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
Ecological characteristics and processes influencing disease transmission

- Environment (Animals)
  - e.g. distribution
- Agent
- Host
  - e.g. housing
  - e.g. host specificity

Ebolavirus ecology
Social characteristics and processes influencing service needs

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

Basic principles

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

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

https://naturalsciences.ch/organisations/kfpe/11_principles_7_questions

Uppsala Health Summit 2017, 10-11 October 2017
Disciplinary diversity and training needs

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)

http://aesa.ac.ke/#
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;