

Capacity enhancing for impacts on health priorities in Africa

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Outline



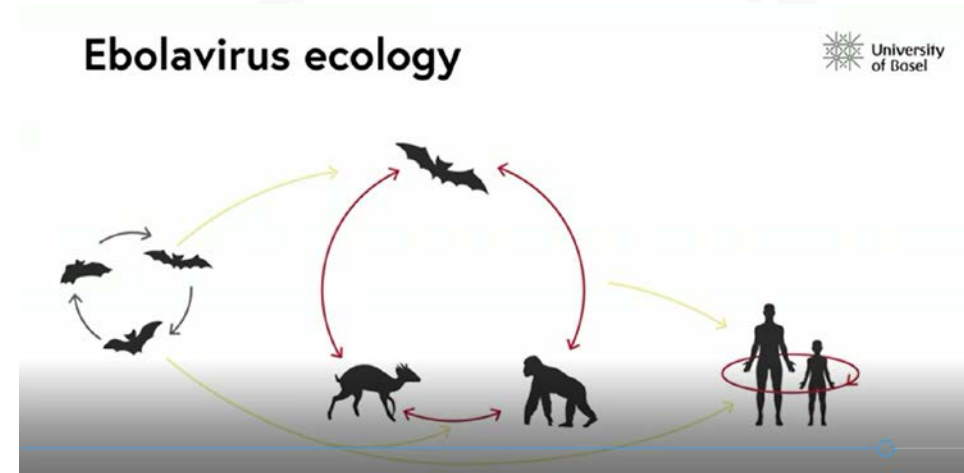
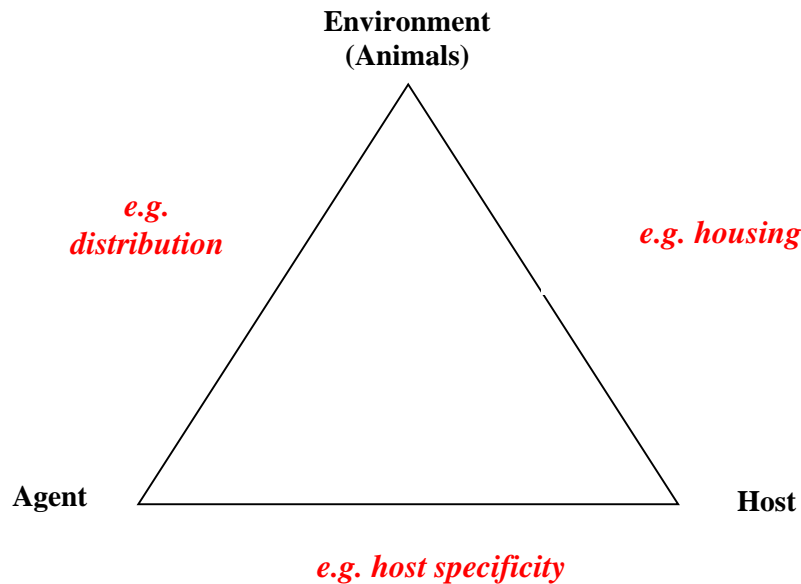
1. Strong socio-ecological determinants
2. Addressing priorities
3. Institutional capacity
4. Managing partnerships
5. Resources allocation



