - FBLI
Where is FBLI 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)
Capacity building

- Degree Education
  - Degree Programmes In Ecohealth (long-term training of field builders)
- Leadership Building
  - Future Leaders Training in Ecohealth (short-term training of potential leaders)
- Ecohealth Concept
  - Training of the Trainers (short-term training of lecturers/advisors)

New Generation of Ecohealth Field Builders
Knowledge translation

1. Map policy actors and form policy alliance groups
2. Conduct systematic reviews
3. Identify the most important themes for synthesis

Policy alliance groups are core vehicle

- Policy communication and dialogue
  - Policy workshops and seminars
  - Media events
  - Public relations specialist
- Produce participatory video case studies
- Produce synthesis products and recommendations
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

Regional Policy Brief for South East Asia

Fighting Dengue with Super-Smile Mosquitoes
The ASSA Dengue Control Project

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 offsite 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, considering the economic, social and environmental determinants of sustainability; and includes 7 out of 17 goals dedicated to health, agriculture and the environment (goals 3 on health and nutrition; and 12-15 on the environment). Global Health Security Agenda (GISA) addresses the threats from infectious diseases at the human-animal-environmental interface. With a growing partnership of nearly 50 countries, GISA 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 risks 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
Some highlights
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
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Main ecohealth projects in South East Asia, December 2016
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!