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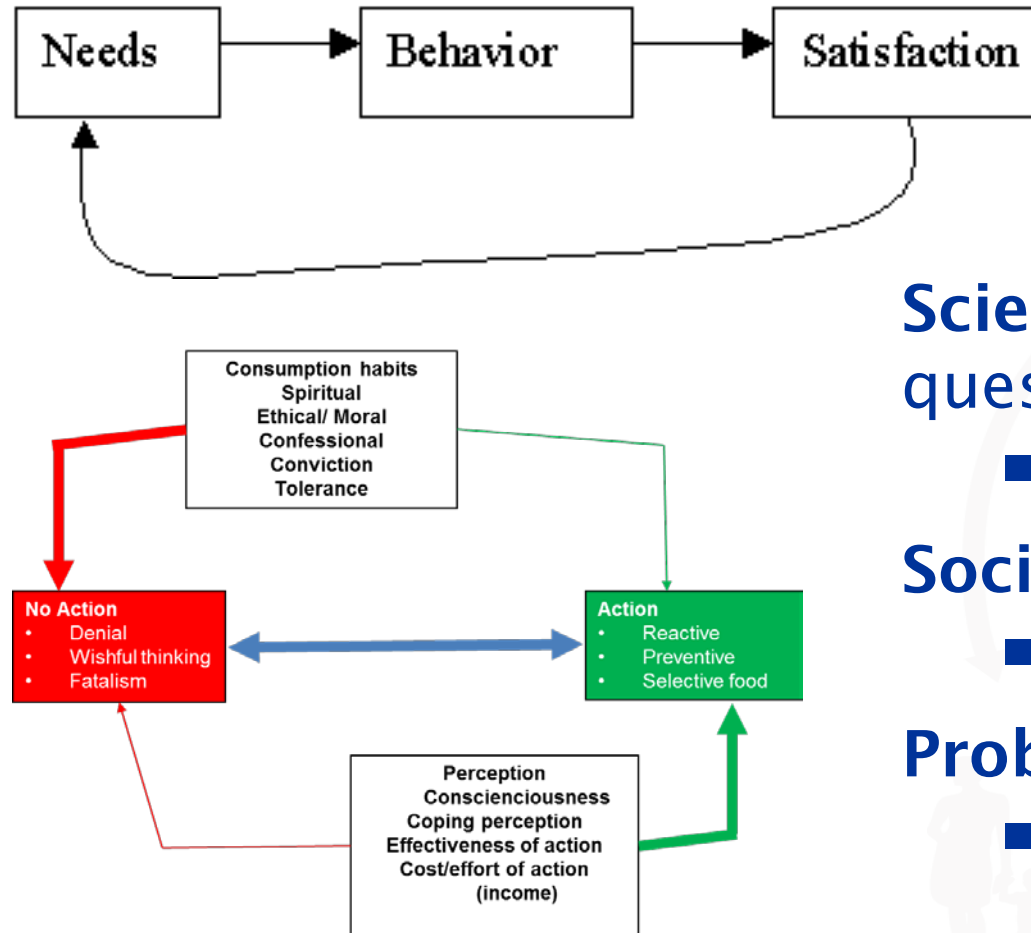
Ecological characteristics and processes influencing disease transmission



Social characteristics and processes influencing service needs



<http://www.analytictech.com/mb021/motivation.htm>



Science & research questions

- Problem framing

Society and challenges

- Problem analysis

Problem framing

- Co-design intervention

Different impacts of disease and their control on poor (Perry et al, 2011)



Securing assets and reducing vulnerability:

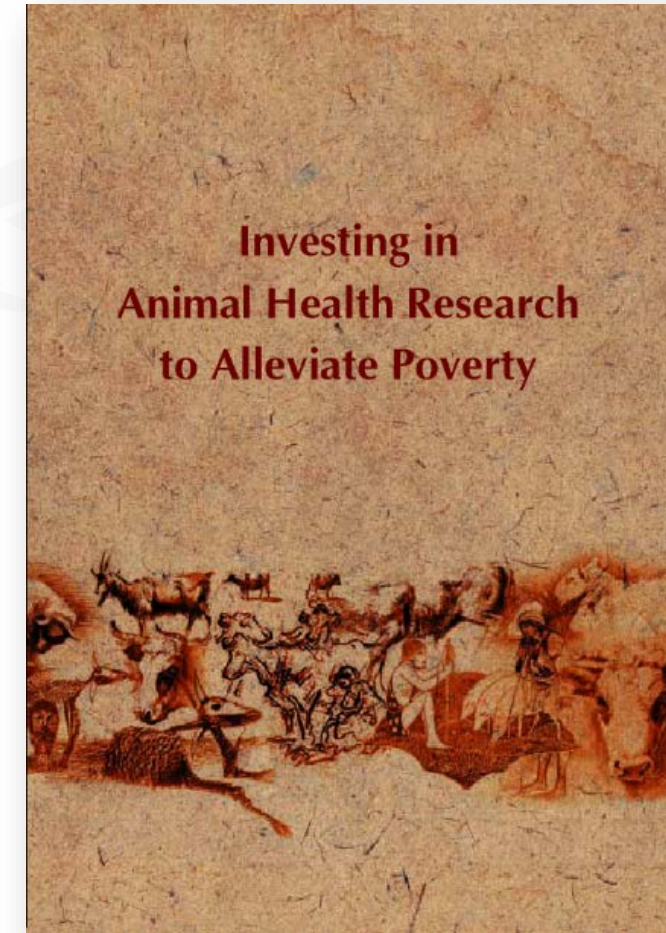
- Diseases with high livestock mortality in smallholder systems (Newcastle disease, Rift Valley fever....)

Promoting sustainable intensification:

- Endemic diseases (parasitism, vector-borne)
- Mastitis, dystocia, metabolic diseases

Improving access to market opportunities:

- Disease and food safety risks in commodities
- Transboundary diseases



Transboundary Research Partnerships



6. Enhance capacity

7. Share data and networks

8. Disseminate results

1. Set the agenda together

2. Interact with stakeholders

3. Clarify responsibilities

4. Account to beneficiaries

5. Promote mutual learning

9. Pool profit and merits

10. Apply results

11. Secure outcomes

Basic principles

- Build on mutual trust
- Take societal responsibility
- From field site to strong and sustainable institutions



Disciplinary diversity and training needs



Accelerating world-class research

Africa is home to 15% of the world's population and 5% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) but accounts for just 1.3% of global investment in research and development (R&D).

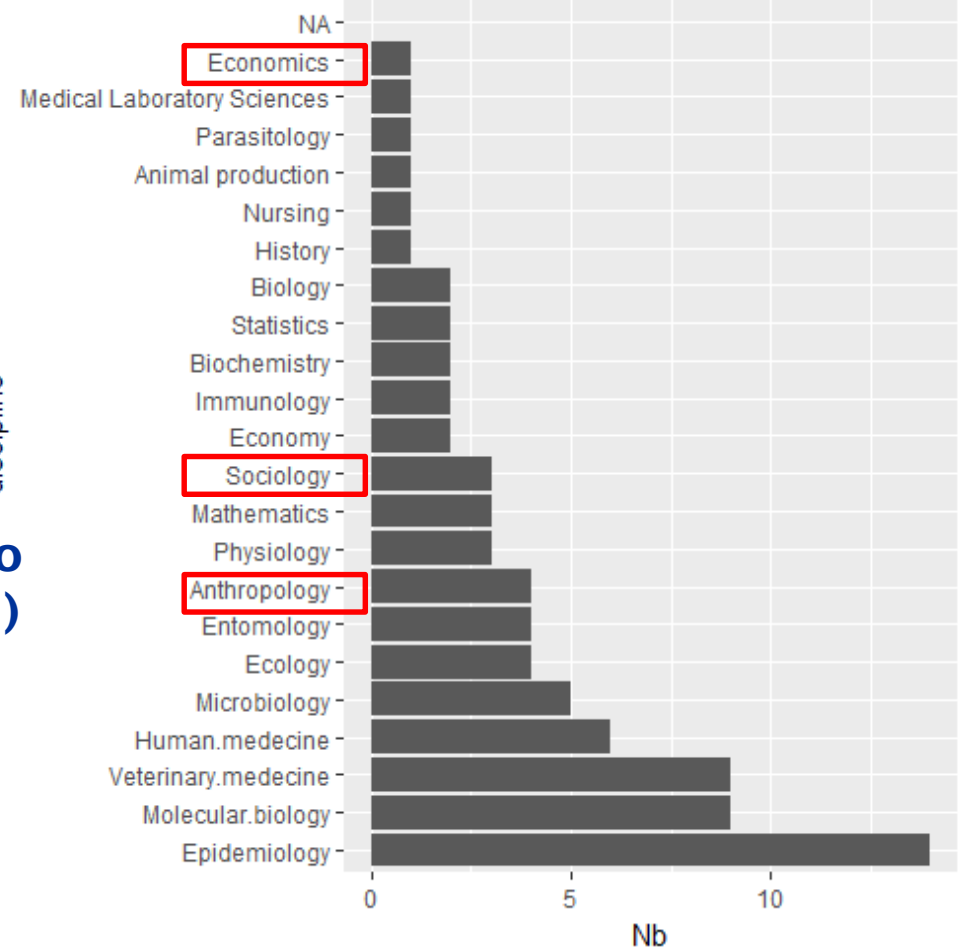
For the continent to achieve even the world average for the number of researchers per head of population, it will need to rapidly train **one million** new PhDs. There will need to be investment in infrastructure and career development, both at universities and other research organisations.

Basic and advanced molecular biology, Advanced statistics, Bioinformatics, Risk analysis, Modelling (e.g. Social science)

Curricula adjustment in Academia for the next generation to better respond to societal needs (e.g. One Health)

Retaining expertise in local institutions (e.g. poaching)

Background disciplines of fellows (global)



Barriers and resources allocation



Contextual diversity in African

- Structure of ministries and sectors
- Language
- Geography
- Culture....

Leaderships

- Coordination of programmes and institutions

Budget allocation

- Funding → donors driven!!!
- Resources allocation based on sectors contribution to health

- Language/cultural/geographical barriers
- Transboundary and **equitable partnerships**;
- Institutional **capacity building** and motivation of well trained human resources;
- User perspective (**social science**) of technology
- Allocate **resources** proportionally to the contribution of each sector;

